

# *The Daffodil Journal*

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

# The Daffodil Journal

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### COVER

A fine two-headed specimen of *N. longispathus*. Seirra de Cazorla. (Andersen photo)

## THE SHOWS OF 1988

MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Madison, Mississippi*

The millennium has come: a daffodil season with no complaints about the weather.

Well, almost none. To be absolutely accurate, there were three. But all were very low-key, such as Nancy Cameron's note from LaCanada, "A windy, dry year for Southern California—the second year with below normal rainfall." She followed with a typical up-beat 1988 note, "The quality and quantity were greater in this year's show than last year."

I must also in all honesty tally the two remarks which fall into the "...in spite of" category. Helen Trueblood, reporting from Scottsburg, Indiana, was pleased. "Such general good substance and quality of the show overall was surprising because of the terrific storm just prior to the show." On the same April afternoon, four states further east, Margaret McKissock exulted, "Quality reigned in Princess Anne even with the heavy rains the week of the show."

That's it for this year's weather.

What I *did* hear, from every corner of the United States, was a vibrant echo of the 1987 season—color, magnificent, show-stopping color, I always look to Mary Rutledge in Chillicothe for a wry understatement which wraps up the season. "This seemed to be a good year for color, in the orange and red-rimmed flowers such as Purbeck, Molten Lava and On Edge, as well as the pink-rimmed flowers such as Rainbow, which won



Best in Show.”

In thirty-six American Daffodil Society shows, from March 5 to May 6, from Fortuna, California, to Dublin, New Hampshire, 24,852 daffodils were shown in 13,375 separate entries. The total bloom count was only sixty daffodils shy of 1987's all-time record, that one boosted by the incredible, unforgettable 3,163 flowers at the National Convention Show in Columbus.

The number of separate entries this year sets an all-time record, topping the 13,000 mark for the first time ever. To no one's surprise, the National Convention Show in Washington had both the largest number of daffodils, 1,943, and the largest number of entries, 924, inspired perhaps by the many "...only at the national show" categories and this year's first-ever hybridizers' classes.

1988's second-largest show, with 1669, was the traditionally outstanding Tidewater Daffodil Society Show, held this year in Newport News, Virginia. This show, which was also the Middle Atlantic Regional, had the distinction of the smallest number of entries in proportion to number of blooms, 427, or just one-fourth as many.

Looking at this particular statistic led me to the realization that the ratio of number of blooms to number of entries increases proportionately with experience, expanding daffodil collections, and growing competitive spirit of the exhibitors.



Indian Maid and Intrigue are two very popular cultivars from Division 7.



The other 1988 show with a 4 to 1 ratio, this one near season's end, was the one in Cleveland, with 416 daffodils to 103 entries. Wells Knierim, who seems to have worn a good many hats on this date, reported, "Lots of new daffodils for very few exhibitors, and all very good." Wells, who subscribes heavily to the Marie Bozievich Theory #1 of exhibiting, "We should always enter all the good daffodils we can, so that people can enjoy seeing them," made five entries in one special local class of 12 varieties of 3 stems each, "just to fill the show." Others who were in Cleveland noted the quality of these beautifully-staged collections.

A good sign always for the future of the daffodil is the emergence of ADS shows in new localities. In 1988 there were three first-year shows. The fledgling East Tennessee Daffodil Society, in the Knoxville/Maryville area, classed their show an exhibition, but their best-in-show winners, from 94 exhibits, were Frank Galyon's Golden Dale, the gorgeous Jim O'More I Y-Y, and the lovely miniature Picoblanco, staged by show chairman Nancy Robinson. Quality blooms indeed for a group of beginners!

Cathy Riley has done missionary work for the daffodil in her new home on the Long Island Sound. The Garden Club of Madison, Connecticut, staged their first daffodil show ever, attracting 308 blooms. Cathy reported exuberantly, "In a first show in a new area, every flower, all 200 different varieties, is exciting and new. A whole new public marveled at Torridon, Gull, Loch Stac, Chiloquin—a far cry from King Alfred, Flower Record, and Carlton! Their eyes were really opened! They want another show!"

That same end-of-April weekend, at the breathtaking new Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, in Glencoe, Illinois, the Midwest Daffodil Society had their initial show, "...the best first show I've ever seen," according to judge and longtime Awards Chairman "Tag" Bourne. This show drew 659 blooms and 545 exhibits. Even more impressive, 12,000 people to come look at a daffodil show.

The Maryland Daffodil Society, in Baltimore, is a show that has obviously found its proper date. Just as in 1987, this show drew over 1300 daffodils in 700 entries. Other thousand-plus shows were the Southern Regional, in Memphis, which had 1100 blooms, according to first-time show chairman Jean Sutton, and the Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society Show in Dayton, with 1009 daffodils entered. Fifteen of the 36 shows had at least 700 daffodils exhibited.

If the 1988 shows are an accurate barometer, the state of the daffodil is rising steadily.

Thirteen entries for the most prestigious award in local shows were successful. Six Carey E. Quinn Silver Medals were presented to exhibitors who staged twenty-four flowers from at least five divisions, each scoring at least 90. In addition, seven Quinn Ribbons went to previous winners of the Quinn Medal.

"Colorful diversity" is one apt phrase that comes to mind in describing the array of winners. However, a continued reliance on Division 2 flowers from all points of the color code is the backbone of successful entries.

Quinn Medal winners this year include Gerald Horton in Conway, Elise Olsen Cheesborough in Chapel Hill, Mr. and Mrs. M.S. Krause in Newport News, Kathryn and Ray Culbertson in Columbus, Christine Hanenkrat in Dayton, and Donna Dietsch at the late-season Cleveland Show.

The first four of these winning collections were largely long-cup in classification. Mr. and Mrs. Krause used seventeen from Division 2, including Drumboe, Golden Aura, Shining Light, Orange Sherbet, Fly Half, Tudor Grove, Tristram, Precedent, Loch Hope, Resplendent, Old Satin, Homestead, Irish Light, Rio Rouge, and Strines. These contrasted with the reds of a few excellent Division 3's, Silent Wonder, Rockall, Sunapee and Birdsong, and the brilliant jonquilla, Indian Maid.

Gerald Horton's early-season Quinn winner came from six divisions, including seven cyclamineus cultivars: Rapture, Sparrow, Lark Whistle, Ocean Breeze, Warbler, and Jenny. Among the colorful long-cups staged here were Pastel Gem, Falstaff, Resplendent, Ceylon, and Pink Valley.

Elise Cheesborough, surprisingly for such an early season show, had six Division 3's in her Quinn winner, beautiful cultivars such as Cherry Bounce, Irish Coffee, Rockall, Beige Beauty, Kimmeridge, and Cairntoul.

Kathryn and Ray Culbertson, at the CODS show, set bright-colored long-cups like Creag Dubh, Quasar, Loch Hope, Copperfield, Torridon, and Pink Silk against the quieter elegance of Bryanston, Yamhill, Constancy, Starmount, and Brierglass, completing the entry with a trio of charming pink-cupped 6's, Lilac Charm, Foundling, and the new Duncan cyclamineus Cha Cha.

The final pair of Quinn winners stressed diversity, with flowers representing seven divisions. Brightening Mrs. Hanekrat's Dayton entry were the pinks of Dailmanach, Fragrant Rose, and Highfield Castle, set off by the reds of Achduart, Ohio, and Don Carlos, blended with the whites of River Queen, Gull, and Cold Overton.

Mrs. Dietsch's Cleveland winner had six from Division 3, Nouvelle, Rimmon, Dateline, Wetherby, Green Linnet, and Loth Lorian, and a pair from Div. 9, Poet's Wings and Poet's Way.

This season's seven blue Quinn Ribbon winners were Bob Spotts in Fortuna, David Cook in Atlanta, Ted Snazelle in Hernando, Mrs. Goethe Link in Indianapolis, Mrs. Johannes Krahmer at Longwood Gardens, Mrs. John Bozievich at the always-competitive Chambersburg Show, and Mrs. John T. Haskell at Middletown.

Bob Spotts, in the season's first show, included nine from Division 1: Valley Forge, Galahad, Neahkane, Lime Chiffon, Meldrum, Monticello, Fort Knox, Jet 2/6, and Spotts seedling 81/10. Added to this trumpet chorus were seven from Division 6, including Back Chat, Phalarope, and Mitsch sdlg. 2049/6.

David Cook, in Atlanta, staged a compelling entry, using seven divisions, and emphasizing orange in the cup. He included Chemawa, Suade, Estremadura, Killeen, Roger, Circlet, Daviot and Falstaff. Ted Snazelle, in Hernando, spanned nine divisions with his Quinn Ribbon winner. The focus was upon six trumpets, including Sir Ivor, Straithkanaird, Golden Rapture, and Viking, and three Division 2's of his own

hybridizing: a 2 W-O (Rockall × Eribol), a 2 W-Y (Wahkeena × Festivity), and one of his many lovely reverse bicolors acclimated to hot Mississippi summers, a Bethany × Daydream cross.

Mrs. Johnnes Krahmer's Quinn Ribbon winner at Longwood Gardens showed brilliant color, including Ambergate, Hilford, Torridon, Vulcan, Resplendent, Irish Light, Country Morning, and Grebe, set against the whites of Rashee, Crenelet, Misty Glen, and the Division 11 W-W, Hoodsport. Mrs. Link, in Indianapolis, blended twelve from Division 2, including Rhapsody, Obsession, Pol Dornie, Rainbow, and Quasar, with a pair of her own seedlings, #1679-B, a lovely 2 W-P (Glenside × Tangent), and the Rose Ribbon winner, #979, a 6 Y-O (Bushtit × Hot Stuff).

"Color!" was the keynote for Helen Haskell's Middletown, New Jersey, Quinn winner, the pinks of Sputnik and Fragrant Rose contrasting with the reds and oranges of Killearnan, Parkdene, Goose Green, Ulster Bank, Purbeck, Liverpool Festival and Loch Mayberry.

The final Quinn winner, staged by Mrs. Bozievich at Chambersburg, had three lovely pinks, Santa Rosa, Pink Ice, and Volare, and eight Division 3's: Angel, Loth Lorian, Achnasheen, Stanway, Gransha, Lollipop, Rivendell and Surfbird.

## THE WATROUS MEDAL

Six exhibitors, twice as many as last year, won the silver Watrous Medal for a collection of twelve miniature daffodils representing at least three divisions, in addition to the Gold Watrous Medal won at the National Convention Show in Washington. Also, five members won a total of seven silver Watrous Ribbons, presented to exhibitors who have won a Watrous medal in previous shows.



Winning whites: Churchman and Snow Gleam.



The Gold Watrous entry, from the garden of convention chairman Delia Bankhead, focused on Division 7 miniatures in general and a charming bloom of Flomay in particular. Included in this entry were Sundial, Baby Moon, Rikki, Pixie's Sister, Stafford, and Demure, as well as Paula Cottell, Fairy Chimes, April Tears, and an eighth Division 7, a Watrous seedling, #621/5.

Jaydee Ager's Watrous Medal winner in Nashville was termed "Spectacular!" by judges and other exhibitors. It included seven divisions, staging Yellow Xit, Fairy Chimes, April Tears, Snipe, Quince, Tete-a-Tete, Chit Chat, Sundial, Minnow, *N. bulbocodium*, *N.t. concolor*, and Kenellis.

On the roster of first-time winners of this award was a sister act, Mrs. Thomas Dunn in Memphis, and Mrs. David Corson, at the Tidewater Show in Newport News. Both staged five divisions, and both included Jumblie, Sundial, and *N. bulbocodium* and *N. × tenuior*. Anne Corson staged six of her twelve from Division 10; Louise Dunn's charming entry was centered on Junior Miss, Sennocke, and Segovia.

Stephen Vinisky's Watrous Medal entry at the season's first show, in LaCanada, had six divisions included, as well as especially lovely blooms of Pease Blossom, Xit, and Yellow Xit. Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, at Longwood Gardens, and Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, at the Baltimore Show, also had six divisions represented, and both included Segovia, Xit, Jumblie, Quince, Sundial, Stafford, and Minnow in their mid-season winners.

Mrs. James Liggett's late-season Watrous Ribbon winner at the Cleveland show included Fairy Chimes, a favorite across the nation this year, Demure, Frosty Morn, and other miniatures from five divisions.

Early-season Watrous Ribbon winners exhibited impressive diversity. Nancy Wilson, in Walnut Creek, won with ten tiny blooms of species hybrid miniatures, plus Mary Plumstead and Segovia. Three which caused special comment were *N. pseudo-narcissus alpestris*, *N.b. filifolius*, and *N.t. aurantiacus*. Martha Anderson, in Hernando, won with two of the rarer species, *N. henriquesii* and *N. willkomonii*, plus such lovely miniature hybrids as Hummingbird, Zip, and Mustard Seed. In Chapel Hill, Polly Brooks' Watrous ribbon winner was a classic, a collection of the best hybrid show miniatures of the past decade: Segovia and Xit, Tete-a-Tete and Jumblie, Quince and Snipe, Sundial and Mite, Picoblanco and Curlylocks.

Helen Link won three Watrous silver ribbons in a span of nine days, in Louisville, in Scottsburg, and at the Indianapolis show, staging Xit, *N. juncifolius*, and *N. rupicola* all three times, and Yellow Xit, Quince, Snipe, Jumblie, Minnow, Flyaway, Kenellis, and *N. tenuoir* twice.

### THE BRONZE RIBBON

The Bronze Ribbon is awarded only at regional shows, presented to the winning collection of twelve vases of three cultivars each. As in 1987, four Bronze Ribbons were awarded in 1988.

The highlight of the exhibiting season for Herman and for me was

winning the Bronze Ribbon at the Southern Regional in Memphis. We found it a time-consuming staging challenge, but well worth it. Among our favorites in the dozen were St. Patrick's Day, Lemon Tarts, Glenwherry and Limey Circle. Eight of the cultivars we used had been down either three or four years, and half the three dozen flowers had been refrigerated for a week to ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. M.S. Krause's Bronze Ribbon winner at the Tidewater Show in Newport News spanned the old and the new of the Western Hemisphere, from Favell's Sweetness (1938) to Brian Duncan's Fly Half (1985), and from John Lea's Canisp to Cazique and Lavalier from the Oregon gardens of Grant Mitsch, ending with their neighbor Raymond Lewis' 1983 1 W-Y, North River.

Three collections of classic elegance rounded out the Bronze Ribbon roster for 1988. Handy Hatfield, at the Midwest Regional in Columbus, used Chiloquin, Rival, and ten from Division 2; Helen Haskell, at season's end in Dublin at the New England Regional used new and spectacular flowers from three divisions. Both collections included Gracious Lady, the 2 W-P which was one of the last of Nell Richardson's introductions, and Abiqua, a 2 Y-Y which was a conversation piece of Murray Evans' window display at the 1984 Portland Convention.

Other flowers in Handy's Bronze Ribbon winner included Safari, Yellowtail, Gull, Rio Dell, Top Notch, Rhapsody, Seafoam, and Pure Joy. Other winners for Helen were Mission Bells and Lapwing from Division 5, short-cups Lancaster, Tuckahoe, Angel, Eminent, and High Tower, and long-cups Pink Ice, Occasionally, and Lara.

Beverly Barbour, at the Southeast Regional in Atlanta, used extremely well-grown older favorites to win the Bronze, flowers such as Chapeau, Rich Reward, Daydream, Cordial, Resplendent, Sweetness, Dove Wings, and Bravoure.

### "... ONLY AT *THIS* NATIONAL ..."

We come to the National Convention Show each year, any year, any place, looking for superb daffodils in great quantities, staged magnificently. We look for challenging competitive classes well-filled with the best of the new and the best-grown of the old.

Again we came, and again we were not disappointed.

I took seven rolls of film during four days in April. But at the show, once I'd snapped a few pictures of Flomay in the Watrous, the Larus threesome, Richard Ezell's Killearnan, Libby Frey's trio of Circuit, and the Rose Ribbon 2 Y-Y from all angles, I put the camera down. Even if you own a wide-angle lens, some scenes are best left to the mental picture gallery in your mind.

The magnificent setting for this year's Convention Show could have been a happy accident. More likely it was just another example of efficient planning. But I'm not sure that even the hard-working local society with their long-range vision could imagine just how striking the show would be.

The Grand Ballroom was spacious enough for convenient staging, and for after-opening-hours note-taking and visiting with friends, but it was

more. The angled walls, with black-tiered rows of prize winners surprising you at every turn, the arched ceiling and those painted/mirrored windows, the lights—all let the spirit and the imagination soar.

And so I added to my mental picture gallery of scenes too special to be limited to what the camera's eye could see. Along with the vignettes from my very first convention in 1973, when awesome personages from the pages of the *Journal* and catalogues became flesh and blood and let me talk to them, with the mental snapshots in Louise Hardison's garden in 1982 and that intersection of crossties, where in a crowded four-foot row I saw more Intrigues in full bloom than I will ever see on exhibit in all the shows of my lifetime, with the widest of all wide-angle mental shots from 1984, with the Oregon rain pelting down as I try to protect an idle camera lens while standing at the beginning of a 100-foot row of Quail stretching to the fir trees and the mountains, to the mental double-exposure from Columbus last year, as I see more than 3,000 daffodils staged on a vast array of tables and turn quickly (before they disappear to become banquet-table decorations) to capture the 1,500 "leftovers" that didn't make it—to all of these I add the view from the raised head table on Saturday night, looking out over a sea of daffodil-minded friends (the best kind there is) to a soaring vista beyond of incomparable daffodils in an exquisite and truly unforgettable setting.

And what was it about this particular national show that had lawyers and bankers and corporation executives scrambling to be first inside, like small boys at a circus, or kids at a candy store?

Why, the Hybridizers' classes, of course. For the first time ever (and where more fitting that at the convention which had "come home" to where it first began?), amateur and professional, American and foreign, competed equally at what it's all about—creating an even-more-beautiful daffodil.

And when the judging was over, the result itself was appropriate. The winners were a commercial grower from Ireland and an amateur breeder from Indiana, meeting and competing at last on common ground.

The ADS Challenge Trophy was for a collection of twelve cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor. The first winner of this prestigious award was Brian Duncan, who had chosen for his entry Springwood, Dorchester, Goldfinger, Dateline, Young Blook, Solar Tan, Doctor Hugh, Starship, Ulster Bank, and three seedlings still under number, #1161, #1259, #965.

The Murray Evans Trophy, for six cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor, was won by Mrs. Goethe Link of Indiana. Helen selected for this entry the two flowers her fellow Midwesterners unanimously agree are her best, Whip-poor-will, a 6 Y-Y, and Roberta Watrous, a 7 Y-GYP, and added to them Angelique, an 8 W-GYO, and three seedlings, #773-A, #78-D-1, and #979B.

The Link Award, the hybridizer's medal, for three cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor, also went to Brian Duncan, who chose for this entry Young Blood, 2 W-R, Pink Paradise, 4 W-P, and Goldfinger, 1 Y-Y. The special Rosette for the best flower in the entire hybridizers'



section went to the stem of Springwood from the Challenge Cup, a 2 W-GWW.

Other collection classes are staged only at the national convention show. Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen won the Tuggle Trophy, for twelve vases of three; the New Zealand Award, with Sea Dream, Guiding Light, Crimpelene, Edition, and Lenz; and the Australian Award, with Blandfordia, Jonna, Ulster Bride, Immaculate, and Dynamic. Mrs. John Bozievich won the Gold Medal for the American Horticultural Society Award; the Mains Trophy for nine cultivars, three stems each, from Division 3; and the Northern Ireland Award, with High Society, Rimmon, Violetta, Silent Valley, and Doctor Hugh. Richard Ezell captured the Carncairn Trophy with Verona, White Ermine, Young Blood, Panache, and Hotspur; and the English Award with Ice Wings, Arish Mell, Colleygate, Bryanston, and Killearnan.

Nancy Mott won the Matthew Fowlds Award for the best standard cyclamineus hybrid with Rapture. Bill Pannill won both the Olive W. Lee Memorial Trophy for the best standard daffodil from Divisions 5 through 8 with his own Jingle Bells, and also the Grant and Amy Mitsch trophy for three stems of one standard seedling exhibited by the originator for his #72/13, a 3 W-GYR, [Larry × (Milan × Snow Gem)].

For the fourth consecutive year, Mrs. George Watrous won the John and Betty Larus Award for three stems of one miniature seedling exhibited by the originator. This year's winner was her #691-1, a 7 Y-GYO, Ruby × *N. scaberulus* #6, which also won the Miniature Rose Ribbon.

## THE GOLD AND THE WHITE

The best standard single daffodil in an entire American Daffodil Society show is awarded the Gold Ribbon. It can come from the single-stem blue ribbons, from a vase of three or a collection, or even from the Junior division, as it did for four-year-old Allison Scott with her spectacular bloom of Loch Stac, a 2 Y-R, at the Mississippi State Show in Hernando, or from the Novice class, as happened in LaCanada, at the Southern California Daffodil Society Show. LaCanada show chairman Nancy Cameron tells about it: "The Best in Show was 'The best Irish Coffee' seen in California shows in a long time," according to the judges. The exhibitor, Ken Fink, entered his bloom as a Novice; it won Best Novice entry and advanced quickly to the ADS Awards table, where it was voted Best in Show."

The White Ribbon is awarded in ADS shows to the best vase of three daffodils of one cultivar; it is taken from the three-of-a-kind entries or from the Bronze Ribbon collection, or other local classes which call for vases of three.

The surest way to a Gold and/or White Ribbon in '88 was a white flower, preferably a Division 2 flower, of the 13 white cultivars which won one of these top honors seven were long cups, and four of those seven were classified as 2 W-W. The remaining winners were from three other divisions, four of which were pure white.

Broomhill, always a show stopper, won south to north with Gold Ribbons in the very early Conway, Arkansas, Show, and again at Greenwich, Connecticut, well into April. Churchman, a 1968 Ballydorn white large-cup which still holds its own on any show bench, won Golds both in Chapel Hill and Louisville. The Bloomer 1964 cultivar Silent Valley, the only trumpet to break into the winner's circle in two shows, won Gold ribbons at two always-competitive shows, the Midwest Regional in Columbus and the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society Show held at Longwood Gardens. Gull won the White Ribbon in Columbus, the Gold in Baltimore. River Queen was a Gold winner in Nashville, a White winner in Akron.

Suede, 2 Y-W, won top honors from west to east, taking the White Ribbon both in Fortuna and in Upperville. Two 2 Y-R's were also double winners. Resplendent won the White at Hernando, the Gold at Newport News. Loch Hope, triumphing early and late, won the White Ribbon in Dallas and the Gold at the year's next-to-last show, in Rockford, Illinois.

Mrs. David Frey and Mrs. Richard Ellwood were the top individual winners in the Gold and White categories. Libby Frey won in four shows, taking three White ribbons in a nine-day span. She won Whites at Scottsburg and Indianapolis and took both the Gold and the White at Louisville and at the new Midwest Daffodil Society show at the Chicago Botanic Garden. Liz Ellwood won the White Ribbon in the Greenwich Show, and Gold Ribbons both in Baltimore and in Middletown, at the New Jersey Daffodil Society Show.

Other Gold and/or White winners in two shows were Mr. and Mrs. Herman McKenzie, Gold in Clinton and both Gold and White in Memphis; Sid Dubose, Gold in Fortuna, White at Walnut Creek, both



Top Notch and Poet's Way, two flowers seen often at shows this year.

with his own seedlings; Anne Donnell Smith, White Ribbons both in Baltimore and at Princess Anne; Bill Pannill, Gold and White at Gloucester and the White Ribbon at the National Convention Show in Washington with his own introduction, the short-cup Chippewa; Mrs. Marvin Andersen, Gold winner at Longwood Gardens, White Ribbon winner Chambersburg; and Leone Low, for whom it was a very good late season indeed, winning the White Ribbon in Dayton, the Gold at Akron.

Gold and White Ribbon winners for 1988, including sponsoring group, place, opening date, number of blooms entered, winning cultivar, and exhibitor, are: (G=Gold, W=White)

SHOW	CULTIVAR	EXHIBITOR
Fortuna Garden Club, Fortuna, California; 3/5; 520	Sdlg. J3-14 [April Love × B71-2 (Rosedew × Empress of Ireland)] G	Sid Dubose
	Suede 2 Y-W W	Christine Kemp
Southern California Daffodil Society, Descanso Gardens, LaCanada; 3/12; 773	Irish Coffee 3 Y-YYO G Golden Amber 2 Y-ORR W	Ken Fink Stephen Vinisky
Central Mississippi Daffodil Society, Clinton; 3/12; 428	Gold Coin 2 Y-Y G	Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie Ted Snazelle
	Golden Aura 2 Y-Y W	
Southwest Regional, Texas Daffodil Society, Dallas; 3/12; 523	Tahiti 4 Y-R G Loch Hope 2 Y-R W	Mrs. C.R. Bivin Thomas Rester
Southeast Regional, Georgia Daffodil Society, Atlanta; 3/19; 788	Willet 6 Y-Y G	Mrs. J. Edwin Gunby Mrs. Walter Thompson
	Chipper 5 Y-Y W	
Arkansas State Show, Arkansas Daffodil Society, Conway; 3/19; 906	Broomhill 2 W-W G Rapture 6 Y-Y W	Gerald Horton Gerald Horton
Northern California Daffodil Society, Walnut Creek; 3/19; 647	Pure Joy 2 W-Y G Sdlg. D55-5A 3 WG-OY W (Glenwherry × op. sdlg.)	Robert Spotts Sid Dubose
Mississippi State Show, Garden Study Club of Hernando; 3/19; 553	Loch Stac 2 Y-R G Resplendent 2 Y-R W	Allison Scott Elizabeth Entriiken
Southern Regional, MidSouth Daffodil Society and Merry Weeders Garden Club, Memphis, Tenn.; 3/26; 1100	Top Notch 2 Y-Y G	Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie
	Daydream 2 Y-W W	



Tennessee State Show, Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, Nashville; 4/2; 729	River Queen 2 W-W G Newport 2 W-YOY W	Mrs. Jon Barbour Mrs. Harold Stanford
Middle Atlantic Regional, Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, Newport News; 4/2; 1669	Resplendent 2 Y-R G Fly Half 2 Y-R W	Raymond W. Lewis Mr. and Mrs. M.S. Krause
North Carolina Daffodil Society, Chapel Hill; 4/4; 866	Churchman 2 W-GWW G Beryl 6 Y-O W	Flora Archer Elise Olsen Cheesborough
Kentucky State Show, Kentucky Daffodil Society, Louisville; 4/5; 476	Churchman 2 W-GWW G Ariel 3 W-OOY W	Mrs. David Frey Mrs. David Frey
Daffodil Growers South, Scottsburg, Indiana; 4/8; 530	Riptide 1 Y-W G White Caps 6 W-Y W	Mrs. Goethe Link Mrs. David Frey
Garden Club of Gloucester, Virginia; 4/9; 812	Figurehead 1 W-W G Pannill sdg. (Fintona × Debutante) W	Bill Pannill Bill Pannill
Somerset Garden Club, Princess Anne, Maryland; 4/9; 541	Polly's Pearl 8 W-W G Gossamer 3 W-YYP W	Martha Simpkins Anne Donell Smith
Upperville Garden Club, Upperville, Virginia; 4/13; 195	Misty Glen 2 W-GWW G Suede 2 Y-W W	Mrs. Stafford Koonce Mrs. Bruce Gunnell
Indiana State Show, Indiana Daffodil Society, Indianapolis; 4/14; 689	Rockall 3 W-R G Chiloquin 1 Y-W W	Mrs. B.D. Dove Mrs. David Frey
Midwest Regional, Central Ohio Daffodil Society, 4/16; 706	Silent Valley 1 W-GWW G Gull 2 W-GWW W	Handy Hatfield Handy Hatfield
Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society, Dayton; 4/16; 1009	New Penny 3 Y-Y G Kelanne 2 Y-WP W	Donald Sauvain Leone Y. Low
London Town Publik House Assembly, Edgewater, Maryland; 4/16; 304	Stratosphere 7 Y-O G Eland 7 W-W W	Mrs. Emory E. Tamplin Mrs. Emory E. Tamplin
Delaware Valley Daffodil Society; Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa.; 4/16; 885	Silent Valley 1 W-GWW G Foundling 6 W-P W	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen Mrs. J. Raymond Moore
Adena Daffodil Society, Chillicothe, Ohio; 4/19; 571	Rainbow 2 W-WWP G Homestead 2 W-W W	Cindy Hyde Nancy Gill

Connecticut State Show, Greenwich Daffodil Society, Greenwich; 4/19; 967	Broomhill 2 W-W G Shot Silk 5 W-W W	Elena Chew Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood
Maryland Daffodil Society, Baltimore; 4/20; 1,310	Gull 2 W-GWW G Charity May 6 Y-Y W	Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood Anne Donell Smith
National Convention Show, Washington Daffodil Society, Tyson's Corners, Virginia; 4/22; 1,943	Snow Gleam 1 W-GWW G Chippewa 3 W-YYR W	Mrs. John Bozievich Bill Pannill
Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, Massachusetts, 4/25; 224	Birma 3 Y-O G	Grace Noyes
Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Cleveland, Ohio; 4/27; 416	Ice Wings 5 W-W G Poet's Way 9 W-GYR W	Mrs. William Baird Mrs. Hubert Bourne
New Jersey Daffodil Society, Middletown; 4/27; 368	Aircastle 3 W-Y G Colleygate 3 W-YOR W	Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood Mrs. George Mott III
Northeast Regional; Chambersburg Garden Club, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; 4/29; 609	Hambledon 2 Y-WWO G Greenfinch 3 W-GGR W	Marie Hartman Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
Garden Club of Madison, Connecticut; 4/29; 308	Lapwing 5 W-Y G	Michael Magut
Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society, Akron; 4/30; 456	Glen Echo 2 W-W G River Queen 2 W-W W	Leone Y. Low Maria Bellinger
Midwest Daffodil Society, Botanic Garden of Chicago, Glencoe, Illinois; 4/30; 659	Grace Note 3 W-GGY G Grace Note 3 W-GGY W	Mrs. David Frey Mrs. David Frey
Northern Illinois Daffodil Society, Rockford; 4/30; 422	Loch Hope 2 Y-R G Carbineer 2 Y-O W	JoAnn B. Mercer Mrs. William Lee
New England Regional, Northern New England Society, Dublin, New Hampshire; 5/6; 836	Champagne Magnum 2 W-GYY G Kimmeridge 3 W-YYO W	Babs Putman Mrs. Robert Fraser

## THE PURPLE RIBBON

The Purple Ribbon is the only ADS collection award for which an exhibitor may compete without intending to, like the lagniappe of staking every flower on a successful Bronze Ribbon entry and walking into the show to discover that you have also garnered the ADS White Ribbon.

The Purple Ribbon can be given to any blue-ribbon collection of five

cultivars which is not eligible for another American Daffodil Society award. In 1988, only two of the qualified ADS shows did NOT have a Purple Ribbon winner.

Diversity was the operative word to describe this year's assortment of winners. Usually the award goes to a five-stem collection from a division. Twenty-two fell into this category in 1988, from every division from 1 through 7, and also 9. The other thirteen were neatly assorted among pink-cups, red-cups, and all whites.

Bob Spotts on the West Coast and Cathy Riley, up East, were triple winners of the Purple Ribbon. Bob won in Fortuna with pink cups, Irresistible, Stray, Sedate, and Pink Ice, plus seedling D 928. In LaCanada, the award went to a quintet of all-whites, Mountain Dew, Starmount, Vapor Trail, Silk Cut, and Homestead. Two weeks later, at Walnut Creek, Bob's third Purple was for five triandrus hybrids: Tuesday's Child, Jovial, Lapwing, Ice Wings, and Mitsch 44/3.

Cathy won the Purple at Longwood Gardens with trumpets Prologue, Aurum, Glenshesk, Carrickbeg, and Descanso. At the new Madison Show, her winner was for a collection of five with white perianths and color in the cup. She chose three short-cups, Rim Ride, Merlin, and Olathe, a double, Gay Challenger, and, to set them off, Sweet Somerset, one of Meg Yerger's newest poet hybrids. At the late-season New England Regional, Cathy won with a spectacular fivesome of doubles: Gay Challenger once again, Spun Honey, Figi, Acropolis, and Achentoul.

Daniel Bellinger was the only exhibitor to win the Purple Ribbon twice. At Cleveland, his entry was of red-cups: Bold Lad, Mexico City, Safari, Armley Wood, and Tawny Lad. At Akron, in contrast, his collection was all white: Easter Moon, Nile, Panache, Silver Convention, and Verona.

The other two exhibitors whose all-white collections won Purple were from Columbus. Phyllis Hess won at the Midwest Regional with Blue Bird, Starmount, Crystal Blanc, Calcite, and Ashmore. Mrs. Hubert Bourne was a winner at the Chillicothe show with River Queen, Rhine Wine, Williamsburg, La Mancha, and Silent Valley.

Five red-cupped daffodils were a Purple winner for Rodney Armstrong in the early-season Dallas Show, including Rameses, Resplendent, Don Carlos, Falstaff, and Lipstick. At season's end, Dave Karnstedt staged a brilliant show-stopper at Glencoe, with Red Mantle, Sportsman, Crater, Torridon, and Irish Light.

Pink-cupped daffodils were popular, bringing Purple Awards to Harold McConnell in Dayton, using such flowers as Arctic Char, Pol Coulin, Pol Dornie, Saucy, and Nymphette. Michael Magut's Greenwich winner included Normanton, Precedent, Pitta, Melbury, and Plover. Mary Malavese, at the Nantucket Show, won with Melody Lane, Rima, Salome, Leonaine, and Daring.

In the first half of any halfway normal season, cyclamineus and triandrus collections show off to especially good advantage. David Cook's Division 6 winner in Atlanta included Charity May, Surfside, Willet, Durango, and El Camino. In Hernando, Elizabeth Entriiken won with Ibis, Jetfire, Willet, Dove Wings, and Bushtit. The following weekend, at the Southern Regional in Memphis, Martha Anderson took this award with



Surfside, Charity May, Rapture, Carib and Warbler. One mid-season Division 6 winner of a Purple Ribbon was Libby Frey's cyclamineus grouping of Lavendar Lass, Foundling, The Knave, Golden Wings, and Bushtit at the Indianapolis Show.

Triandrus winners also came early. Judy Faggard staged Puppet, Honey Bells, Lemon Heart, Harmony Bells, and Arish Mell to win the Purple in Clinton, while in early midseason, Mrs. Verne Trueblood, in Louisville, also used Puppet, adding Liberty Bells, Havelock, Ruth Haller, and Lemon Drops.

The only Division 7 winner of a Purple Ribbon this season was Frank Yazenski's quintet of five old-favorite jonquils: Pipit, Stratosphere, Pueblo, Bell Song, and Suzy. The only poet collection to win this award was Mrs. Donald Holdt's entry at Edgewater, including Milan, Poet's Way, Thackeray, Lyric, and Kingsley.

Sara Allen, at the Chapel Hill Show, and Anne Donnell Smith, at the Princess Anne Show, both had Purple awards placed on their Division 1 collections using older standards of high quality—Apostle, Arctic Gold, Moonshot, Honeybird, and Royal Oak staged by Ms. Allen; Golden Vale, Reveille, Cantatrice, Preamble, and Empress of Ireland by Miss Smith, proving once again that a daffodil doesn't have to be new to be impressive.

To win a blue ribbon in Division 2, the largest of the dozen divisions, is an achievement by itself. Going on to win the Purple Ribbon was the bonus for Mrs. R.C. Butler in Conway, Donald King at the Tidewater Show at Newport News, Mrs. Wynant Dean in Scottsburg, and Marie Harman at the Chambersburg Show. Mrs. Butler's five included Ormeau, Imperial, High Point, Golden Aura, and a Tristram which drew raves from judges and viewers alike for its unusual substance. The King collection featured Rose Royale, Golden Aura, Capitol Hill, Broomhill, and Tutankhamun. Mrs. Dean staged Drumadoon, Rose Royal, Saucy, Missouri, and Homestead. Mrs. Harman's winner included Crenelet, Daydream, Amber Castle, Chelan, and the eventual Gold Ribbon bloom of Hambleton.

Small-cup fivesomes impressed the judges at a quartet of shows in selecting the winner of the Purple Ribbon. Beverly Barbour won in Nashville with Cairntoul, Dress Circle, Loch Broom, New Penny, and a Ballydorn seedling. Mrs. Bruce Campbell's award winner at Baltimore included Silent Beauty, Silver Wonder, Rimmon, Limerick, and Rockall. Late Call, Dell Chapel, Limerick, Circlet, and Misty Moon won Purple for Mrs. Richard Ellwood in Middletown. And at the National Convention Show in Washington, Mrs. John Bozievich's gorgeous Purple Ribbon collection included Hawk Eye, New Penny, Purbeck, Ferndown, and Achduart.

## THE MAROON RIBBON

Time was that Daydream was featured in two of every three successful Maroon Ribbon entries. This award goes to the winning collection of five reverse bicolor daffodils, all the outgrowth of one of Grant Mitsch's early major breeding projects. This year, in the sixteen winners, Daydream

appeared just five times.

In those earlier days, exhibitors in quest of the Maroon were apt to ring the changes on, perhaps, a total of ten or eleven different cultivars. This season there were thirty-four different named cultivars included in the winning quintets, plus numbered seedlings from both coasts.

The ultimate compliment from one hybridizer to another has to be Bill Pannill's choice of Dr. Bill Bender's #20/70/2 for his Maroon winner at the Gloucester Show, along with his own Accord, Intrigue, and two Pannill seedlings, both Just So × (Daydream × Soft Light) crosses.

Dr. Bender's Maroon winner at the Chambersburg Show was comprised of five of his Division 3 reverse bicolor cultivars, LL 82/20, and two each from Aircastle × Coldbrook and Old Satin × Moonfire crosses, with the Rose Ribbon winner coming from this collection.

Across the continent, at the beginning of the season, Bill Roese won the Maroon Ribbon at LaCanada with three of his own seedlings, plus one of his named reverse bicolors, Rio Dell.

Mention Intrigue, and practically every serious exhibitor does sooner or later, and another trend in Maroon competition comes to mind: reverse bicolors from Divisions 5-7. Eight different cultivars from these three divisions were in Maroon winning entries in 1988: Intrigue four times, Pipit three times, and Lavalier and Dickcissel twice.

Three entries in particular focused on smaller reverse bicolors. Helen Haskell's winner at the season's last show, in Dublin, New Hampshire, included Lavalier from Division 5, Lemon Silk from Division 6, Pipit and Intrigue, both Division 7, plus a Mitsch seedling MO11/2. Much earlier, at Memphis, Leslie Anderson's Maroon collection featured Inca, a Mitsch Division 6, and Dickcissel and Lemon Tarts, both jonquil hybrids. Lemon Tarts, down three seasons, turned out to be my own favorite garden and show jonquil this year. Donna Dietsch, in Akron, used four 7's, Pipit, Intrigue, Dickcissel, and Canary, plus Cloud Nine, which might have been a 7, for her Maroon winner.

Three exhibitors won this award twice. Bob Spotts took maroon at Fortuna with Bethany, Accord, Limehurst, Canemah, and Parody. He repeated at Walnut Creek with five different cultivars: Daydream, Century, Dawnlight, Green Gold, and Limelight.

The Maroon Ribbon has become something of a specialty for Rodney Armstrong. He won in Dallas and also in Conway, using Keystone, Limeade, and Canemah both times.

Beverly Barbour won the Maroon Ribbon both in Atlanta and in Nashville, using ten different cultivars. Her Atlanta collection included Pastorale, Daydream, Rich Reward, Gin and Lime, and Helen Link's 1979 introduction, Lime Mist. The Nashville winner was comprised of Cairngorm, Chiloquin, Rushlight, Chelan and Dawnlight.

Other Maroon winners for 1988 were Sara Allen in Chapel Hill with Daydream, Honeybird, Water Music, Cairngorm, and Intrigue; Raymond W. Lewis with Water Music, Valley Forge, Sweet Prince, Rich Reward, and Lavalier; Mrs. E.T. Cato in Princess Anne with Pastorale, Nazareth, Pipit, Parody, and Rushlight; and Michael Magut in Greenwich with Daydream, Keystone, Century, Limeade, and Bethany.

## THE RED-WHITE-AND-BLUE RIBBON

The American Daffodil Society's Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon is awarded to shows in this country and abroad to collections of five cultivars from American hybridizers. Always a very popular class for exhibitors, the Red-White-and-Blue was awarded in thirty shows in 1988.

I'm sure the founding fathers of this particular award had two purposes in mind: to honor the earliest of the American hybridizers, and to encourage more Americans to take the pollen brush to successful cultivars in their own climate. If so, they have succeeded admirably in both.

Grant Mitsch and his daffodils are a staple for the exhibitor who covets the Red-White-and-Blue and has not (yet) bloomed any seedlings of his own. Although only one of the thirty winners was an all-Mitsch entry—Mrs. Richard Ellwood's collection in Middletown of Dainty Miss, Coloratura, Aircastle, Pink Angel and Eland—every winner who is not himself or herself a hybridizer included at least one and usually several Mitsch daffodils, except for Joe Stettinius in Chapel Hill, who used one Havens bloom.

Five American hybridizers staged six successful entries. Sid Dubose won twice, at the season's first two shows, in Fortuna and in LaCanada. He used ten different seedlings, every one of them a 2 W-P. Really whets your appetite for next year's convention garden tour, doesn't it?

Another double winner in the Red-White-and-Blue category was Raymond W. Lewis, winning in Newport News with a Pannill-Evans-Mitsch mix plus his own elegant North River, a 1 W-Y. In Gloucester his R-W-B was Mitsch and Pannill.

Also early in the season, Ted Snazelle won the Red-White-and-Blue in Clinton with his own cultivars, the Wahkeena × Festivity cross which would win the Rose Ribbon, one Bethany × Daydream, and three different Nazareth × Honeybird crosses. Mrs. Merton S. Yerger won the Red-White-and-Blue at the Edgewater show with five of her own poet seedlings, two from Dulcimer o.p., three from different Quetzal × Ace of Diamonds crosses, one of which, #77G10, won the Rose Ribbon. This entry was named as one of the most outstanding in the show by Edgewater chairman Marie Coulter.

Bill Pannill's National Convention Maroon winner included five of his named cultivars, Silver Snow, Newport, Spindletop, Sky Ray, and Chippewa. Dave Karnstedt also won a R-W-B ribbon for his own seedlings at the Glencoe Show.

One impressive and unique Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon winner was Naomi Liggett at the Midwest Regional in Columbus. Unique, in the first place, because Naomi is generally categorized as a miniature specialist. Impressive also for quality, this entry was the only one of the thirty in 1988 which staged daffodils from five different American hybridizers. Naomi included Mitsch's Pipit, Evans' Abiqua, Haven's Whetstone, Pannill's Newport, and Mrs. C.E. Fitzwater's Bee Mabley.

The third winner of two Red-White-and-Blue Ribbons in 1988 was Mrs. J. Raymond Moore at Longwood Gardens and also in Baltimore. In each



of her entries, Eileen Moore used cultivars from four different hybridizers. At the Longwood Gardens Show, she staged Evans' Ginger, Mitsch's Precedent and Century, Pannill's Rim Ride, and Bender's POPS Legacy. The Baltimore winner included Bender's Conestoga, Mitsch's Precedent and Bethany, Pannill's Homestead, and Evans' Abiqua.

The newest trend in Red-White-and-Blue winners is the two-generation entry. In 1988, nobody did it better than Mrs. R.C. Butler at Conway. Her award was won with Grant Mitsch's Imperial and Green Gold, daughter Elise Havens' Diploma and Asteroid, and daughter Eileen Frey's High Point.

Other two-generation exhibits included Weldon Childers in Hernando, who used Mitsch's Lunar Sea and Nazareth, and Havens' Taffy; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, in Nashville who chose three of Mitsch's bird-named cultivars, Hoopoe, Surfbird and Lapwing, and Elise Havens' seedling KK40/1, a 2 Y-Y, and her 1988 introduction Young American, a reverse bicolor; Mrs. George Mott's Dublin winner, which included Mitsch's Ivory Gull and a Havens seedling; Leone Low in Akron, who added Havens' Pink Ice and Mitsch's Cortez and Prism to Pannill's Wakefield and Glen Echo; and Christine Hanenkrat in Dayton, who used two Havens seedlings and her named cultivar Diploma, plus Mitsch's Symphonette and Nile.

The Franks were the other exhibitors who won this award twice. Their Atlanta Red-White-and-Blue included four from Mitsch, Aurum, Asteroid, Joyous, and Lemon Tarts, plus Riotous, a 4 Y-Y from Oregon Bulb Farms.

Other Red-White-and-Blue winners for 1988 included Rodney Armstrong, Dallas; Stan Baird, Walnut Creek; Mrs. Glen Millar, Memphis; Stettinius, Chapel Hill; John M. Holland, Princess Anne; Mrs. Bruce Gunnell, Upperville; Mrs. Wynant Dean, Louisville; Mrs. David Frey, Indianapolis; Cecile Spitz, Chillicothe; and Michael Magut, Greenwich.

## THE GREEN RIBBON

The Green Ribbon drew more than its usual share of entries, all superb flowers of substance and quality. Eighteen exhibitors in twenty shows won this award, which calls for twelve cultivars from at least three different divisions.

Daniel Bellinger won the Green Ribbon in three different midwestern shows this year. In Indianapolis he used six from Division 1, set off by the long-cup Bryanston, short-cup New Penny, and cyclamineus Flirt. In Cleveland, he included Secret Circle, Sabine Hay, Hilford, Dramalga, Wild Fire, Dove of Peace, Akala, and Our Darling, some rarely seen on the show bench this season. The final Green Ribbon for Bellinger came at Akron, and again included Akala, and Hilford, plus Barfly, Larkwhistle, Wishing Well, and Lough Cuan.

Joy Mackinney's Green Ribbon at the National Convention Show was elegant; I enjoyed watching her put it together and almost felt sorry for the beautiful blooms which were left out. She focused upon Divisions 3 and 8. Sparkling Eye, Park Springs, Estrella, Falconet, Loch Roag, Cadence, and Feeling Lucky were noteworthy in this group.

Two California hybridizers won Green Ribbons with at least some of their own. Sid Dubose' winner in Fortuna was all his own seedlings, with the star of this entry a 2 W-Y, #J 3-14, April Love × B 71-2 (Rosedew × Empress of Ireland), which later won the Rose Ribbon. Bill Roese's LaCanada Green Ribbon included his own Nancy Reagan and Torchfire plus four of his own seedlings, three with Camelot as one parent.

Stephen Vinisky included Ghost Dancer, Oregon Music, Conestoga, Irish Coffee, Momento, and Golden Amber in his Walnut Creek winner. Joe Stettinius's Chapel Hill Green winner used Lapwing, Pink Silk, Golden Joy, Lemon Silk, Dateline, Yamhill, Raspberry Ring, and Elegant Lady. At the Tidewater show in Newport News, Raymond Lewis staged Gold Convention, Homestead, Prosperity, Silver Convention, Lavalier, New Penny, Gracious Lady, Peacock, and Swallow.

In Gloucester, Donald King's Green collection featured Imprint, Park Springs, Colleygate, River Queen, Irish Coffee, and Arish Mell. John M. Holland, the winner at Princess Anne, selected Rivendell, Kimmeridge, Lingerie, Ashmore, Pure Joy, Golden Aura, and Top Notch.

Nancy Gill, in Columbus, centered on Division 2's such as Rainbow, Dailmanach, Homestead, Broomhill and Misty Glen, accented by the pinks of Division 6 Foundling and Duncan #D545. In Baltimore, Anne Donnell Smith's dozen included Cool Autumn, Sportsman, Gay Kybo, and Altruist, plus old favorites Tonga, Daviot, and this year's "sleeper," Precedent. Mrs. John Bozievich's elegant and unique dozen at Chambersburg included Snookum, Pink Ice, Bella Coola, Round Robin, Stinger, and Gransha.

Other Green Ribbon winners this season included Mr. and Mrs. Herman McKenzie in Clinton, Judy Faggard in Memphis, Jaydee Ager at the Nashville Show, Mrs. Goethe Link in Scottsburg, Harold McConnell in Dayton, and Mrs. Richard Ellwood in Middletown.



Reliable and still winning: Pure Joy and Falstaff.

## THE THROCKMORTON RIBBON

There are probably more different ways to win a Throckmorton than any other award. The entries must represent 15 different RHS classifications. I think it's more fun and less anxiety than any big collection I've ever tried to stage. Only fourteen exhibitors successfully staged a Throckmorton, perhaps because to some, the sheer bookkeeping involved is daunting. And nobody won it twice, not this season.

The newest of the ADS awards available for every show, the Throckmorton Award reached medal status at this year's National Convention Show. Appropriately, Marie Bozievich, creator of the medal itself, took this one home, plus a retroactive medal for a previous National Convention Throckmorton victory.

The restrained elegance of the Bozievich winner in Washington was evident in Glen Echo, Golden Pond, Snow Gleam, Vapor Trail, Tudor Grove, Grand Prospect, Whirlaway, Peacock, and Creag Dubh.

In Fortuna, Bob Spotts' Throckmorton winner was evenly balanced between the first three divisions, represented by such flowers as Dear Me, Pink Silk, and Shining Light, and well-grown cultivars from Divisions 5-8, such as Phalarope, Rapture, Chipper, Oregon Gold, and Matador. Also in California, Stephen Vinisky at the LaCanada Show found ways to use eight different cultivars from Division 2, illustrated by Dewy Rose, a 2 W-WPP, a Dunn seedling, MS-2-2, a 2 W-GP, and a Dubose seedling, #A3-6, a 2 Y-P. See what I mean about precise bookkeeping?

Beverly Barbour began her quest for the 15 sub-classes required for the Throckmorton by staging flowers from seven different divisions, including brilliant 2's, Crater and Johore and Karachi, delightful new smaller flowers, like Toto, a 6 W-W, and Springdale, a 7 W-Y, and the orange-cupped Division 11, Tiritomba. Mrs. R.C. Butler, in Conway, won the award with excellent old favorites, Vulcan and Shining Light, Kingscourt and Wedding Gift, Empress of Ireland and Barret Browning.

Newest of the new was the keynote for two Middle Atlantic exhibitors. Polly Brooks' winner in Chapel Hill included Elegant Lady, Grand Prospect, Meldrum, Bryanston, Colleygate, and Glenfarclas. Sondra Solomon, at Newport News, used Citron, Century, Rich Mist, Highlite, and Ace.

Mrs. Walter Vonnegut's Throckmorton winner in Scottsburg paired the new, such as Pastel Gem, Capitol Hill and Churchman, with old favorites Kingscourt, Festivity, Balalaika, Precedent, Audubon, and Dove Wings.

Color was the most impressive aspect in the collections of Anne Donnell Smith in Princess Anne, with Irish Light, Tonga, Vulcan, Park Royal, Rockall, Highlite, and Roger; of Harold McConnell in Dayton, who set the pinks of Arctic Char, Quasar, Foundling and Caro Nome against the red-cups of Killearnan, Limbo, Torridon and Dunskey; and of Nancy Gill, in Chillicothe, with Javelin, Rainbow, Arndilly, Dailmanach, Dr. Hugh, Indian Maid, and Highfield Beauty.

Simple, sheer elegance was the word for Helen Haskell's winner at Longwood Gardens. She included Emperor's Waltz, Pink Silk, Bittern,



Carib, Graduation, New Penny, Ouzel, Bard, and Forest Park.

The latest of the Throckmorton winners for 1988 both focused upon the smaller flowered divisions. Mrs. Bassett Winmill, at Middletown, used Quail, Songster, Eland, Tresamble, Hoopoe, and Stratosphere. Intrigue, Highfield Beauty, Stratosphere, Oregon Gold, Ariel, and Silken Sails were prominent in the Throckmorton winner for Marie Hartman in Chambersburg, her second consecutive year to win this award.

## THE MINIATURE GOLD AND WHITE RIBBONS

Miniatures captivate an unsuspecting audience and challenge an experienced exhibitor. Increasing numbers of entries each year, not only in the single-bloom and three-stem categories, but also the Lavendar Ribbon and Watrous collections, testify to this.

Eight ADS members won either a Miniature Gold, a Miniature White, or both, at more than one show in 1988. Top winners in three shows were Mrs. Goethe Link, the Miniature Gold in Scottsburg and both awards in Louisville and also Indianapolis; Mrs. James Liggett, with the Miniature Gold in Cleveland, the Miniature White in Columbus, and both awards in Chillicothe; and Bob Spotts, with Miniature Golds at all three California shows, plus the Miniature White at LaCanada with Minnow. Ranked extremely high on the list of impossible things to do is wrest a Miniature Gold away from Bob when weather and season allows him to enter his much-talked about 10 Y-Y, *N.t. concolor*, which had four florets at LaCanada and six (count them, six!) at Walnut Creek.

Winning miniature awards in two shows this season were Mrs. Richard Ellwood, Miniature Whites in Middletown and at Longwood Gardens; Frank Yazenski, the Miniature Gold at Gloucester, the Miniature White both there and at Newport News; Mrs. Thomas Dunn, with Miniature Golds in Memphis and also in Conway; Mrs. Jon Barbour, a Miniature Gold in Atlanta, a Miniature White in Nashville; and Mrs. David Frey, a Miniature Gold in Dayton, a Miniature White in Scottsburg. It's hard to imagine how many awards Libby and Helen would win, were they not so frequently competing against each other.

Newcomers to shows always fall in love with miniatures, and often would like to begin a collection. Since the Miniature Gold and Miniature White attest to quality but not necessarily floriferousness or even widespread adaptability, I tallied this year's miniature winners right through Gold, White, Lavender, and Watrous winners. Based upon this year's overall show results, the newcomer who wished to begin a miniature collection would probably be well-advised to choose, in order of blue-ribbon appearances, these fifteen: Minnow, Hawera, Segovia, *N. bulbocodium*, Yellow Xit, Stafford, Quince, Tete-a-Tete, Sundial, *N.t. concolor*, Xit, *N.t. albus*, Snipe, Jumblie, and Fairy Chimes. But I am, of course, dreaming of a perfect daffodil world, in which there are no such things as limited budgets or difficulties in finding sources of rare bulbs.

Miniature winners across the United States in 1988 were: (1-Miniature Gold; 3-Miniature White):

#### HAWERA 5 Y-Y

Betty Allison, Fortuna 3  
Maxine Rankin, Clinton 3  
Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne 3  
Mrs. Richard Wiltshire, Upperville 3  
Jane K. Bradford, Edgewater 1  
Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood, Middletown 3  
Pauline Dickenson, Chambersburg 3  
Geraldine Gilbert, Rockford 3  
Charles Sibre, Dublin e

#### SEGOVIA 3 W-Y

Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Memphis 1  
David Cook, Nashville 1  
Raymond W. Lewis, Newport News 1  
Mrs. David Frey, Scottsburg 3  
Mrs. William R. Taylor, Greenwich 1  
Anne Donnell Smith, Baltimore 3  
Sue James, Akron 1  
M.K. Robertson, Rockford 1

#### MINNOW 8 W-Y

Bob Spotts, LaCanada 3  
Mrs. B.C. Pouncey, Jr., Memphis 3  
Mrs. David Frey, Dayton 1  
Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood, Longwood  
Gardens 3  
Mrs. William R. Taylor, Greenwich 3  
Mrs. Jeremy Gordon, Middletown 1

#### STAFFORD 7 Y-O

Mrs. Paul Miller, Upperville 1  
Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis 1, 3  
Donna Dietsch, Columbus 1

#### APRIL TEARS 5 Y-Y

Frank Yazenski, Gloucester 1, 3  
Mrs. G.W. Burton, Washington 3  
Pauling Dickenson, Chambersburg 1

#### SUN DISC 7 Y-Y

Margaret Baird, Dayton 3  
Quentin Erlandson, Baltimore 1  
Mrs. William Baird, Cleveland 3

#### YELLOW XIT 3 W-Y

Mrs. Helen Link, Louisville 3  
David Karnstedt, Glencoe 1, 3

#### *N. bulbocodium* 10 Y-Y

Mrs. Hattie Harton, Conway 1  
Naomi Liggett, Chillicothe 3  
Sue James, Akron 3

#### FAIRY CHIMES 5 Y-Y

Naomi Liggett, Cleveland 1  
Mrs. George Mott, III, Dublin 1



GRIPSHOVER



GRIPSHOVER



Miniature favorites, top to bottom, *N. bulbocodium*, Xit, and April Tears.

SNIPE 6 W-W

Barbara Tate, Atlanta 3

Mrs. Goethe Link, Louisville 1

PICOBLANCO 3 W-W

Mrs. J.C. Dawson, Dallas 3

Nancy Robinson, Knoxville 1

XIT 3 W-W

Mrs. Jon Barbour, Nashville 3

Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg 1

FLYAWAY 6 Y-Y

Beverly Barbour, Atlanta 1

Joe Stettinius, Chapel Hill 1

*N.t. albus* 10 W-W

Bob Spotts, Fortuna 1

Margaret Kelley, Nantucket 1

*N.t. concolor* 10 Y-Y

Bob Spotts, LaCanada 1

Bob Spotts, Walnut Creek 1

Other miniature cultivars, species, and/or seedlings which won a Miniature Gold or White ribbon were:

*N.j. henriquesii* 10 Y-Y, Ted Snazelle, Clinton 1

*N. canaliculatus* 10 W-Y, Mrs. Patrick Haggerty, Jr. Dallas 1

Zip 6 Y-Y, Mrs. Thomas M. Dunn, Conway 1

*N. fernandesii* 10 Y-Y, Judy Faggard, Hernando 1

*N. willkommii* 10 Y-Y, Martha Anderson, Hernando 3

Sdlg. D189/A (Bantam × *N. scaberulus*) 7 Y-Y, Ben Hager, Walnut Creek 3

Pango 8 W-Y, Frank Yazenski, Newport News 3

*N.j. flore pleno* 10 Y-Y, Sue Anderson, Princess Anne 1

Gripshover seedling 69/35 (Cushendall × Knave of Diamonds), Naomi Liggett, Chillicothe 1

Jumblie 6 Y-O, Lisa Moore, Chapel Hill 3

Bebop 7 W-Y, Mrs. Emory E. Tamplin, Jr., Edgewater 3

Quince 6 Y-Y, Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Longwood Gardens 1

Rikki 7 W-Y, Naomi Liggett, Columbus 3

Paula Cottell, 3 W-WWY, Elise Olsen Cheesborough, Washington 1

Clare 7 Y-Y, Mrs. William Taylor, Madison

## THE LAVENDER RIBBON

The ADS Lavender Ribbon is awarded to a collection of five different miniature cultivars, species and/or seedlings. This year the Lavender Ribbon was awarded in twenty-eight shows to twenty-three different exhibitors.

Mrs. James Liggett won three Lavender Ribbons, at the shows in Columbus, Chillicothe, and Cleveland. Rikki appeared in all three entries, and Naomi focused her collections on miniatures from Division 7 and Division 10. Clare, Sun Disc, *N. bulbocodium* and *N. willkommii* were in two.

Three exhibitors, Bob Spotts, Martha Anderson, and Mrs. Richard

Ellwood, won a pair of Lavender Ribbons in 1988.

Bob used *N.t. albus* and *N.t. concolor* and Yellow Xit in both winners, and featured four divisions in his quintet in LaCanada, but all 10's and 3's in Walnut Creek. Martha, winning in Hernando, and, a week later, in Memphis, used ten different miniatures, including Hummingbird, Lilliput, Sennocke, and *N.b. atlas*.

Liz Ellwood won the National Convention Show's Lavender Ribbon with three from Division 7, Clare, Stafford, and Pixie's Sister, and two 10's, *N.t. albus* and *N.t. concolor*. In her winner at the Middletown Show, she repeated *N.t. concolor*, Stafford, and Pixie's Sister, and added Hawera and Sun Disc.

Mrs. Richard Turner, at the Dublin Show, was the only ADS exhibitor to win a Lavender with a collection which represented five divisions. She chose Sennocke, a 5, Quince from Division 6, Sundial, a 7, Minnow, an 8, and from Division 10, *N.t. albus*.

Staging miniatures from four divisions in the five-cultivar collection were Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong at Longwood Gardens, with Division 3, Segovia, Division 5, Fairy Chimes and Hawera, Division 7, Sundial, and from Division 8, Pango; and at the Edgewater Show Mrs. Marshall Gilchrist, with yellow Xit from Division 3, Quince and Tete-a-Tete from Division 6, miniature jonquil Baby Moon, and miniature tazetta Minnow.

Lavender collections which focused on the species hybrid miniatures were those of Donald King, in Gloucester, John Tarver, Newport News, and Pauline Dickenson, in Chambersburg. The King entry added Fairy Chimes and Segovia to three of the rarer 10's *N.t. pulchellus*, *N. willkommii*, and *N.b. conspicuus*. Tarver's 10's which he used with Snipe and Minnow, were *N.t. albus*, *N.t. concolor*, and *N. Canaliculatus*. Pauline used *N. bulbocodium*, and a cross between *N. rupicola* × *gaditanus*. Dorothy Henninger, Chambersburg Show chairman, said that the judges commented on this species and how rare it was to see in bloom. Pauline replied that 1988 was the first time it had bloomed for her in ten years. Pauline also won the Miniature Gold with a beautiful April Tears with 5 perfectly formed florets.

Other winners of the Lavender Ribbon this season included Nancy Wilson, Fortuna; Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie, Clinton; Rodney Armstrong, Dallas; Jaydee Ager, Atlanta; Mrs. Hattie Harton, Conway; Mrs. Margaret Nichols, Memphis; Polly Brooks, Chapel Hill; Mrs. George F. Parsons, Princess Anne; Nancy Mott, Greenwich; Quentin Erlanson, Baltimore, whose entry included an especially lovely bloom of Flomay, according to the judges; Peggy Macneale, Akron; Dave Karnstedt, Glencoe; and Mrs. William Taylor, Madison.

## THE SILVER RIBBON

To the exhibitor in an American Daffodil Society show who wins the greatest number of blue ribbons goes the Silver Ribbon.

"Eleven" must be the magic number for Bill Pannill. For the second straight season, he has won the Silver Ribbon at the National Show with 11 blues. He also won the Silver Ribbon at the Gloucester Show.



Others winning a pair of Silver Ribbons in this spring's shows included Bob Spotts with 20 in LaCanada and 14 in Walnut Creek; Libby Frey with 21 in Scottsburg and 13 at Indianapolis; and Mrs. Richard S. Ellwood with 11 in Greenwich and 25 in Middletown.

The Silver Ribbon winner with the greatest number of blue ribbons this year was Mrs. R. Bruce Campbell with 27 in Baltimore. Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Longwood Gardens, Sue James at Akron, and JoAnn Mercer in Rockford each won 26.

Dave Karnstedt, in Glencoe, had 24; Leone Low at Dayton won 23; Mrs. Marshall Gilchrist took home 22 blues from the Edgewater Show; and Pauline Dickenson, in Chambersburg, and Elise Olsen Cheesborough, in Chapel Hill, both won 21 blues.

Other season's Silver winners included Christine Kemp, Fortuna; Ted Snazelle, Clinton; Mrs. C.R. Bivin, Dallas; Beverly Barbour, Atlanta; Mrs. R.C. Butler, Conway; Maxine Rankin, Hernando; Jim Russell, Memphis; Mrs. Harold Stanford, Nashville; Frank Yazenski, Newport News; Mrs. Verne Trueblood, Louisville; John Holland, Princess Anne; Mrs. Hubert Bourne, Columbus; Mary Rutledge, Chillicothe; Regina Keighley, Nantucket; Naomi Liggett, Cleveland, Cathy Riley, Madison; and in Dublin, Chris Bickford, who also won the Junior Award.

## THE JUNIOR AWARD

Eighteen Junior awards were given in this season's ADS shows, the largest number in the eleven years I have been writing the show report. Exactly half the shows! Three others were marked "Returned." I hope this number will continue to grow, not just as we interest our own children and grandchildren, but also as we reach out to groups of youngsters. Show chairmen will realize, as church choir directors have known for years, that involvement of children and pre-teens usually adds five or six new visitors to the show per Junior winner.

Jason Richards, one of two double winners this season, won his fifth Junior Award in three seasons. In Louisville his winning flower was Forfar, a 3 W-R; in Scottsburg the blue went to Stainless, a 2 W-W. The other double winner was 4-year-old Allison Scott of Hernando, who won the Junior Award in her hometown show and also the Gold Ribbon with Loch Stac, a 2 Y-R, which she added to an earlier Junior award, in Clinton for Birma, a 3 Y-O.

Several Junior winners are repeaters. Maria Bellinger, now age 10, a big winner last season when the National Convention came to her Midwest Region, won the Junior Award at Akron for Gull, and also the White Ribbon in the same show for River Queen. The streak continues for Martha Marie McElroy, whose Daydream won the Junior Award in Memphis. Jenny Cheesborough won again in Chapel Hill, with Amberglow.

After a year away from the Awards table, Renee Pengra with Arctic Gold in LaCanada and Trey Sieger with Oryx in Dayton are once again Junior winners.

Other winners of Junior awards were Dawn Fraiser with Resplendent

in Atlanta, John Wayne Anderson in Nashville with Bunclody, Jennifer Rarey in Columbus with Tahiti, Maureen Malavese in Nantucket with Jenny, third grader Dean Porter with Jamestown in Middletown, Alex Karnstedt with Festivity in Glencoe, Adam Tobias with Interim in Rockford, Chris Bickford with Barret Browning in Dublin, where he also won the Silver Ribbon; and Cameron Peterson in Madison with Thalia.

## THE ARTISTIC CLASSES

The arrangement classes do not receive ADS awards for their winners, but they do make a beautiful background for our rows and rows of single stems and vases and collections. Nowhere was this more evident than at the National Convention Show, where the more than forty garden clubs who traditionally participate in the Washington Daffodil Show staged beautiful flower arrangements, large, middle-sized, and small, on stands whose color repeated and whose angles echoed the shapes and hues of the ADS displays behind them.

As usual, Fortuna, California, led the nation in number of artistic arrangements, eighty-nine. At Nantucket, where daffodils are an occasion for a week-long festival, sixty-two arrangements were exhibited. At Walnut Creek there were 48; at both Edgewater and Gloucester there were 40. Other ADS shows where more than thirty entries in the artistic classes were on display for visitors were Upperville, Chillicothe, Chambersburg, Madison, and Rockford. At least twenty arrangements greeted those who attended 1988 shows in Clinton, Dallas, Atlanta, Hernando, Memphis, Princess Anne, Baltimore, Middletown, Akron, Glencoe, and Dublin.

## THE ROSE RIBBON

The Rose Ribbon is awarded to the best standard seedling daffodil which scores 90 points or more. More and more often the Rose Ribbon winner is coming out of an entire collection class consisting of seedlings exhibited by the originator.

Rose Ribbons were awarded in nineteen shows to eleven different hybridizers, introducing flowers in six different RHS divisions. General comments imply 1) We haven't seen anything yet, if we imagine the few show winners from the West Coast are all there is. Wait 'til next year, and see how seedlings dominate many of the larger classes at the West Coast shows. 2) The new hybridizers' classes will result in many more amateurs taking a serious look at striving for Rose Ribbons. Rose Ribbons awarded in every ADS show are a distinct possibility by the end of the 1990's.

Helen Link, appropriately enough for one for whom one of the new hybridizers' classes is named and who won another of the classes at the national show, was the top Rose Ribbon winner this season, with four different seedlings from three classes.

Helen's winner at the Louisville show was a 2 W-Y, #1977-A-PHIL. At Scottsburg she unveiled a unique 3 Y-YO, #1975, Eminent o.p. Another of her charming colorful small introductions using Bushtit as a seed parent was the winner in Indianapolis, a 6 Y-O, #979 (Bushtit x Hot Stuff.)

The Link seedling causing the greatest flurry of interest, however, was her Rose Ribbon winner at the Columbus Show, #1679-B, (Glenside × Tangent), a 2 W-GPP, which appeared in the Quinn winner in Indianapolis. Another flower with this same parentage, #1689, but classified 2 W-WWP, won the Rose Ribbon two seasons ago at the Columbus Show.

Sid Dubose, to whose seedling garden we have been promised a visit next spring, won Gold Ribbons in two of the West Coast shows with seedlings. In Fortuna, his #J 3-14, April Love × B/71-2 (Rosedew × Empress of Ireland), classified a 2 W-Y, which was in the Green Ribbon winning collection, took the Rose Ribbon.

Dubose's winning Rose Ribbon entry at Walnut Creek I already covet deeply and sincerely. A 3 WG-OY, it is a Glenwherry × o.p. seedling cross, #D55-A5. Steve Vinisky, answering the last question on the show chairman's report, "What blooms created the most interest at your show?" replied, "No question! Hands down it was Sid Dubose's D55-5A. His vase of three took the White Ribbon, the Rose Ribbon, and a Best Bloom award." Steve voted with his own label tag, too; D55-5A helped him win win the Green Ribbon.

The final West Coast Rose Ribbon went to Bob Jerrell for #68-81, a 2 Y-YYO (Audubon × Falstaff). Other early-season Rose Ribbons were won in Dallas by Ray John with a 2 W-P #AxMH/1 (Accent × Mt. Hood) and by Mrs. Walter Thompson in Atlanta with a 2 Y-Y, #88-4 (Limeade o.p.). At the first East Tennessee Daffodil Society Show, Frank Galyon won the Rose Ribbon with 8 Y-Y (Honey Bells × Matador).

Ted Snazelle was a double winner in the Rose Ribbon category. His entry in Clinton was #74/1/3, a 2 W-Y (Wahkeena × Festivity) which looked great on the show bench and also absolutely stunning in the CMDS display garden that same afternoon. In Hernando a week later he won the Rose with 2 W-O, #77/2/6 (Rockall × Eribol).

Meg Yerger won two Rose Ribbons with more of her lovely poet seedlings, some of which may soon be named and registered. The winner for Mrs. Yerger in Princess Anne was #76 H 2, a 9 W-GGR (Sonata o.p.) At the Edgewater Show, the Rose Ribbon was taken from Meg's winning Red-White-and-Blue collection. This one was #77G10, a 9 W-GGO, one of three Quetzal × Ace of Diamonds seedlings in that collection.

At the National Convention Show, Bill Pannill won the Rose Ribbon with a marvelous 2 Y-Y, #81/2 [New Penny × (Lemonade × Lemnos)]. I hung around it with my camera, taking picture after picture, trying to convince him of the need for field-testing in a humid Mississippi climate, but to no avail—so far. Bill also won a Rose Ribbon at Gloucester, with a 2 Y-R bloom from Torridon × (Uncle Remus × Javelin), which carries the number #70/13-A.

Mention Dr. Bill Bender and then say, "Rose Ribbon." What springs immediately to mind? Either POPS Legacy or the varied reverse bicolor 3's. In 1988, you'd be half right. Dr. Bender's Rose Ribbon daffodil at the Delaware Valley Show at Longwood Gardens was an all-yellow trumpet from Arctic Gold × Chemawa, #69/111. The other Bender Rose Ribbon did fit the traditional concept. It was #82/95, a 3 Y-W, one of three Aircastle × Coldbrook crosses which were part of an elegant Maroon



Ribbon winner at the Chambersburg Show.

The 19th Rose Ribbon of the season went to Betty Beery at Chilicothe for a brilliantly-colored 3 W-YO, #JS-18-S (Merlin × Evans N36).

## THE MINIATURE ROSE RIBBON

Seven Miniature Rose Ribbons were awarded in the 1988 daffodil season, two of them to tiny poet seedlings from the pollen brush wielded by Mrs. Merton S. Yerger. Both came from her series of crosses involving *N.p. hellenicus* × Lights Out: #H 2-1, the Rose Ribbon winner at the Edgewater Show, was a 9 W-GYP, and #7542-1, which took the Rose Ribbon at Longwood Gardens, is a 9 W-GGR.

Raymond W. Lewis won the Rose Ribbon at the Gloucester Show with an all-white triandrus miniature. His 5 W-W, #FR80-4 is an *N.t. albus* × *N. poeticus* cross. An all-yellow cyclamineus miniature seedling brought home the Rose Ribbon for John Tarver at Newport News. His #82-3 comes from Little Gem × *N. cyclamineus*.

Three Division 7 miniatures won Rose Ribbons this spring. At Walnut Creek, Ben Hager won with a 7 Y-Y, #D1389/A (Bantam × *N. scaberulus*). Mrs. Alex Taylor's 7 Y-Y (Sea Gift o.p.) won the Rose Ribbon at the Nashville Show.

The final Rose Ribbon winner was Roberta Watrous' #691-1, a 7 Y-GYO (Ruby × *N. scaberulus*). A trio of these tiny beauties won the Larus trophy as well as the Rose Ribbon for Mrs. Watrous at the National Convention Show in her Washington home area.

## THE FLOWERS THAT WERE FAVORITES

Should a beginner to hybridizing ask the advice of a veteran show reporter, I would have to say, "Go for color!" The judges often prefer pristine whiteness combined with the substance and texture of antique parchment. But the crowds at the shows across the country, who "oh" and "ah" and take scribbled notes and then (we hope) go home to order bulbs—they like bright pinks and red-cups and hot, vivid orange. Color in all shapes and sizes, all divisions, all configurations.

In so very many extra notes from show chairman for 1988, color was a chief component in choosing crowd-pleasers, conversation-starters.

"Tahiti by a landslide!" proclaimed JoAnn Mercer, speaking for the Rockford Show visitors. Tahiti was also a great favorite with the 12,000 who attended the nearby first-time show at the Chicago Botanic Garden. In Akron, Ruth Hardesty reported, "Tahiti, a 4 Y-R, was a winner again this year. People seem to love the doubles!" They did, indeed. Gay Song and Yellow Cheerfulness in Chicago, Unique and the sport Double Ice Follies in Rockford, all drew raves.

Reds and oranges from other divisions also were show-stoppers: Loch Hope and Olathe in Dallas, Olathe again in Atlanta, Loch Lundie and Irish Coffee at Chapel Hill, Irish Coffee again and also Golden Amber at LaCanada, Newport in Nashville, and "the intense color blend of Copperfield," which Helen Trueblood noted in Scottsburg, a reaction also reported by Phyllis Hess from Columbus, where "the general public is also



very interested in doubles and in split coronas." From Dallas, Betty Schultz commented that "The public is attracted to the large, the dramatic, such as Fortissimo." I couldn't even find Fortissimo in DSG or my 1984 Data Bank, but I know it very well. There's a pocket of unreconstructed traditionalists at our Clinton Show who judge (and flunk) the visiting judges for finding fault with their favorite, Fortissimo.

Pinks are always popular, and nowhere more than in Nashville, where Sue Zapp praised the pink cups and pink-rimmed flowers such as Dewey Rose and Foundling. Pink was also a crowd-pleaser, in Dallas, where Betty Schultz noted, "Heron, a Mitsch '77 2 W-P, was much commented on, even though the bloom showed some age and weathering to a practiced eye," and continued, "Fidelity and Audubon were among many that pleased exhibitors, judges, and the public for color as well as form and substance." From Chapel Hill, Elise Cheesborough tells us, "The public was much taken with Foundling and with Mitsch's seedling LL8/3, a 6 Y-P, for their color."

"Pink cups were much in evidence," said Joan George from Baltimore, "and old standby Precedent was in top form, featured prominently in four award-winning collections as well as taking top honors in its own class." Precedent was also "much admired" at Greenwich, according to Nancy Mott, and appeared in winning collections all across the nation, proving that we never know which particular good old-timer will return to center stage in a given season.

Satin Pink, a Richardson 2 W-P, with a 1958 registration, was the crowd choice in Nantucket, according to chairman Barbara DeZalduondo, as were "all the pinks and whites." Mrs. Trueblood, in Scottsburg, mentioned Pink Silk's form and grace as well as color; Mrs. John Matheson, writing from Gloucester, noted the "general great interest in pinks as well as doubles," Nymphette, a Duncan 6 W-P, was a top choice in Edgewater, noted Marie Coulter, and Harold McConnell, show chairman in Dayton, especially praised 2 W-GPP Fragrant Rose, the best stem from the Single Bloom section.

"The public is always interested in the pink-cupped daffodils," reported Biddy Dean from Louisville, and went on to tell of the visitor to the show who waved her hand at the general array of flowers and said, "I grow most of these," but stopped to ask the name of Phantom, exclaiming, "I really like this one!"

"The all-white daffodils," wrote Mrs. George from Baltimore, "were outstanding in quality and quantity with six all-white collections, and a great bloom of Gull taking Best in Show." Broomhill was "exhibited by many and won our Best in Show," said Nancy Mott, at Greenwich. Mrs. Stanley Krause praised the "size and beauty of Homestead, Bill Pannill's 2 W-W, especially in the Quinn collection." Ashmore in Glencoe, River Queen in Nashville, and "the substance and elegant beauty of White Caps" at the Scottsburg show, "where there were so many beautiful whites with such general good substance over-all," underscored this season's interest in the all-white daffodil, which was shown in the roster of Gold and White Ribbon winners.

Innovative committees plan something new, something extra-special,

to please the public.

Sometimes it's a change in site. The always-impressive Columbus Show was held at the Franklin Park Conservatory and Garden Center," the first time in a garden-oriented site," according to Mrs. Hess, who relayed one repeated comment, "They are so perfect they don't look real." In Princess Anne, the Somerset County Garden Club went to a two-day show for the first time. The official hostess for the Maryland Governor opened the show with a ribbon cutting; she had had 700 bulbs planted in front of Government House. The visitors were fascinated to see the many varied cultivars. The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland also offered a special award for this show.

Sometimes it's the commercial exhibits. Especially was this true in Nashville this season, where Elise Havens and son Ken brought a spectacular exhibit from Oregon. "There was great interest in the Oregon blooms," noted Sue Zapp, "because the size and the color were so much larger and stronger than the same local cultivars on our show table."

Sometimes it's a special class or exhibit. In LaCanada, the pot cultivar classes drew praise from show chairman Nancy Cameron, especially Marilyn Howe's Haweras, a planting of 100 bulbs at three levels, from which 59 were all blooming at show time. "Overwhelming!" was the only possible adjective. At Longwood Gardens, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society sponsors a special award for twelve vases of 3 stems, and the show itself stages a series of Grand Prix awards, separate collections of 5 stems for American, Irish, English, New Zealand, and Australian daffodils. Kathy Andersen won the PHS Award and also the overall Grand Prix award for her English collection. Kathy's skill and her willingness to stage large collections of high quality were also appreciated by Dorothy Henninger from the always-impressive Chambersburg Show, where Kathy has consistently won the local Challenge Class, 18 vases of 3 stems, "for at least a half dozen years. She is one tough competitor!"

But always, and finally, it's the daffodils themselves. Nancy Mott, from Greenwich, concluded. "What impressed the judges and those of us involved with the show were the great number and high quality of the blooms in Section C—those who grow less than 100 varieties. It is wonderful to think of them coming along." And as Mrs. Matheson wrote of the Gloucester Show, "People came in droves to collect the flowers when we took the show down."

## THE BOTTOM LINE

The jury is still out on the proposed Intermediate Award, and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. I'm of three minds on the matter, myself. If an official list were announced tomorrow, by midnight my order would be in the mail for eight or ten of them, for I am continually captivated by the grace and charm of smaller flowers. I'm not sure, however, that the price may not be too steep for such a list: sitting through interminable and often acrimonious Board meetings. And I'll fight to the last black cartridge typewriter ribbon in Central Mississippi if the adhoc committee suggests putting even one cultivar from Divisions 5-9 on this list.

Meanwhile, let us consider Beryl, which has somehow become a

rallying point for a segment of those who support the official Intermediate cause. "I love Beryl," the lament goes, "but there's really nowhere to show it with a chance of winning."

I've got news for these daffodil folks. Beryl, a 6 Y-O, 1907 P.D. Williams fortuitous cross, is alive and well and winning not only blue ribbons but also Gold and White in American Daffodil Society shows. On the 4th day of April 1988, Beryl won the White Ribbon at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in a show that drew 866 flowers apportioned among 547 exhibits. On this same date in 1987, in Princess Anne, Maryland, Beryl won the Gold Ribbon in a field of 416 daffodils.

So until that serene Saturday when the Polly Anderson Award is tradition and not just innovation or wistful thinking, don't give up on those smaller-than-average daffodils, such as Beryl or Bantam or Grace Note, the diminutive Division 3 which took both Gold and White at the Glencoe Show.

Some seasons they'll surprise you.

## A SPECIAL DAY

JAYDEE ATKINS AGER, *Hawkinsville, Georgia*

It was indeed a very special day at the 1988 ADS Southeast Regional Show held in Atlanta on March 19 and 20 when the residents of the nearby Jewish Home exhibited their blooms. These senior citizens showed in the potted classes as well as the single stem classes. Their efforts were rewarded with many ribbons and the hosting Georgia Daffodil Society was delighted with the entries from these nursing home residents. The Jewish Home, located in Atlanta, conducts a very active therapeutic recreation program. After learning of the annual Atlanta Daffodil Show, the residents were anxious to try their hands at exhibiting. Their green thumbs turned blue with ribbons! They feel they now have the hang of things and will be back in 1989—looking for more blue ribbons!

Perhaps all our daffodil shows should have some special classes to encourage exhibits from such groups. The Georgia Daffodil Society was honored to have these special ladies and gentlemen participate in the show. It was a special day for everyone there as we viewed the sparkle in the eyes from the nursing home exhibitors as they saw the ribbons on their entries.

## CROSSING THE RIVER

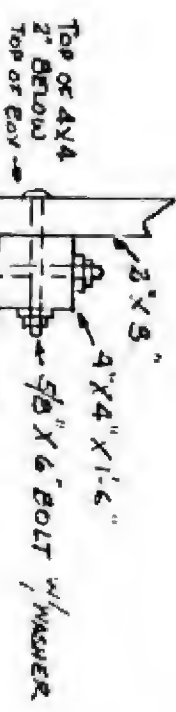
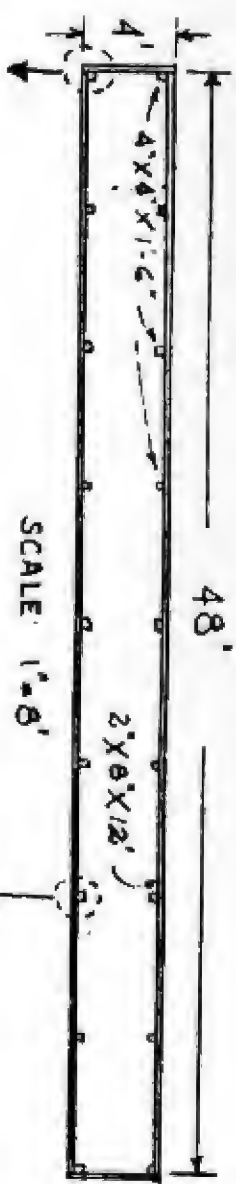
DONALD S. KING, *Irvington, Virginia*

As my bulbs had to travel only twenty miles from Middlesex County, Virginia, across the Rappahannock River to Lancaster County, this is not a dramatic story of the move. Rather it is a before and after tale and somewhat in the middle of a mystery with most of the clues known.

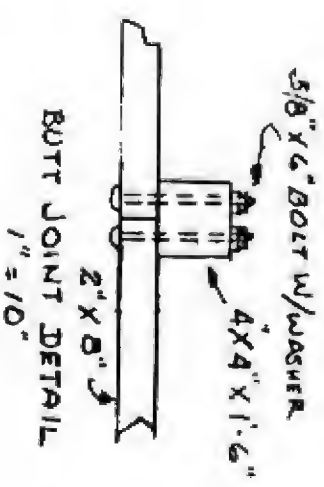
Formerly, I had sandy loam soil almost ideal for daffodils. However, the only open space (the site being heavily wooded) was over the main septic



DETAILS OF RAISED DAFFODIL BED TO BE BUILT NEAR OAK DRIVE  
R.W.C. IRVINGTON, VA. (TWO TO BE BUILT)



CORNER DETAIL  
PLAN



BUTT JOINT DETAIL  
1" = 10"



SECTION

NOTE #1: BEFORE BUILDING BOX  
ROTOTIL TO DEPTH OF  
12" BELOW GROUND LEVEL  
WITH:  
1-6 CU FT. BALE PEAT MOSS  
8# 3-9-18 FERTILIZER  
1/2# SUPERPHOSPHATE  
4# EPSOM SALT  
15/17# AGRICULTURAL LIME STONE

NOTE #2: ALL LUMBER TO BE SALT TREATED.  
MATERIAL REQUIRED (TWO BOXES):  
16 PCS. 2"x8"x12"  
4 " 2"x8"x4"  
36 " 4"x4"x1'-6"  
56 - 5/8" GALVANIZED BOLTS 6" LONG  
NOTE #3: APPROX. 4 CU YDS TOPSOIL REQUIRED  
TO BACKFILL EACH BOX.

field! This did not affect the blooms; in fact, I think that the pinks were a bit pinker than normal!

In the spring of 1987 when Lucy and I finally decided it was time to leave our home of fourteen years to move to a Retirement Community we chose Rappahannock Westminster Canterbury, which has a "campus" of about 120 acres consisting of an apartment complex, support buildings, and cottages. With application for admission we requested space for planting daffodils which was granted. The beds are now in sight of our cottage and as near as they were in our former home.

In June I lifted about 1300 of my approximately 2000 bulbs. Fortunately the time of moving was not until September so I was able to hang the bulbs in the well-ventilated tool house I had. Meanwhile I gave away about 400, hoping that the yellow fever would spread as I am still contagious after 14 years.

The construction of the beds, and the trouble, began in June. I discovered that the contractor who built Westminster-Canterbury had stripped most of the topsoil, leaving clay hardpan. I had to have a tractor and plow to break the hardpan to be able to rototill to a depth of 12 inches. At that time, soil samples were taken at the new site and submitted to the State Lab through the local Extension Agent, with whom I had built a good rapport through the years. The soil at bed site #1 proved to be fairly high in magnesium and potassium, low in phosphorus and calcium with a pH of 5.5. Bed site #2 was similar. The County Agent prescribed 17 pounds of agricultural limestone for bed #1 and 15 pounds for bed #2 to bring the pH up to 6.5. For each bed he prescribed 8 pounds of 3-9-18 fertilizer and one-half lb. of superphosphate. On my own, I added 4 pounds of epsom salt and 6 cubic feet of Canadian peat per bed. Some growers say that epsom salt enhances color. I have used it for many years without harm. For growing tomatoes, it will control "blossom end rot."

The new beds are designed much like my old ones, i.e., raised boxes 4' x 48' x 6" deep, constructed of salt treated lumber (insect and rot resistant) secured by 4" x 4" posts 1' 6" long at the joints and ends. (See drawing). The additives were mixed with the loosened soil.

In September, the bulbs were taken to the new location and hung in a small storeroom adjacent to our cottage. By planting time I had lost fewer than five bulbs of the original lift. In October and November the bulbs were planted in the boxes at ground level with a dollop of sand under each and a sprinkle of sevin dust at the neck. The boxes were then backfilled with select topsoil.

In the spring, 1988 blooming was normal. I had ample blooms to make creditable entries at Tidewater and Gloucester, winning among many others, three ADS awards.

The miniatures were planted at the extreme end of one of the beds in berry boxes with no additives except peat moss for humus. So far they have done very well.

Because of an unusual hot spell at the end of March (temperatures in the 70's for seven straight days) I did not have enough blooms after April

12 to make further entries feasible.

Of course I know that the mystery will unfold next spring. Hopefully, the proper environment has been provided for good bloom and fruitful increase.

## GROWING DAFFODILS IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, *Santa Clara, California*

adversity—1. A state of hardship or affliction; misfortune. 2. A calamitous event.

—*The American Heritage Dictionary*

The pursuit of a favored hobby can lead in many directions, most of them pleasurable. However, when the avocation is horticulture—or more specifically in this case, daffodils—moving around the country can lead to hardship, affliction, and downright aggravation!

For fifteen years (ten of them seriously), I grew daffodils in Columbus, Ohio, and learned along with the other members of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society that rot wasn't a serious problem in Columbus. We rarely saw a daffodil fly, and while some cultivars died out after a few years, they were really a minority. It took us a while to figure out how Wells Knierim, in Cleveland, grew his daffodils so much bigger and better, but learn we did. (Living in Ohio's snowbelt, his flowers got more water.)

Following career opportunities for my better half (in these days of women's liberation, perhaps I should say "other" half), in 1978 we moved to Franklin, Tennessee. By this time, I had become acquainted with some of the Tennessee members and had called ahead to ask about precautions to be taken before moving my bulbs. I was told to "dip all the whites in benlate." Whites and pinks were said to be susceptible to rot. I tried to follow that advice, but ended up dipping only the most expensive cultivars in a benlate solution. We finally moved in late October. Ruth Pardue came to spend a week and help me plant (ask her about the Two-Town Two-Step sometime), and I ended up hastily (as hastily as you can go with 6-8000 bulbs) planting the remaining bulbs in December in furrows which had been plowed in the front yard. Adversity number 1!

Adversity number 2 occurred during that first winter when heavy rains added additional furrows where they weren't wanted—down the hillside and through the daffodils.

Eventually, those in the furrows were dug and beds prepared. And yes, some of the whites rotted—even with benlate dip—and some of the pinks gradually disappeared. Surprisingly, though, so did some of the "oldies" like St. Keverne and Ormeau. And Ceylon, though it didn't disappear, quit blooming. But there were compensations, of course. The hillside was beautiful each spring, with flowers in the semi-shade in the grass doing much better than those in full sun in the prepared beds. The long season



GRIPSHOVER

meant I could enjoy bloom from mid-February until mid-May, though it did make it hard to get a dozen miniatures ready for an early April show date.

Sometimes we can get too smart for our own good! Having heard—and seen—the results of incorporating superphosphate into the ground at planting time, I began to use it. Either I overdid it, or didn't work it in thoroughly enough, or something, because I began to suffer losses in those areas where I had used it. (Unfortunately, it took me too many years to figure out the cause! I'm sure it contributed to my subsequent losses in California and in Cincinnati as well.) Adversity number 3!

About that time, we moved to an apartment in California—with about half of the bulbs. Luckily, I found a convenient cherry orchard with an owner willing to let me plant there—but only for a year. So at the end of a year, the bulbs were dug again and planted at my Mother's home in Cincinnati. Adversity number 4!

We've been in a condominium for the last two years, and have a back yard measuring about 20 × 20 feet. In Tennessee, we had four acres, and if going from four acres to 400 square feet doesn't qualify as adversity number 5, I don't know what does! But I have a few pots of daffodils (my "other" half would say *lots* of pots) which I have enjoyed immensely. This is the first year that I didn't order any new novelties, although I did get a few more tazettas from Sid Dubose. The tazettas have been a delight—something I could never have experienced in colder climates. Sid doesn't like small pots, as he reminded me when he sent the tazettas, and so I planted "Sid" style, which is a double layer of bulbs—one on top of the other—and the pots are magnificent. An article in *Sunset Magazine* recommended planting pansies on the top of pots of bulbs, which I tried, and the results were quite pleasing.

I hope the last of the "adversities" will come in May when I must dig my daffodils from Mother's former property. May is absolutely the wrong time



to dig, but when you must, you must. We shall see what happens next!

Has it all been worth it? You bet! I've learned about growing in various parts of the country, and I've been able to grow cultivars in one place which I couldn't in others. And in each place, I've met new daffodil people and made new friends, and that's the best part of all.

## EPILOGUE

Three *wonderful* friends—one from Pennsylvania, one from California, and one from Ohio—came to Cincinnati to help me dig. Guided only by the planting chart (the labels had been removed), all the bulbs were dug and now await replanting in the fall.

Five days before I left California to dig bulbs, we were given the opportunity for early retirement—and we took it! On June 1, our two-car caravan set out for home in Ohio. My bulbs and I will be together again!

## DAFFODIL PRIMER

### HERE AND THERE

HELEN LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Every daffodil grower ought to keep records of his or her daffodils; where they are; how many bulbs; the hybridizer; and year introduced to trade. One might also include from whom obtained. This information is important when preparing blooms for a show, especially if the schedule calls for a certain number of blooms of Irish, English, or Australian origin.

Many times the neighbor's dog runs through the beds and tears out labels; by checking the records one can easily replace them correctly. Visiting children often enjoy moving labels, especially if Mrs. Jones has admonished them at some previous time. If bulbs are planted near a wooded area and deer are prevalent, they have been known to carry away the labels.

When ordering bulbs from a catalogue, note the time of blooming. Usually they are described as early, mid-season, or late as to blooming time. If some of each are purchased one can have bloom from early spring to early summer, probably about six to eight weeks. This will enable one to have some blooms for show time regardless of weather conditions. Nothing is more frustrating than to have a late blooming season and no flowers for the show, or vice-versa.

It is well when obtaining bulbs to get a few from all the divisions. A well rounded collection gives much pleasure, and is a good way to learn the different divisions and their characteristics. Look at the color codes and get an idea of what the blooms will look like if you are not already familiar with the various cultivars. A variety of color combinations gives interest to

a garden, but for good landscape effect, five or six bulbs of the same color should be planted about six inches apart in a clump or drift depending on the informality of the landscape design. Massed color is much more eye-catching to the observer than a mixture of colors.

When the blooming season is over, there is the foliage which must be allowed to ripen. Never remove it before it turns yellow. Bloom for the following year is formed within the bulb after blooming, and photosynthesis cannot take place when leaves have been removed.

Fertilizer is needed for good growth along with adequate water during the growing and blooming season as well as afterwards until foliage matures. The main thing to remember about fertilizing bulbs is that we are interested in the health of the bulbs and good bloom, not overabundance of foliage. Keep down the amount of nitrogen used. Any good potato fertilizer is usually a good buy and is low in nitrogen. The amount of fertilizer used depends on when it is applied and the richness of the soil. Good garden soil may need small amounts, but if soil is poor then it may take more fertilizer as well as peat moss and other water-holding materials such as vermiculite. Sandy soil drains too quickly and clay soil holds moisture, which is compact and hard to work in early spring. Areas where bulbs are to be planted should be prepared well in advance of planting. Keep in mind daffodils need sunshine, good drainage, adequate water, fertilizer and cool weather. There is not much we can do about the weather, but the other things can make for better blooms.

## BULLETIN BOARD

### FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

As planting season approaches, we feel that we are at the beginning of another daffodil season. The summer drought and ensuing failure to lift all of the bulbs we had planned to dig this summer will be added to the list of shortcomings for the past year. Next season looms ahead, shiny and with much potential. This fall as you spend time in the garden planting bulbs and looking ahead to spring, think about how you might interest a friend or neighbor in growing daffodils. Give away a few bulbs. Invite someone in to see your garden when it is in full bloom. Take an interested individual to your show.

The Society is only as strong as its members and their willingness to help foster interest in the cultivation of the daffodil. Membership Chairman, Quentin Erlandson, is going to be sure that we have enough members to spread the word. He has communicated personally with all of the new members who joined since spring and all of those who were so busy tending their flowers that they forgot to pay their dues—hundreds of letters! Most Regional Vice Presidents are cooperating with him in his efforts to improve communications between members and the Society.

Joe Stettinius, Public Relations Chairman, has worked dillingently this summer to produce a fine Christmas catalogue of daffodiliana. I hope that you will all leave this catalogue lying around in an obvious place with desired items marked conspicuously. We want to bring daffodils into your home one way or another.

The Handbook Revision Committee has been thinking daffodils all summer long. Since members are scattered throughout the country, no formal meeting has taken place, but ideas have been germinating. We can probably look forward to some changes in the exhibiting and judging of daffodils in future ADS shows.

Interest in species is definitely growing. A new ADS member who has had long and intense involvement in the Americana Rock Garden Society has sent me some unusual seeds to grow. We shall seek his advice on growing species from seed and share his expertise with members. With the onslaught of civilization, it will become necessary for us to *learn* how to grow these little bulbs with all of their exacting cultural requirements in order to preserve the gene pool. Our literature is rich in recipes for growing fine standard hybrids...now is the time to gather knowledge on cultivation of the species.

KATHY ANDERSEN

## NOMINATIONS FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

Each year at the annual convention of the American Daffodil Society, the society may award the Gold and Silver Medals. The Gold Medal is to be awarded to an individual for "recognition of creative work of a pre-eminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils." Additionally, the society may award the Silver Medal to an individual for "recognition of outstanding service" to the society.

Nominees for the Gold Medal need not be members of the American Daffodil Society nor citizens of the United States. Nominations for both the Gold and Silver Medals are to be submitted to the President who serves as Chairman, without vote, of the Honors Committee. Accompanying the nomination should be a statement of 200 words or less supporting the nomination. Additionally, each nomination will require at least one second.

To be selected for either medal, the nominee must receive a unanimous vote of the Honors Committee, who are the three immediate past presidents. Medals may be withheld at the discretion of the Committee.

Nominations for either medal must be received by January 1, 1989. If a nomination for a medal is accepted by the Honors Committee, the medal will be awarded at the 1989 convention in San Francisco, California.

Please give serious thought to recognizing individuals who are deserving of the most significant awards ADS has to offer.

Kathy Andersen

## OBJECTIVE: NEW MEMBERS

This year our new president, Kathy Andersen, has placed special emphasis on increasing membership in the American Daffodil Society. GOOD IDEA! Let's all help.

There are a number of ways to implement this worthy objective. For starters, here are four that could be very productive:

1. Each member ask a friend to join—just one each and we're over the top.
2. Christmas is a good time to GIVE a membership to a friend or relative. It's a gift that will be enjoyed all year.
3. GIVE a membership as an award in your local daffodil show starting in 1989. Find a donor, perhaps yourself, who will give a membership each year for whatever the donor wishes in his/her daffodil show. Remember, your local Show Chairman or Awards Chairman needs to know about the award this fall *before* the show schedule is printed.

Note: This year (and I will do it again next year) I gave a 3-year membership to the "Non-ADS Member" who had the most entries (not ribbons, just entries) in the Miniature Classes in the Maryland Daffodil Society Show. Fortunately for the ADS, unfortunately for me, there was a tie—so we now have *two* members.

4. When an ADS member gives a talk to a garden club, save a little time to point out the advantages of being a member of the American Daffodil Society: *Journal*, local shows, Regional Newsletters, Regional Meetings (if your Region has one), National Convention, bulb sources, slide rentals, Round Robins, daffodil culture information, I'm sure you can think of others.

Note: In lieu of an honorarium for giving a talk to a garden club, one of our ADS members asked the garden club to give a membership in the ADS to one of their garden club members.

The American Daffodil Society has much to offer. Don't be concerned about the dues increase; it's still a bargain. Let's all help Kathy achieve her membership objective.

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON, *Membership Chairman*

## COMING EVENTS

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| March 16-18, 1989 | ADS Convention, Cathedral Hill Hotel,<br>San Francisco, California |
| March 29-31 1990  | Callaway Gardens, Georgia  |



# HELP REQUESTED FOR ALL 1989 SHOW SCHEDULES

TAG BOURNE, Awards Chairman

The volume of work handled by the Awards Chairman of the Society is heavy and is increasing with each year. In order to reduce the number of times each schedule must be handled, the cooperation of show chairmen, schedule chairmen, and other members of ADS-approved show committees who correspond with the Awards Chairman is earnestly requested.

1. It is recommended that show chairmen have the latest version of "Procedures for Obtaining Awards from American Daffodil Society, Inc." (Available from the Awards Chairman)

2. Drafts of show schedules should be submitted well in advance of the show date to the Awards Chairman **IN DUPLICATE**. In this manner comments may be written on both copies and one returned to the show committee for final printing. If your show schedule does not have drastic changes from the prior year, submit two copies of the previous year's schedule.

3. If your show is to be a State Show or a Regional Show obtain the approval of your Regional Vice President before you submit your schedule draft and send both at the same time to the Awards Chairman. (Forms are supplied by the Awards Chairman to Regional Vice Presidents for this purpose.)

4. With the return copy of your schedule you will receive a checklist of things to be done to comply with the Society's procedures for shows offering its awards. Follow this checklist as closely as possible. **DO NOT HAVE YOUR SCHEDULE PRINTED UNTIL A REPLY IS RECEIVED FROM THE AWARDS CHAIRMAN.**

5. Mail a copy of your **FINAL SCHEDULE** to the Awards Chairman, who will then mail all Ads Ribbons required, Medal Request Forms, and Show Report Forms in triplicate. A deadline of **MARCH 15th** has been set for getting schedules to the Awards Chairman.

6. *Ribbons only* are provided in advance to those shows offering the Silver Quinn and Watrous Medals. Forms, mentioned above, will be supplied for requesting the Quinn or Watrous Medal when the show chairman has determined that a present winner has never won the medal in question in any previous show. A check then accompanies the medal request form. Also, the pertinent ribbon is returned to the Awards Chairman, as only former winners are permitted to keep the Quinn and Watrous Ribbons.

7. Do not have judges sign ADS ribbons prior to judging. It is permissible to sign ribbons given, but if returned for medal or returned as unused ribbons, this defeats the purpose of the ruling to use these ribbons in future years.

8. During the show, or as soon thereafter as possible, fill in the show report forms, Mail one copy, along with unused ribbons and medal request forms, to the ADS Awards Chairman, **WITHIN TWO WEEKS** following your show date. Second copy of the show report is sent to your Regional Vice President for her newsletter and the third copy is for your

files. This is the responsibility of the show awards chairman.

Every effort is being made to simplify this job. Any help you can give me will be more than appreciated.

## SHOW DATES NEEDED

Information about 1988 Daffodil Shows should be sent to the Awards Chairman by October 1st for inclusion in the December issue of the *Journal*. The information needed includes: Name of sponsoring organization, date of show, type of show, city in which it is to be held, location of show, and name and address of person to be contacted for information. Mail this information to Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43221.

State or Regional shows need prior approval from your RVP. The signed form must accompany the notice to the Awards Chairman. RVP's needing a supply of these forms may obtain them from the Awards Chairman.

TAG BOURNE, *Chairman*

## AROUND THE ROBINS

"Fragrance" is proposed as the primary topic for a new Round Robin. It is suggested that this Robin concern itself with such subjects as identification of fragrant daffodils, hybridization for fragrance, promotion of fragrance awareness to the public, growers and hybridizers, exchange and testing of cultivars and seedlings. Andrew Moore will be the Robin Director and those interested should contact Andy at P.O. Box 530, Waynesboro, TN 38485, or me at 2201 Kentmere Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19806, Tel: 302-652-8360.

Of the six Round Robins currently circulating among ADS members, five are concerned with particular facets of daffodils such as Poets or Hybridizing. But in truth they are involved in daffodil friendships. The topics discussed range from the robin speciality to general daffodil matters and beyond.

Helen Link and Jean Manfredi are working on a glossary of descriptive terms for daffodils. This will include not only botanical terms but also other terms in common usage. Hopefully, one day catalogue descriptions will be more understandable. Presently, one person's "saucer" is another one's "bowl."

Jim Wells is working on a book on miniatures which is to include photographs. What a boon that would be as many of us are growing species (and in some cases, cultivars) which were mislabeled by the grower and/or retailer.

One Robin member who was concerned with premature leaf tip browning (possibly due to stress) is trying a once a season watering with the product STIM which contains a number of trace elements. He has confined this to bulbs grown in pots, but it would be interesting to try this on outdoor plantings.

I'm in danger of sounding like a "Helpful Hints" column, but it was

interesting to read that one member adds potash in the spring or fall by using a rotary seeder.

Members of various Robins have discussed the value of a summer cover crop, especially if the summer soil temperature could reach 90°. Weeds are available to us all, but other crops are being tried. Concern has been expressed about using nitrogen-fixing vegetables in the beds. Some members felt they resulted in increased fusarium in the bulbs. Others found no evidence of it.

Distinction is not currently a consideration in awarding the Rose Ribbon. The members of the Hybridizers Robin who commented do not want it as a consideration. However, one member suggested there may be a need for a separate award for horticultural distinction to recognize significant progress.

These are but a few examples of the range of topics discussed in the Robins. It is easy to see how daffodil friendships develop in the process. Nowhere else is it more evident than in the Southeastern Robin which is general in its content and regional in its circulation. Members are helpful to one another in solving daffodil problems, exchanging bulbs, relating their experiences with various growing conditions, etc. Should others be interested in such a robin in their region, please contact me and we'll get one started.

BETTY PEASE KRAHMER, *Chairman*

## WHAT SHALL I DO WITH A \$50 BULB WHEN IT ARRIVES?

LEE KITCHENS, *Cinnaminson, New Jersey*

I can hardly wait until the new daffodil catalogues come every year and I can start planning my fall plantings. But these beautiful catalogues truly become "Wish Books" when I see the prices of the latest and rarest of the new cultivars. However, price is relative. What to me might be an expensive bulb may be a bargain to another member who *must* have the latest and the best from the hybridizers. On the other hand there may be others to whom any price is expensive if they exchange bulbs and never have to buy any.

So, I have "bitten the bullet" and ordered three of those drooled-for "Night Music" bulbs that were on the cover of the Mitsch catalogue, and for fifty dollars each! Yes, there goes the grocery budget, but next spring—I will be the King of the Show with my beautiful Night Musics! All winter I can sleep peacefully just knowing those lovely babies are getting ready to produce the Best Bloom at the spring show.

But wait. Now that those prize bulbs are on order, what will I do with them when they arrive in the mail? Do I have the courage to put them into the ground along side the King Alfreds and trust that next spring all my expectations will be realized? Is there a nursery school for daffodils where I can take them to have a professional raise them for me? Maybe I can hire a private tutor to come in and train them for me. What I need is HELP.

## HOW DO I PLANT AN EXPENSIVE BULB?

Query: What is an expensive bulb? At one time I thought a \$10.00 bulb was an expensive bulb; albeit, that was some while ago. My ideas have changed.

Query: What do I do with an expensive bulb? In West Chester, Pennsylvania, where I garden the soil tends to be somewhat dense, not light and porous as the type of growing medium preferred by bulbs, expensive or otherwise; so after I dig a good sized hole, six to eight inches deep, I add a handful of horticultural sand to the bottom, position the bulb on the sand, add the plant marker, and replace the excavated soil. If rain is not forecast I water the newcomer well to settle the earth around it and hope, nay pray, for spectacular results come spring.

JOY MACKINNEY, *Pennsylvania*

## HOW I TREAT ANY DAFFODIL BULB

Most of the daffodil-growing areas of California are characterized by a dry-summer, subtropical, climate. There is a brief, very wet winter followed by a long, hot, dry summer. Most of us here plant our bulbs in raised beds filled with a gritty soil or porous soil mix. To enhance chilling, I prefer to plant with only a couple of inches of soil above the top of a bulb. With its prehensile roots, a bulb can then pull itself down to whatever level best suits it. (A side benefit of shallow planting is usually a faster increase in offsets.) I scatter general purpose fertilizer pellets about two inches below the bulb—if I fertilize at all. Once a bulb is planted and growing, the soil should be kept continuously moist until after the bloom season, and the foliage has disappeared. After a bulb goes dormant, I dig it, inspect it for bulb fly, and store it dry until autumn.

JACK S. ROMINE, *California*

## FIVE DOLLAR HOLE FOR A FIFTY CENT BULB

“A five dollar hole for a fifty cent bulb.” You have probably heard this expression before. However, who worries very much about fifty cent bulbs? Now, if the bulb cost \$50.00, then we are dealing with something which is at least semi-precious. Do we extrapolate from the “Five dollar hole for a fifty cent bulb”? If so, we are now talking about a \$500.00 hole for a \$50.00 dollar bulb. Is that a realistic assessment? Well, perhaps that overstates the problem. Nonetheless, it does cause me to think about the problems daffodil growers experience with new, unacclimated bulbs in the Deep South where high soil temperatures accompanied sometimes by high moisture content create the perfect situation for basal rot. When I have an expensive bulb, I dip it in Benlate and plant it while it is still wet. This treated bulb is planted in the best drained location I have. Drainage is a big problem for me with my heavy clay soil at my home, so I am now trying to solve that problem by converting all my beds to raised beds. After one growing season, I will dig for the summer. Come fall, I start the process all over again. This goes on for several years until I have enough



bulbs of the expensive cultivar to start leaving some of them down for three or four years to see if they will survive. This procedure has worked well with the infamous bulb-rotting whites which have been a bane to my existence here in the Deep South. However, it is time consuming and laborious. Thus, only the most seriously smitten yellow fever victim would go to such lengths!

TED SNAZELLE, *Mississippi*

## HOW TO PLANT A \$50 BULB

Perhaps I should not be writing this article since I did plant a \$50 bulb and it died. Fortunately, I think I know what went wrong. I received two bulbs with the purchase so I gave one to Mike Heger. His lived, therefore hardiness must not have been a factor in this Oregon-bred cultivar.

First and foremost is good soil preparation. You know the value of raised beds. The soil in these beds should be friable with good organic matter content and with good drainage. If I were to plant another \$50 bulb I would do so in a raised bed with a soil content of one part each of loam, sand, and organic compost. I would add some bonemeal to condition the soil and also work in a small amount of slow release fertilizer in the soil under the bulb. I would plant it about five inches deep from the base of the bulb. Very important in Northern areas is time of planting. Our bulbs should be planted early enough to let them develop good roots before our severe cold sets in. This means planting before September 15 in

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### THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 1NZ, England

Minnesota. Finally, I would cover the bulbs with marsh hay for the winter after the ground freezes. Our winters can go to—30°F and frost can penetrate to five or six feet into the ground in winter. The mulch holds the ground temperature to no less than 20°F, and is a great help in protecting the plants.

These precautions should guarantee the survival of a \$50 bulb providing it is winter hardy in the first place. Tazettas, for example, are very sensitive to our cold winters.

JULIUS WADEKAMPER, *Minnesota*



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**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**

Tysons Corner, Virginia, April 22, 1988

*(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)*

A regular meeting was held at the Sheraton Premier Hotel with 51 directors and 8 guests present. Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, President presided; Ms. Marilyn J. Howe recorded.

**REPORT OF THE OFFICERS**

**PRESIDENT:** President Snazelle stated that he has not appointed a committee for the revision of the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging* and that he has turned the responsibility over to the incoming president. He thanked the Board for all their help during his tenure in office.

**SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:** Mr. Romine stated that the membership is increasing and the new membership brochure has apparently helped. He thanked Dave Karnstedt and Charles Wheatly for their help in preparing the membership brochure. He suggested that a packet be prepared for RVP's to help with new membership materials that could be used at shows or garden club meetings to gain new members.

**SECRETARY:** Ms. Howe asked that the minutes of the Cincinnati meeting be approved as mailed. Dr. Throckmorton, seconded. Motion carried.

**TREASURER:** See page 220, June 1988 *Journal*.

**AUDITOR REPORT:** Mrs. Kings reported that she had reviewed the financial statements and found them to be in order. Motion to accept the treasurer's report carried.

**REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS:** Reports were received from New England, Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southern, Central, Southwest and Pacific.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** Miss Anderson's report stated that she wished to acknowledge Charles Wheatley and Dave Karnstedt for their work on the new membership brochure and the various show chairman for the distribution of the brochures. Brent Heath was responsible for an article in a magazine "Creative Ideas for Living" which mentioned the ADS. We have several new members from it. She also thanked the Maryland Daffodil Society and Bob Spotts of the Pacific Region for their work in bringing in many new members.

**REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES:** (Condensed from full reports on file with the secretary.)

**AWARDS:** Mrs. Bourne reported that she had approved 37 shows and 1 Exhibition for the 1988 season. The Red-White-Blue Ribbons were sent to Don Barnes in England for distribution to various groups. Prices on medals and ribbons has increased. The dye for the new Throckmorton Medal and five medals were donated by Dr. William A. Bender, Marie Bozievich, and Marilyn Howe. Medals will be awarded to the three previous winners. An anonymous donor presented the ADS a piece of antique silver for the ADS Challenge Cup. Delia Bankhead donated a piece of silver for the Murray Evans Award and Helen Link donated the dye and ten medals for the Goethe Link Award. Mrs. Bourne suggested that instructions on applying for an ADS approved show be printed each year in the *Journal*.

**BREEDING AND SELECTION:** The Hybridizers Breakfast is scheduled to discuss selection of cultivars for registration including appearance of bulbs. Dr. Bender stated that he had a request through the Hybridizers Robin to reopen the consideration of distinction in judging seedling candidates. Using the same scale of points for judging seedlings for the Rose Ribbon guarantees a continuing supply of new varieties for our shows, but it stymies most experimentation which may eventually break new ground. A new "certificate of horticultural distinction" to reward truly pioneering breakthroughs might be preferable to changing the rules for the Rose Ribbon. No action was taken.

**CLASSIFICATION:** Mrs. Thompson stated that no daffodil classifications were questioned this season.

**DATA BANK:** Dr. Throckmorton reported that the Data Bank is going through a deep cleaning this year. This includes correcting spelling errors, punctuation, duplicate names, etc. It should take about three months to complete the project. It would be helpful if anyone who finds a mistake would report it to me. He suggested we wait until the Data Bank is cleaned up before reprinting *Daffodils to Show and Grow*. Cultivars that were registered between 1970 and 1975 are being weeded out. He stated that the Ticknors who helped before have agreed to help again with the publication of *Daffodils to Show and Grow*. There is an increasing number of requests for special lists of daffodils.

**EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:** Mrs. Frank reported that in the last four issues of the *Journal*—June '87 through March '88—there have been some interesting cost breakdowns. There have been 22 color pictures and three color ads, as well as the covers for 29 in total. The cost of the separations and the processing for all the colors has been \$4,585.50. The balance of the *Journal* has cost \$9,726.00. It has cost \$196.00 to ship the four issue to Hernando. The shipping costs has been steadily going up, and the postage will be greater in the future. Before mailing to individual members, The *Journal* has cost the ADS \$14,408.00. At the present time the *Journal* is still eating up almost all the members' dues. The editor thanked the contributors of articles to the *Journal* over the past year. She recommended that because of the slowness of obtaining the labels for mailing the *Journal* that the membership list be moved from the Des Moines hospital computer to a service bureau in Nashville. Initially the cost would be .20 cents per name; charges for a full set of labels now cost us \$45.00. Under this proposal the cost would be \$51.00 but the convenience would be greater.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Moore stated that the finance committee recommends that the individual dues be raised immediately to \$15.00 per year for an individual, \$40.00 for three years; family \$20.00 a year, \$50.00 for three years; and Life Memberships be \$250.00 Mr.



Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

**LIBRARY:** Mrs. Owen reported that there had not been any activity with the Library.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Miss Faggard's report stated that membership had increased to 1778 from 1703. Up 75 members from last year.

**MINIATURE:** Mrs. Mackinney reported that there were three articles published in the *Journal* from June 1987 to March 1988, plus the Approved List of Miniatures. She also stated that the Miniature Breakfast was not cancelled; it was never scheduled.

**PHOTOGRAPHY:** Mrs. Shryoc's report stated that the ADS has 21 slide programs with 13 different titles, plus approximately 2500 individual slides. There were 66 rentals from April 1, 1987 to April 1, 1988. Income was \$510.64 and Expenses of \$227.23. She had received a request for use of three slides to be used in a Japanese Garden Magazine. She thanked Mary Lou Gripshover and Wells Knierim for their donations of slides.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Mr. Karnstedt stated that during the time he has been chairman he has been able to accomplish two major objectives. (1) Created, designed and published the Membership Brochure with the help of Charles Wheatley and Frances Armstrong. (2) Increased the value and attractiveness of *Journal* advertising with enhanced copy and photographs. Our major daffodil advertisers now use four color photos in their advertisements and, often in larger ads. Advertising revenues increased by some 40% over the same period.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** Mr. Wheatley stated that he had distributed 20 to 25 thousand copies of the membership brochures. He recommended that the membership chairman handle the remaining distribution of the brochures. No action by the Board was taken.

**REGISTRATION:** Mrs. Anderson stated that new registrations were slower this year so far. She had registration blanks and applications to change the registration of a daffodil cultivar.

**RESEARCH, HEALTH, & CULTURE:** Mr. Wadekamper stated the Nutritional Studies have been completed and an article is being drafted in layman's language for publication in the *Journal*. The Pre-Emergence Herbicide for use along with narcissus is moving along and we can expect the final article soon. Dr. Snazelle has finished his project and the results were published in the March. There have been no new requests for funding at this time.

**ROUND ROBINS:** Mrs. Krahmer reported that all six Round Robins appear to be circulating at very different rates of speed. Some Robin Directors write articles for the *Journal*. For those that don't she plans to write an article for the September issue of the *Journal* in which she shall include encouragement for more Regional Robins.

**SCHOOLS AND JUDGES:** Mrs. Liggett stated that as of April 1988 there are 233 Accredited Judges, 25 Student Judges, and 33 Accredited Judges Retired. Three refreshers were scheduled for 1988. Since her last report 54 Judges have refreshed. Income since September 1987 has been \$107.00. Expenses \$21.96

**SHOW REPORTER:** Mrs. McKenzie said her report will appear in the September, 1988, *Journal*.

**TEST GARDEN AND WISTER AWARD:** Mrs. Whitlock reports that the various testers on Festivity are due after the growing season. She has also written an article that was published in the *Journal* on the nomination of Accent for the Wister Award. There are currently twenty-four Display, Trial or Test Gardens. There are three new Display Gardens to add to the previous list (1) Mr. Beach has been planting a ADS Display Garden in Kansas; (2) Pemberton Historic Park, near Salisbury, Maryland; (3) Jobstown, New Jersey. She encouraged the Regional Vice-Presidents and all Board members to support the Display, Trial and Test Gardens in their regions.

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIONS:**

(1) Approved a request by Central Ohio Daffodil Society to host the 1992 ADS Convention (April 23-25, 1992) in Columbus, Ohio, in conjunction with Ameriflora '92.

(2) Approved Mrs. Donald S. King as ADS auditor.

(3) Approved the appointment of Doug Clarke, Quentin Erlandson, Brent Heath, Don King, Helen Link, Peggy Macneale, Vallie Wells, and Nancy Wilson as members of the Miniature Committee.

#### **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

**INTERMEDIATE STUDY COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Wilson stated that the committee has received 22 pieces of correspondence from ADS members. Some correspondents claimed to represent their local societies. The questions generated were:

1. Is an Intermediate section in an ADS Show Schedule desired by the membership? One letter opposed this addition.



2. How will an Intermediate Daffodil be defined? Should there be a specific list? The major proponent of having a list is Dr. Throckmorton, who has developed the excellent Daffodil Data Bank. He proposes that Height 2 be used as the basis for defining an Intermediate. What are these exact measurements? Height 2 is 15 to 38 cm. (Approximately 6 inches to 15 inches)

3. For the diameter of the flower, the major consensus of the 22 letters is that the diameter of the flowers be 3.75 cm to 7.5 cm. (Approximately 1 ½ inches to 3 inches). We have not received any letters opposed to this criteria.

4. My proposal, as chairman, would be that we begin using the above criteria and that an Intermediate Committee be created by the Board and that this committee's function be to collect data from ADS local shows who include intermediates in their schedules and the names of the flowers shown. Other countries proposed standards fall within the above criteria.

5. Coupled with this proposal, I would recommend that all ADS Judges be updated, and all Judging Schools incorporate intermediates in their training. There was no clear consensus on what Divisions should be included in the Intermediate Daffodils List, but it is obvious that if the flowers are judged correctly it ceases to become an issue.

6. It has been recommended that an Award be created for a collection of five Intermediates which meet the criteria of Height 2 and 3.75 to 7.5 cm. in flower diameter and that this award be established by the ADS Awards Committee and that data be collected from these collections. The criteria for inclusion in an Intermediate section be expanded from this data in the future to amend the definition of an Intermediate as needed to preserve the gene pool and give the medium sized daffodil recognition.

7. It is suggested that the Board address the possibility of creating a class of species daffodils for our shows that would cross all divisions and encourage people to collect, grow from seed, and preserve the native bulbs.

Dr. Throckmorton asked that the list include only Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Otherwise he felt, that all flowers from Divisions 5, 6, 7, and 8 would fall into the Intermediate class. Dr. Snazelle suggested that this item be turned over to the committee before the formal motion be made.

**COMMITTEE ON JUDGING CRITERIA:** Mrs. Link gave the following report to the Board: Problem 1. Missing perianth segments, anthers, sheaths, etc.

Suggested Rule: 'When any part of a daffodil is found to be missing, the judges should deduct points according to the severity of the fault. A blue ribbon must not be given to any flower which does not score 90 points.

Problem 2. Subdividing classes which have more than three entries of the same cultivar.

Suggested Rule: The show committee has the right to subdivide any class which has three entries of the same cultivar, but such privilege must be stated in the schedule.

Problem 3. Cutting off mitten thumbs and reshaping perianth segments.

Suggested Rule: The removal of mitten thumbs and other irregularities of show blooms is discouraged. Wiring is not permitted. If the judges can prove removal of mitten thumbs or reshaping of perianth segments, any award will be withheld.

These three problems were referred to the Judges Handbook Committee.

Problem 4. Distinction in seedlings.

Suggested Rule: The Committee thought there are too many things which influence the performance of a seedling, such as how well it blooms, or multiplies, therefore, did not wish to make any rules at this time. There is no way to determine these factors and all we as judges can do is judge what we see on the show table in the same way we judge all other exhibits. This problem was referred to the Breeding and Selection Committee.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

**BY-LAWS PROPOSAL:** Mr. Stettinius moved that the following changes to Article VI. of the By-Laws. Seconded by Mrs. Moore. Motion carried as amended.

## ARTICLE VI AUDIT AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Eliminate the words "AND BUDGET" and add after "COMMITTEE" "AND FINANCE COMMITTEE" Title would then read ARTICLE VI. AUDIT COMMITTEE AND BUDGET COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. Composition—The Audit and Budget Committee shall be composed of the president, the first vice-president, the second vice-president, and the executive director. The first vice-president shall serve as chairman.

Proposed Change: Eliminate "and Budget" after Audit and add two sentences "THE FINANCE COMMITTEE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF THE IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, TREASURER, AND TWO MEMBERS-AT-LARGE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT ANNUALLY. THE TREASURER SHALL SERVE AS CHAIRMAN." Sec. 1. would then read:

Sec. 1. Composition—The Audit Committee shall be composed of the president, the first vice-president, the second vice-president, and the executive director. The first vice-president shall serve as chairman. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the immediate past president, first vice-president, treasurer, and two members-at-large appointed by the president annually. The treasurer shall serve as chairman.

Sec. 2. Duties—The committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an independent certified public accountant or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit, and shall recommend to the Executive Committee adoption of such financial practices as are deemed necessary to protect and properly account for the Society's funds.

Proposed change: Add "OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE" after "DUTIES". Add "AUDIT" after "THE" and before "COMMITTEE".

Section 2. would then read:

Sec. 2. Duties of the Audit Committee—The Audit Committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an independent certified public accountant or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit, and shall recommend to the Executive Committee adoption of such financial practices as are deemed necessary to protect and properly account for the Society's funds.

Sec. 3. Budget—The (Audit and Budget) committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held prior to January 1 of the budget year. The budget for such year shall be modified by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any subsequent meeting. No expense shall be incurred except in conformity with the current budget as adopted and modified.

Proposed change: Eliminate "BUDGET—THE (AUDIT AND BUDGET)" and insert "DUTIES OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE FINANCE". Eliminate "SHALL" in the last sentence and insert "MAY". Sec. 3 would then read:

Sec. 3. Duties of the Finance Committee—The Finance Committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held prior to January 1 of the budget year. The budget for such year shall be modified by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any subsequent meeting. No expense may be incurred except in conformity with the current budget as adopted and modified.

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 5:45 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The 33rd Annual Membership meeting was held at the Shearton Premier Hotel, Tyson Corner, Virginia. Dr. Theodore H. Snazelle, President, presided; Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary, recorded. The required quorum of members were present.

### REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

President Snazelle thanked all who had helped him during the past two years. He especially thanked Charles Wheatley, Dave Karnstedt and Frances Armstrong for their help with the new Membership Brochure. He also thanked Tag Bourne for her help as Ad Hoc Chairman and the members of the Hybridizer's Award Committee for the ADS Challenge Cup Classes. He thanked the Society for allowing him the privilege and honor of serving as our President. President Snazelle called on the First Vice-President Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen. She thanked President Snazelle for his innovative and good leadership over the past two years. The Second Vice-President, Jack Romine reported that the membership had increased to 1775 from 1703. He stated that the new Membership Brochure has had a positive effect. The Secretary, Marilynn Howe asked that the minutes of the last Membership Meeting be approved as published in the September, 1987 *Journal*. Mr. Roese, seconded. Motion

carried. The Treasurer Mrs. P. R. Moore reported a loss of \$547.62 for the fiscal year 1987. Assets are \$67,752.98. She announced that the Board of Directors increased the annual dues by \$5.00. The Life Membership has increased to \$250.00. She asked for the Society's understanding.

#### MEDAL AWARDS

The Silver Medal for outstanding and distinguished service to the society was awarded to Jane A. Moore of Virginia. The Gold Medal for creative work of a preeminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils was awarded to Tom Bloomer of Northern Ireland.

#### RETIREEES FROM THE BOARD

President Snazelle presented the retirees from the Board a Certificate of Appreciation. (Secretary's Note: Mrs. Harold E. Stanford was announced as retiring from the Board. Mrs. Orville Nichols from Mississippi was retiring instead.)

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. Herman McKenzie of Mississippi, Chairman of the Nominating Committee presented the slate of officers. (See page 215, June 1988 *Journal*.) Serving with Mrs. McKenzie on the nominating committee were Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Texas; Mrs. Richard M. Turner, Rhode Island; Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Maryland; Mrs. Mary A. Rutledge, Ohio. No additional nominations were received from the floor. Mrs. McKenzie moved that the nominations be accepted. William G. Pannill of Virginia, seconded. The nominees were elected unanimously. President Snazelle turned the gavel over to the new President, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen. President Andersen told the Society of her objectives for the next two years. (Refer to the June 1988 *Journal*, page 214.)

There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 9:00 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, April 24, 1988

A regular meeting of the new Board of Directors was held at the Sheraton Premier Hotel with 49 Directors and two guests present. Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, President presided and Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, recorded.

President Andersen welcomed the new members to the Board. Mrs. McKenzie gave the report of the nominating committee for the offices of Secretary and Treasurer to be appointed for a one year term. Secretary, Marilynn J. Howe, California; Treasurer, Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., Virginia. Mr. Ezelle moved acceptance of the nominees. The nominees were elected.

#### 1989 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. McKenzie presented the following slate for the Nominating Committee: Dr. William A. Bender, Pennsylvania, Chairman; Mrs. A. Eugene Cameron, California; Mr. Jack Yarbrough, Georgia; Mrs. David Gill, Ohio; Mrs. W.J. Perry, Virginia. Dr. Snazelle, seconded. Motion to accept carried.

President Andersen presented her appointments for the Committee Chairman. (See p. 217, June 1988 *Journal*.)

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Andersen asked approval for the following appointments to the Executive Committee: Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, President; Mr. Jack S. Romine, First Vice-President; Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Second Vice-President; Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary; Mrs. P.R. Moore, Treasurer; Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, Immediate Past President; and Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Jr. Mr. Jerrell moved acceptance of the Executive Committee. Motion carried.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

President Andersen appointed the following to the Finance Committee: Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., Joseph Stettinius, Jocelyn Turner, Jack Romine, and Marilynn Howe.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BOARD

President Andersen gave the following instructions to the Board:

1. Committee Reports should be for information only.
2. Motions should be made under New or Old Business as appropriate.
3. Motions should be in writing and given to the Secretary.
4. Agenda Items should be presented to the President approximately one month before the scheduled Board Meeting.
5. She would like much of our work carried out by committee. (Continued on p. 54.)





### NEW INTRODUCTIONS

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6. Committees should be free to select their members, with large committees having representation from at least five regions. Copies of correspondence from committees which may impact on existing policies should be forwarded to the president.
7. By *JUNE 1* RVP's should notify the Membership Chairman and the Public Relations Chairman of the name of the person in that region who will handle Membership.
8. President Andersen would like to know when there are Regional Meetings as she is prepared to travel.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

**JUDGES HANDBOOK COMMITTEE:** President Andersen appointed the following to the Judges Handbook Committee: Mrs. James Liggett, Chairman; Mrs. Hubert Bourne to update Awards; Mrs. John Bozievich; Mrs. Goethe Link; Ms. Marilyn Howe; Mr. Richard Frank; Mr. Richard Ezell.

President Andersen asked the committee to consider a deep revision of the existing Handbook. She asked that the following items be considered by the committee. National Shows and Standards; Judging of the Challenge Classes; Selection of Judges at National Shows; Errors in Judging; Seedlings; Final Judging for Best in Show or Division; Judges' Training; Activity Report.

**INTERMEDIATE DAFFODILS:** Mrs. Wilson presented the following three-part motion on behalf of the Intermediate Study Committee:

1. [Resolved] that the American Daffodil Society Board of Directors create an Intermediate Committee with the responsibilities to promote the exhibition of Intermediates at ADS sanctioned shows beginning in 1989 and to collect data on the results of these exhibits in order to develop and recommend policy on exhibiting Intermediates.

Miss Grier, seconded. Motion carried.

2. [Resolved] that the method of collecting the data would begin with a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12 provided to local groups by the proposed Intermediate Committee.

Dr. Snazelle, seconded. Motion carried as amended.

3. [Resolved] that an award for a collection of five Intermediates Daffodils would be created and would be called the **POLLY ANDERSEN AWARD**.

Mr. Erlandson moved to table the above resolution. Mr. Roese, seconded. Motion carried.

## NEW BUSINESS

**LABELS FOR THE JOURNAL:** Mrs. Frank move that the ADS use a commercial service bureau to produce labels for the *Journal*. Dr. Snazelle, seconded. Dr. Throckmorton stated that he could give the membership information in disk form as long as he knows what format is needed. Motion carried. (Note: see Editor of *Journal* report for cost.)

**DAFFODILS TO SHOW AND GROW:** Dr. Throckmorton moved that the ADS publish a new *Daffodils to Show and Grow* and that Richard Frank have it copyrighted. Seconded by Mr. Jerrell. Motion carried.

**CONSERVATION OF SPECIES:** President Andersen asked that the Board adopt the following policy on conservation of *narcissus* species prepared by Dr. Harold Koopowitz a leading expert on conservation.

[Resolved] that the American Daffodil Society deplores any activities that can lead to the endangerment of wild *narcissus* species.

As we understand it, the major threat to wild *narcissus* species comes from the conversion of wild areas into agricultural land on the Iberian Peninsula. There is no clear evidence that the *narcissus* species in the trade are threatened by current collections for the wild. The analysis of the species in the trade derived from catalogues can be misleading. We feel it is important to continue to maintain *narcissus* species in captivity as a hedge against extinction in the wild and many sources of these species do use propagated stocks.

Mrs. Ager moved adoption of the above policy. Dr. Throckmorton, seconded. Motion carried.

## FALL BOARD MEETING

Mrs. Gehret moved that the Fall Board Meeting be held in Concordville, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1988, at 9:00 A.M. Mr. Roese, seconded. Motion carried.

President Andersen asked that the Finance and Handbook Committees meet on September 30th.

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 6:30 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

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## NARCISSUS SPECIES IN THE SPANISH LOW SIERRAS

SARAH B. ANDERSEN, *Wilmington, Delaware*

(Photos by the Author)

As our tightly-sprung Land Rover haltingly descended the rocky road, we anxiously anticipated what lay ahead. According to our guide, *Narcissus longispathus*, a yellow trumpet, bloomed in the valley below. Were we too early, too late? Did the daffodils still grow there in profusion? Suddenly, they appeared in the dappled sunlight that fell beneath a towering stand of *Pinus nigra*. Amidst a tangled thicket of arching *Rubus* and dead bracken fern fronds, the solitary and double-headed flowers nodded above purple *Hepatica* and lemon-yellow *Primula*, accompanying spring ephemerals. Scattered clumps grew to the very edge of a nearby mountain stream. We marveled at the stature of *N. longispathus* (the size of a standard daffodil) and the unusually long leaf-like spathe that remains green after the flower opens.

After nearly a week of driving through the hot, monotonous olive orchards of Spain, we found the rugged, pine-covered slopes of the Sierra de Cazorla enchanting. A diverse flora and fauna inhabit the north-south trending limestone mountain range in the southeast corner of the country. Nimble-footed mountain goats, deer, elk, and a variety of raptors flourish in the wilderness. The protection of the national park system ensures the perpetuation of numerous endemic plants such as *N. longispathus*. But, what of the rest of Spain? How are daffodils faring outside the protection of parks?

Centuries of agriculture have heavily disturbed the landscape of Spain. Looking for certain daffodil species outside of parks is comparable to looking for *Trillium* in the farmland of Pennsylvania. To find such treasured plants, one must discover the isolated patch that was too rocky

or infertile to till. However, some species persist under seemingly adverse conditions that may actually be needed for survival.

We arrived in Madrid in mid-March with high hopes of finding many different species. Our purpose was two-fold: to learn more about the habitat of the various species and to investigate the extent of bulb collecting. The writings of John Blanchard ("Spanish diary 1987", *Daffodils 1987-8*, p. 27 - 33.) guided us.



A solitary stem of *N. cuatrecasasii* appears to grow directly from the limestone rock. Sierra de Cazorla.



Perfect bloom of *N. hedraeanthus* exhibiting protruding stamens, no "neck" and a very short, almost prostrate stem. Sierra de Cazorla.



We discovered our first species on an east-west trending quartzite ridge in the Sierra de San Andres in Central Spain. The resistant bedrock weathers slowly to form thin, infertile soils that support a scrub forest of *Quercus ilex* and various shrubs such as *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Erica australis*, and *Cistus landanifer*. The dry, wind-swept conditions predispose the plant community to periodic fires which may benefit the daffodils by reducing tree and shrub cover and releasing nutrients held in living plant tissue.

We ascended the ridge from a pine plantation where clumps of deep yellow *N. bulbocodium* and solitary stems of pale yellow *N. triandrus* ssp. *pallidulus* grew in the open and in the semi-shade. We were horrified to find many fresh divots in the moist, humus-rich mineral soil where bulbs had just been dug. Further upslope, we crossed a cow pasture in which scattered stems of one- or two-headed *N. triandrus* emerged between rocks. Here, the greatest danger to the daffodil was the grazing bovine with its heavy hooves. The upper reaches of the ridge had recently burned. Beneath the charred leafless oaks, *N. triandrus* and *N. cantabricus*, the white bulbocodium of Europe, thrived. The plucky flowers had plenty of light, adequate moisture in the spring, and the benefit of a pulse of nutrients released by the fire. In addition, they were beyond easy reach of the bulb collector and trampling cattle.

In an unburned area on the ridge, we found the same three species growing in the open at the edge of an olive orchard and in a trash dump. The soil pH of 5.4 and the abundance of purple-flowered *Erica australis*, an acid-loving shrub, attested to the prevailing acid conditions. The absence of daffodils under the dense cover of the nearby oak-ericaceous shrub forest suggested that light may be an important factor controlling the occurrence and abundance of daffodils. Although we did not find daffodils in two unburned scrub oak forests that we investigated, numerous *N. triandrus* grew under burned scrub oak on a slope southeast of Piedrabuena. Brilliant pink *Ophrys*, terrestrial orchids, accompanied the daffodils here.

We found four different species in two mountainous limestone regions in southeastern Spain. The two areas are part of a sweeping, broken arc of folded and faulted limestone of the same age. Weathering produces steep, jagged peaks and uneven, pitted rock surfaces. Limestone-based soil tends to be nutrient-rich with a high pH.

Approaching the Ermita above Cabra, we were exhilarated by the sight of *N. requienii* (formerly *N. juncifolius*) in prime condition. The species seen on the show floor under this name is all too often really *N. rupicola* (*N. requienii* exhibits a long "neck" whereas *N. rupicola* had almost no "neck"). Most stems bore single or double heads, but triple-headed specimens were not uncommon. The yellow flowers with the deeper yellow coronas appeared vibrant as they emerged from the limestone rock crevices. Each pocket appeared to have several bulbs, suggesting bulb division. Although the soil has a high pH (7.1) and is rich in nutrients, it is relatively thin and dry. Exposure and lack of water limit the growth of accompanying shrubs which are dwarfed and densely branched. However,



pink *Erodium*, *Iris planifolia*, and yellow composites survive well under the alpine conditions. The persistence of plants at this site depends to a large extent on protection from goats which we saw wantonly grazing several hundred yards downslope.

The Sierra de Cazorla lie further east. We were very lucky to see a total of six blooms of *N. cuatrecasasii* on a sunny limestone outcrop in a clearing surrounded by tall pine trees. The refined bright yellow species found a foothold in red pockets of basic soil (pH 7.9) within the craggy rock. *Narcissus hedraeanthus*, on the other hand, grew in great numbers in the moist, basic soils (pH 7.3) of a rocky mountain meadow. The pale yellow flowers were difficult to spot because they grow on short (less than two inches in length), virtually prostrate stems. In soggy roadside ditches, the flowers had been trampled by rooting wild boars.

In the Cazorla National Park, only *N. hedraeanthus* may be threatened by the grazing of animals in mountain meadows. *Narcissus longispathus* and *N. cuatrecasasii* seem protected by their woodland habitats. Outside of the park system, encroachment civilization and bulb collecting have the potential to reduce wild populations severely. We found *N. triandrus* growing under acid conditions in several localities that had either recently burned or been disturbed by man. It appears that this species is surviving in scattered populations. Species with more exacting site requirements and therefore a more limited distribution such as *N. requienii* may be more vulnerable to loss. These species deserve active protection.

(Participants in this field study were Kathryn and Sarah Andersen, Amanda Gehret, and Betty Krahmer.)

## ...BUT...

BETTY PEASE KRAHMER, *Wilmington, Delaware*

Elsewhere in this journal there is an article by Sally Andersen about the glorious wild daffodils we saw in Spain. ...BUT..., let me tell you what the trip was really like.

To paraphrase John Blanchard, the south of Spain is not blanketed with wild daffodils in the spring. Oh, they were there as we knew they would be from the articles we had read.

...BUT..., when John Blanchard wrote, "We then made a very cross-country journey..." (RHS, *Daffodils* 1986-87, p. 25.), he meant across most of the country of Spain. Each day, we spent long, long hours in the car. The romantic thought of civilized noontime picnics amid daffodils gave way to snacking in the car. Then came a national holiday when shops were closed. Snacking sunk to whatever we had from the day before—stale bread, peanuts and raisins, and sunflower seeds.

...BUT..., some roads were interesting. At times they would be narrow with a steep drop on one side. Of course, there was no guard rails.

...BUT..., there was always the scenery to watch—mile upon mile of

olive trees in every direction. This was relieved by areas of wild mustard. The air was scented with the odor of last year's rotting olives.

...BUT..., the literature told us of a poorly maintained road with daffodils growing along the roadside and a hillside of daffodils. In the former case, an elegant new highway had replaced the old road. The roadside area had been bulldozed and olive trees were planted up to the road. In the latter case, the hillside was covered with picnicing Spaniards with not a daffodil to be seen.

...BUT..., we did find them. One morning, we climbed a fence, crossed a pasture complete with cows, and trudged up a hillside. There were marvelous daffodils amid scrub oak and rosemary. To photograph them it was necessary to sit or kneel in an area which had been burnt over in recent years. We traveled the rest of the day in carbon smeared clothing. That was better than the times we sat or kneeled where goats or sheep had grazed. Once, to photograph, we sat amidst wild rose.

...BUT..., sometimes the flowers were located on very steep, rocky hillsides. Getting to them was a challenge. Then, Amanda Gehret would hold me as I perched to take a picture.

...BUT..., we had been warned that rental cars in Spain can be less than adequate (this was also true of Spanish mechanics). As we drove away from the rental agency, the car emitted a loud screeching noise, similar to that made by my ancient dryer when its belt slips. The agent assured us this was due to the car being cold. While driving through towns, it was necessary to shift gears. Each time the residents stood in horror as we screeched along.

...BUT..., we had that car for only 24 hours. We were involved in an unavoidable 'fender bender'. (No one was hurt.) Many hours were spent in a police station, mostly waiting for someone to translate for us. Our phrase book wasn't up to the occasion. The police in Portollano, Spain, are very pleasant and when we left we shook hands all around. However, that experience is not one we wished to repeat.

...BUT..., we plowed ahead in another car. There was no screeching noise, but the rear wheel presented other difficulties. While turning around in a narrow area, one of the rear wheels slipped off over a deep gully. Fortunately, we were able to push it back on the road.

...BUT..., towards the end of our trip the car objected to the climbing, twisting and turning we did. It overheated. We stopped at an authorized mechanic. He peered under the hood for a long time and jiggled some things. Finally, the warning light went off and he pronounced it fixed. Of course, the light had gone off when the engine had cooled down while he was peering at it.

...BUT..., with one more day to go, we risked it. Kathy Andersen and her daughter, Sally, rode in the front seat with the heater full blast. In order for them to survive, the windows were opened wide. As the evening coolness came along, Amanda and I, bouncing along in the back seat, were swathed in sweaters, earmuffs, scarves, etc. to ward off the cold.

Oh, yes, it was thrilling to see the wild daffodils and we treasure our photographs, ...BUT... it is not a journey for the faint hearted.

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### THE COVER PHOTO

Golden Jewel, a 2 Y-GYY, bred by Tom Bloomer and shown by D. J. Pearce, won Best in Show in the Daffodil Society Show, April 16, 1988. (Photo by Tarry)

## THE ENGLISH SEASON 1988

GEORGE TARRY, *Cheshire, England*

Not ideal, but most growers agree that it was a big improvement on many recent seasons. The early months of the year brought exceptional weather with a minimum of frost and snow and by mid-March reports from all areas confirmed that daffodil growth was well advanced with some suggestions that even milder weather would result in flowers passing their peak before the major shows. Fortunately the weather assumed a more normal range of temperatures so that there were only a few early cultivars missing and all the main shows included a complete range of types. Conditions continued to follow a favorable pattern during the flowering season with the only variation from normal in the distribution of rain which

tended to arrive in heavy storms rather than gentle April showers.

The first of our main shows was at the RHS Hall in London on 12 April, rather early in the traditional cycle of dates but creating no problems for availability of flowers. The Engleheart Cup was restored to the long standing position as the central focus of the show with six very good exhibits. Clive Postles retained the trophy to show that his victory in 1987 was no fluke and in addition to being well-balanced in both colour and divisions, every bloom was grown to a standard beyond that of his rivals. From such a wealth of quality it is difficult to select favorites, but my choice was 3-35-76, a 3 Y-R which was clearly short-cupped, and 2-8-76, a pink with strong colour and immaculate form. John Blanchard took second prize, an award he has secured several times in the past, and from his set the most striking flowers were an unusual 3 Y-R from Lemonade × Achduart and an exceptional pink from Cherry Gardens × Dailmanach. Brian Duncan's exhibit suffered from a little lack of size in some of his blooms and was placed third. Several are now familiar and available to all, but a new one to me was King's Grove, 1 Y-O, very good form, an improvement on the best of this type to date but can barely qualify as a "red" trumpet.

The Amy Wilson Memorial Vase attracted two entries, another success for Clive Postles with four seedlings, Brierglass and Broomhill, with Rathowen a close challenge.

The Open Single Bloom classes were very keenly contested with 20 or more entries staged in many of the more popular classes. In the yellow trumpets, Clive Postles won with his seedling 8-21-78 with Rathowen second with Goldfinger, which is not yet catalogued. Third prize went to Golden Rapture from du Plessis Bros., to show that older cultivars which are modestly priced can still win at the top shows. Twenty-five blooms contested the class for 2 Y-R and another Clive Postles seedling 1-71-80 took first place. A similar number was staged for the 2 Y-Y where Eddie Jarman won with a superb specimen of Gold Bond, another Rathowen cultivar which is not yet catalogued, and this went on to take the special award for Best in Show. Once again an older cultivar, Strines, was a close challenger and secured second prize for Len Olive to show that judges recognize true quality and not mere novelty.

The biggest class of all was for 2 W-W where 28 blooms were staged and Clive Postles scored another success with seedling 6-26-77. The wide range of form in better perianth and corona makes this the most difficult of all classes for the judges.

In Division 3, Ron Scamp used a very fine specimen of Lemonade to defeat more recent introductions of the 3 Y-Y but the best in this division went to another Clive Postles seedling 1-78-79, 3 W-Y, a welcome addition to a limited section. Looking through the single blooms, Clive won no fewer than seven classes with his seedlings to demonstrate that he had ample reserves to cover any possible casualties in the Engleheart Cup exhibit. He also won Best Double with Gay Kybo, now established as the

exhibitors' favorite for both collections and single blooms.

The ready availability of flowers was well-illustrated in the Amateur Classes where four good exhibits were staged in the Bowles Cup, fifteen vases of three blooms. This was won for the first time by Colin Ailman of Norwich with a collection of reliable mainstream cultivars, the only surprise being the New Zealand raised Trelay, 3 Y-R.

The Richardson Cup, 12 single blooms, was also keenly contested with Noel Burr, Jack Gilbert, and Ron Scamp very evenly matched. Noel Burr emerged the victor after several efforts with the minor awards. This was a noteworthy success as six blooms were of his own raising, a remarkable achievement for an amateur with limited facilities.

The Daffodil Society Show was only three days after RHS, but as the weather was favorable it was our best show ever with a good standard of flowers throughout and keen competition to ensure that the major awards were well distributed.

The Bourne Cup for 12 cultivars raised by the exhibitor was retained by Clive Postles with blooms which were a grade above almost everything else on show. The only question was which would be selected as Best Seedling in show, but few predicted the eventual choice, an all-yellow double.

The most coveted award, the Board Memorial, was won by Jan Dalton with Viking, Rainbow, and Cool Crystal, and he also won the Amateur equivalent, the Webb Trophy, with Newcastle, Bunclody, and Unique. This double was a reward for his consistent policy of growing plenty of the cultivars which respond well to his method of growing and his local conditions.

The single bloom classes were all well filled and the awards for the best in divisions 1-4 went to Ballyrobert, 1 Y-Y, from Steve Ryan; Golden Jewel, 2 Y-Y, from President Jim Pearce; Halley's Comet, 3 W-Y, from Michael Baxter; and Gay Kybo, 4 W-R, from R. Martin. The Golden Jewel was eventually selected as Best Bloom in Show.

The cup classes for collections were the best ever and it is quite impossible to record them all without a catalogue of the names with very little meaning. The most impressive exhibits included Derek Bircumshaw's Cartwright Cup with 12 standard cultivars grown to the highest possible standard. Then Dan du Plessis won the Barrington Memorial, six cultivars from division 5-8, which included the finest stem of Oryx we have ever seen. He also won the ADS Red, White and Blue Ribbon using another fine bloom of Oryx in his set. The most competitive class was the Darlow Memorial for six cultivars, all white. There were eleven exhibits and Steve Ryan's winners outclassed the opposition to mark his first venture at this level at our show. Another recent addition to our ranks, John Pearson, won the Williams Cup from seven challengers at his first attempt with six seedlings of his own raising.

The Amateur Section saw the successful debut of the future, a 16-year-old school boy, Jonathan Bloore, who won the Wooton Cup, 12 single



blooms, to show how well he had learned his subject. In this same section Brian Stockely continued to show good progress with a very fine collection which won the Norfolk Cup, restricted to cultivars available at £1 or less. His blooms of Viking, Shining Light, Hotspur, Rainbow, and Verona showed once again how new exhibitors can be successful from a modest expenditure on consistent cultivars.

Owing to a breakdown in communications there was no major show available to all growers in the following week, which brought considerable benefit to local shows in all parts of the country. By the time of our Harrogate Show on 28 April, however, it had become obvious that many growers had passed their peak for first quality blooms. Almost all the pot-grown flowers had gone and to complete their exhibits some growers were forced to resort to flowers from bulbs which were "resting" after pot culture in 1987. A full complement of exhibits were staged to satisfy the majority of the 50,000 visitors over the three days of the show even if the more expert considered that some of the offerings were a little below par.

Six good collections ensured keen competition for the Northern Championship with Geoff Bell emerging the winner, the most unusual feature being the absence of any divisional champion in his set of flowers. His closest challenge came from Don Barnes who maintained a consistent standard throughout the show to take the award for the most points.

The classes for trumpets emphasised the shortage of good cultivars of the type for the latter part of the season while the classes for short cups and doubles displayed a wide range of cultivars. The divisional champions came from well-established favorites which are now grown in quantity with



Halley's Comet



Lilac Charm



The Red, White and Blue Winner included Air Castle, Oryx, Eminent, Bunting and Stratosphere.



Stanway



Postle seedling #10-57-76 (4 Y-Y)

Best in Show going to Colin Gilman's Achduart. Other notable awards were John Emmitt's Panache; Derek Bircumshaw's Misty Glen; Geoff Bell's Sir Ivor; Paul Payne's Grand Prospect, Dr. Hugh, and Foundling; and Steve Ryan's Cool Crystal.

The supply of flowers had been dwindling for some time so it was no surprise to find a very modest array at the RHS Hall for the final show at the RHS on Wednesday 4 May. Clive Postles had succeeded where others failed and made by far the biggest contribution. He staged 12 seedlings to win Class 1 unchallenged, another 12 blooms to defeat three challengers for the Devonshire Trophy and also won nine of the single bloom classes. On the way he won Best in Show with Dunley Hall, 3 W-Y, Reserve with Stanway, 3 W-R, and in the single blooms classes the Best Divisions for Ringleader, another Dunley Hall, and Gay Kybo. In addition he staged 12 very fine blooms for Dunley Hall to secure an Award of Merit from the Narcissus and Tulip Committee. A handful of other exhibits contributed to a worthwhile number of flowers with Eddie Jarman staging Gin and Lime as Best Division 1; Mrs. Hylde Oxten, Stratosphere for Best 5-8, and Bebop for Best Miniature. Martin Harwood competed well throughout the show with the widest possible range of types to obtain most points.

By the close of the show the season had truly ended but we all agreed that we had enjoyed the opportunity of having more blooms available during the show season than for several years.



Oryx



Mission Bells

WHEELER

TARRY



## ALEXANDER M. WILSON'S GIFT THE FAMOUS FOUR

JOHN A. HUNTER, *Nelson, New Zealand*

The recent article "Sunproof Progress or 'Who Ever Heard of Hospodar'" by Brian S. Duncan of Northern Island (*Daffodil Journal* of the A.D.S., Volume 24, No. 3, March 1988) has an error which I feel should be corrected before folklore becomes fact. The daffodils concerned are Marksman, Diolite, and Rustom Pasha. Another flower which should be added to these three is Caerleon, as it was from the same cross.

These four varieties were marketed and consistently exhibited throughout the 1930's by J. Lionel Richardson and, without doubt, have had a great influence on the breeding of red and yellow daffodils. Combined with Carbineer (Alexander M. Wilson—see Fig. 22 *R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book*, 1938), Trevisky, Penquite and Porthilly (Percival Dacres Williams—see Fig. 20 *R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book*, 1936), were to give Richardson the foundation for his magnificent strain of red and yellow daffodils. The line was carried on by J.S.B. Lea with still more remarkable progress (see pedigree Loch Loyal). This daffodil indeed has a fascinating pedigree—it should be noted that Achduart has Vulcan as a pollen parent and has been crossed with a seedling from Vulcan  $\times$  Achduart. This back crossing sometimes results in smaller flowers, but it has the advantage of concentrating desirable genetic characteristics. The sunproof variety Vulcan comes into the pedigree three times, hence the original sunproof daffodil Hospodar appears six times. Hospodar's sister seedling is also represented. My old notebook makes reference to my having purchased, in 1949, three of the four varieties in question early in my daffodil growing years:—Marksman and Rustom Pasha for 10/—each and Diolite for 7/6d from Gibsons Nurseries of Marton.

Perhaps a brief description for those who have not grown these daffodils would be in order:

Caerleon: A.M. R.H.S. April 2nd 1935 as a variety for exhibition. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by J.L. Richardson 1933. A well formed variety with stout 20" stems. Perianth segments broad and overlapping, smooth pale primrose. Corona funnel-shaped about half the length of the perianth segments, orange-cadmium. (Description from *R.H.S. Year Book* 1935 page 168, see also Fig. 38.)

Diolite: A.M. R.H.S. April 5th 1932 as a variety for exhibition also A.M. Haarlem 1938. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by J.L. Richardson 1930. A very large variety with long stout stems. Broad smooth overlapping primrose yellow perianth segments spread well over 4¼" and a cup about 2/5 the length of the perianth segments—golden yellow, edged bright orange, slightly frilled at the margin. (description from *R.H.S. Journal*, "Narcissus and Tulip Committee





Report of 1932," page 1i.)

My recollections of this flower were the large triangular clear yellow perianth segments and its narrow straight-sided yellow crown edged with bright orange. Cleanly banded, rimmed cups have always been favourites of mine.

In the 1950 *Year Book*, Grant E. Mitsch wrote of Diolite as being unsurpassed among those having red rimmed cups.

Marksman: A.M. R.H.S. April 4th 1933 for exhibition and cutting. A.M. Wisley April 28th 1947 as a variety for garden. F.C.C. Wisley April 14th 1949 as a variety for garden. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by Alexander M. Wilson 1930. A brightly coloured clear cut medium sized variety—the pale chrome yellow perianth is smooth and overlapping, the corona which is cup shaped just over half the length of the perianth segments, is a medium shade of orange cadmium, becoming paler at the centre. (Description from *R.H.S. Year Book 1933*, page 126, see also Fig. 25.)

To me this was a jewel of a flower, with its yellow perianth segments having that outstanding characteristic of appearing to be gold dusted when viewed in sunlight.

Rustom Pasha: A.M. Haarlem 1943. A.M. Wisley April 14th 1947 as a variety for garden. F.C.C. Wisley April 6th 1954 as a variety for garden. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn, registered by J.L. Richardson 1930. A vigorous plant foliage 14" high with strong erect flower stems 18" long. Flowers 4" in diameter, perianth segments  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long, flat Aureolin Yellow (HCC between 3 & 3/1). Corona 1" long expanded at the mouth, clear Orpiment Orange (HCC 10). (Description from *R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book 1955*, page 125.)

Rustom Pasha consistently topped the R.H.S. Ballot in the 1950's as "A Variety for Garden Decoration," also rating highly in the same ballot and period for "Varieties Grown in Pots, Pans or Bowls." Although it is some years since I have grown this variety, I recall it as a bright "roughish" flower, more a garden variety than an exhibition type. Its deep yellow perianth segments were elongated in shape. This, to me, did not have quite the appeal of the others. Brian Duncan's article (page 136) says that Miss G. Evelyn made the cross that produced these varieties and goes on to speculate what parents she may have used. This, of course, is quite wrong. In fact, she only raised the seeds to flowering stage. The grower who did the hybridizing and gathered the seeds was Alexander M. Wilson. References from the following two articles show accurately the origins of these varieties:

(1) J. Lionel Richardson "My Experience in the Raising of New Daffodils," (1954 *R.H.S. Year Book*, page 13.) says: In 1930, I purchased from the late Miss Evelyn of Presteign half a dozen single bulbs, all red and yellows, which she had flowered from seed given to her by Mr. Alex Wilson. Among these bulbs were Marksman,

Diolite, and Rustom Pasha; this was the best day's buying I ever did for they all proved outstandingly good flowers. Marksman was a good parent either pollen or seed; from seed it produced Red Goblet, Sun Chariot and Ceylon, which is the finest red and yellow flower in commerce today. It is a faultless plant making a beautiful bulb; the flower itself has the deepest golden yellow petal yet seen, and a bright glowing orange-red cup which revels in sunshine. It opens with rather a greenish-yellow cup and colours up after a day or two; the older it is the better the colour; it is curious that such a highly coloured flower should come from the two parents Marksman crossed Diolite, neither of which had deep yellow perianths. Ceylon in its turn is now proving an excellent pollen parent as it imparts its deep yellow petals to its seedlings; notable ones are Masked Light out of Narvik, Lamington out of Krakatoa and another bright flower not yet named out of Bahram". (Since named Jaguar.) "Of the other two purchased from Miss Evelyn, Diolite was a very beautiful flower with a pale lemon perianth of perfect smooth quality and a cup of the same colour edged with bright red; this flower has given me several fine smooth flowers, Bombay, Benghazi and Karachi, all with sharply defined rimmed cups. They are most decorative and make good show flowers but are not spectacular enough for most tastes. Rustom Pasha is believed to have come from Hospodar, like all this lot from Miss Evelyn, and was the forerunner of the present-day coloured flowers which are practically sunproof; it was never a first-class show variety but is a splendid garden plant".

Note: This article appears to contain two discrepancies as Benghazi is said to have been raised from Diolite; this may not be so, as the Data Bank records its parents as a Brodie seedling  $\times$  Porthilly. Also Richardson states Marksman was the seed parent of Sun Chariot, (the Data Bank lists this as Marksman  $\times$  Porthilly,) however his catalogues give the breeding—Porthilly  $\times$  Rustom Pasha. (This I believe to be the correct pedigree as Sun Chariot's big wingy perianth was very reminiscent in colour and shape to Rustom Pasha).

(2) J.M. de Navarro "Some Daffodil Pedigrees". (1955 *R.H.S. Year Book*, page 106. Notes: refer No. 3.) "2a Caerleon. 2a Hospodar  $\times$  A.W. red and yellow seedling. Mr. A.M. Wilson wrote to me that he gave the seed of this, which proved to be one of his most famous crosses, to Miss G. Evelyn. Out of it came also Diolite, Marksman and Rustom Pasha."

Regarding the parentage of these four daffodils, as we have seen, the seed parent was Hospodar and the pollen parent was an Alexander Wilson red and yellow seedling. I would hazard a guess that the seedling involved had that distinguished variety Beacon, F.C.C. April 13th 1897, as a seed parent. (Engleheart once wrote "that little Beacon is a wonder in its progeny"—the reason for this was then unknown but is now quite obvious as, in Beacon, Engleheart had raised one of the very first tetraploid

daffodils—its 28 chromosomes allowed it to give its seedlings greater variability than almost any other daffodil of its time). These varieties have some characteristics of that flower and Alexander Wilson was known to have used Beacon as a parent for a number of his crosses. If the parentage of this unnamed seedling is not known, it matters little now although I have always placed more value on a flower if the complete pedigree can be traced back to the species. These varieties would almost certainly be related to Firebrand and then back to that miraculous breeder Princess Mary, hence, at that point, both sides of the pedigree would still end up with the same ancestors. Alex Wilson wrote in his article “Recollection of the Early Years of this Century” (*R.H.S. Year Book 1939*, page 21.)

In 1902 I bought a bulb of Firebrand from Engleheart for three guineas, and well spent money that was, for Firebrand is the ancestor of practically every red cup I have raised.....The super excellence of the red cups raised by J.C. and P.D. Williams lies in the fact that they used Firebrand instead of Will Scarlett thereby profiting in stem, neck, foliage and colour both of perianth and cup. It is easy now to see their wisdom but not many took the same view at the time—they were swept away by the flamboyancy of Will Scarlett.

Miss G. Evelyn registered three other red and yellow daffodils about the same period, namely, Bratizan 2 Y-O 1928, Norman 2 Y-O 1927, and Singapore 2 Y-YYO 1930 with pedigrees not documented. This leads one to believe these may have been from the same batch of seed. Also about the same time Alex Wilson himself registered a series from Hospodar × 2 yellow and red seedling. These are Arbalist 1927, Calif 1927, Granada 1927, and Nutwith 1927. Garibaldi, too, possibly came from this cross as it was raised by him from Hospodar but registered by the Daffodil Firm of Pearsons in 1933.

Two varieties, Galliard 1928 and Khamseen 1930 (Alex Wilson), were both bred from Calif, also Jalna 1930, bred from Granada (F.A. Haarlem February 16th 1942). These three were the second generation of the Hospodar × 2 yellow and red seedling cross. It would appear that he gave Miss G. Evelyn some of the seeds, keeping a few for himself. This series would have had to be pollinated round about 1917/18, or, if it was repeated, the early 1920's. This would tend to rule out Brian Duncan's speculation that Carbineer may have been used as a parent for this series, as the dates would appear to be too early for that variety.

A list of the varieties raised from the four are as follows:

	S.P.	P.P.	Raiser	Class	Year
from Caerleon					
Carments	Market Merry	Caerleon	W. Jackson Snr	2 Y-R	1945
Kai	Caerleon	Dunkeld	W. Jackson Snr	2 Y-R	1950
Rubella	Caerleon	Cotopaxi	T.H. Piper	2 Y-R	1956



<i>from Diolite</i>					
Bahrein	Diolite	Rustom Pasha	J. Erp	2 Y-	1956
Bombay	Diolite	Marksman	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-YYR	1945
Catalina	Scarlet Perfection	Diolite	David Bell	2 Y-R	1960
Cheesburn	Diolite	Seedling	G. Harrison	2 Y-YYO	1968
Karachi	Diolite	Carbineer	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-YYR	1966
Pinocchio	Diolite	Seraglio	J.N. Hancock	3 Y-GYO	1966
<i>from Marksman</i>					
Alamein	Trevisky	Marksman	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1944
Alexandria	Fortune	Marksman	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1941
Ceylon	Marksman	Diolite	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1943
Falstaff	Ceylon	Narvik × Marksman	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-R	1960
Firework	Marksman	seedling	G.H. Johnstone	2 Y-O	1946
Hegira	Marksman	Formosa	G.E. Radcliff	2 Y-O	1948
Marcoa	Marksman	Curacao	G.H. Johnstone	2 Y-O	
Nanking	Marksman	Penquite	R.L. Richardson	2 Y-R	1939
Red Coat	Red Baron	Marksman × Rustom Pasha	J.A. O'More	2 Y-R	1979
Red Goblet	Marksman	Penquite	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-R	1937
Reynoldstown	Damson	Marksman	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1937
Rossmore	Marksman	Caerleon	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-R	1943
Swordsman	Marksman	Narvik	J.A. Hunter	2 Y-O	1967
Target	Marksman	seedling	G.H. Johnstone	2 Y-O	
<i>from Rustom Pasha</i>					
Ancore	Aranjuez	Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-O	1960
Angmering	Killigrew	Rustom Pasha	F. Stern	2 Y-	1947
Arcadelt	Aranjuez	Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-YYO	1960
Ariosa	Firemaster	Aranjuez × Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-O	1963
Ashlar	Sdg × Rustom Pasha	Armada	J.A. O'More	2 Y-R	1978
Ataturk	Killigrew	Rustom Pasha	F. Stern	2 Y-O	1943
Campfire	Market Merry	Rustom Pasha	Guy L. Wilson	2 Y-	1956
Carnelian	Paricutin	Ardour × Rustom Pasha	M. Evans	2 Y-R	1972
Carol Bells	Aranjuez	Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-YYO	1960
Cinnabar	Indian Summer × Bahram	Klingo × Rustom Pasha	Guy L. Wilson	2 Y-R	1966
Elevato	Aranjuez	Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-O	1962
Equator	Dunkeld	Rustom Pasha	A. Robert	2 Y-O	1966
Fireproof	Sunproof Orange × Trevisky	Rustom Pasha	Guy L. Wilson	2 Y-O	1952
Good Cheer	Fortune × Gulliver	Rustom Pasha	Guy L. Wilson	2 Y-Y	1944
Harrier	Porthilly	Rustom Pasha	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1948
Kemel	Killigrew	Rustom Pasha	T.H. Piper	2 Y-R	1956

Mexico	Alight	Rustom Pasha	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-YRR	1943
Nabob	Chemawa	Paricutin × Rustom Pasha	M. Evans	2 Y-OOY	1982
Salvo	Sunkist	Rustom Pasha	A. Robert	2 Y-O	1966
Sir Percy	Bertha Aten × Red Bird	Rustom Pasha	Konynenburg & M.	2 Y-O	1960
Sora	Goldcourt	Rustom Pasha	Mrs. G. Link	2 Y-Y	1973
Sun Chariot	Porthilly	Rustom Pasha	J.L. Richardson	2 Y-O	1943
Tinker	Damson	Rustom Pasha	Guy L. Wilson	2 Y-O	1937

While Caerleon, Diolite, and Marksman produced good seedlings from both seed and pollen, it appears that Rustom Pasha was only successful as a pollen parent. The number of times different breeders crossed these varieties with one another, thus concentrating the desirable genetic background of these plants, should also be noted. Overall Marksman's progeny appears to be the better line to follow. It certainly has been the case for me, as from Swordsman I raised Excalibur and Starflight. In this last season a cross from Solar Flare × Excalibur gave a series of very fine red and yellows with good form and colour.

Regarding Hospodar, this was one of the first daffodils that I knew by name. Three or four small clumps grew on the hillside at the back of my parents' home. Nearby there were some small groups of Orange Glow, with its frilly cup, raised by Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, and John Evelyn (W.F.M. Copeland). The last named, by its appearance, must surely have been a single flower from one of Copeland's double crosses. These have now, unfortunately, disappeared due to commercial development of the property.

The characteristic I mostly remember of Hospodar was its perfectly smooth and neatly formed pale yellow pointed perianth, at times almost transparent. Its dull orange crown was so pale that it would have had trouble showing any burning from the sun. However, it certainly produced in its children a range of sunproof varieties. A description of Hospodar from the *Journal of the R.H.S.*, Volume 61 page 308 "Narcissi at Wisley 1934-36":

Hospodar (commended 1936 Wisley) raised by John Charles Williams 1914. Foliage 20" stiff erect stem of 22", flower  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, perianth  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " long flat overlapping rich primrose. Corona  $\frac{7}{8}$ " deep cup shaped light orange deepening with age.

It may not be generally realized that Hospodar had a sister seedling of equal importance—Tamerlane registered the same year, 1914. Through this line, the Brodie of Brodie raised Market Merry 1932, from which Guy L. Wilson bred his most outstanding red and yellow, Chungking 1942, and also its sister Indian Summer 1940. Following the same line, J.A. O'More raised, what I regard, as possibly his best red and yellow, Red Ember. This flower has Chungking in both grandparents. Two outstanding traits of this family are brilliant red cups and deep yellow perianths of good exhibition form. (see pedigree Red Ember).

Regarding this pedigree perhaps one could briefly discuss the parentage



of Bernadino, as there has been some doubt expressed on the breeding of this flower in the past. Cyril F. Coleman, "Classic Ancestors" (1971 *R.H.S. Year Book* page 38) discusses this in some detail, apparently missing a key article by Rollo Meyer (1934 *R.H.S. Year Book* page 93) that seems to confirm that Bernadino was bred from Lulworth × Duchess of Brabant.

That Alexander Wilson gave away seed from one of the most successful crosses of all time is probably understandable when one reads the last paragraph of the dedication to him by Guy L. Wilson (1951/52 *R.H.S. Year Book* page 10), which states "He is the most guilelessly great hearted generous of men, and I think that the chief joy he gets from his bulbs and plants is in the sharing them with his friends."

Alas the Daffodil world knows little of Miss G. Evelyn, but it is due to her patience and skill as a raiser that these daffodil seeds were grown to a flowering stage. Although Caerleon, Diolite, Marksman, and Rustom Pasha have now faded from the daffodil scene, they have proved to be very important stepping stones to the wonderful red and yellows that daffodil enthusiasts of the world now enjoy.

## A PLEA FOR HELP!

ALFRED W. CHAPPELL, Christchurch, New Zealand

After reading the excellent article on Viruses and Their Control by David E. Karnstedt in your March issue of *The American Daffodil Society's Journal*, one thought came to my mind.

As a layman but with an understanding of how hard viruses are to kill or control, the common cold as an example, I wondered why someone has not done some research on some form of sterilization of the cutting knife for cutting daffodils. I realize that burning over a flame or autoclaving is a fool-proof system but this is not very practicable.

Is it possible that there is some form of sterilization fluid into which the knife can be dipped after each cut?

I do not like the idea of pulling the stem as too often the inside of the bulb seems to come out, i.e. the white end of the stem, which to me is not in the best interests of the health of the bulb.

For years I have been doing something which may probably have been a waste of time. When I am cutting blooms for the show I carry a jar containing 40% formaldehyde solution in which I dip the knife after each cut.

My Plea is:—could some of our more learned friends please tell me if this is sound practice, and if not, could research be done on finding an appropriate manner to sterilize the cutting tool?

I would be very interested to hear some comments on this issue.



# DAFFODILS IN SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, *Banff, Scotland*

The demise of the Daffodil Competition at the Glasgow Garden Festival was a great disappointment to our members who had planted extra bulbs in anticipation of this event. These additional blooms coupled with the earlier season turned out favourably for our own show which had been moved to be a week sooner than usual. Arthur Robinson, London, accepted the challenge of the long journey north to judge our efforts and his instructive comments were greatly appreciated.

The increase in the number of entries was welcomed but was off-set by less competitors in the Championship of Scotland and Grampian Trophy classes. The new Northern Ireland class, for 3 cultivars 3 each, had four creditable entries with a high standard of blooms. Having classes calling for cultivars of specified origins certainly forces exhibitors to study the registers and give attention to detail when staging their exhibits.

Best Bloom Division 1 was a fine Lisrenny. This was a pleasant surprise for its breeder, Kate Reade, as this cultivar has never appeared in prize lists before and on this occasion it beat over 100 blooms which included Newcastle, Gin & Lime, Panache, Chief Inspector, and Queenscourt. The most supported class was for Division 2, yellow perianths, where the 25 exhibits strained the unusually unflappable Arthur Robinson to separate the winners.

A new idea was for the visitors to the show to name their favourite cultivar. This resulted in 53 different cultivars being identified with Rainbow emerging as the clear favourite.

Some of our members took Arthur and Audrey to nearby Hatton Castle gardens where cultivars such as Diolite, Braniel and many other 'oldies' are still lovingly cared for and appreciated. We hope this was a memorable occasion for Arthur who is so well versed in cultivar pedigrees.

Daffodils received much favourable publicity in the area, and nationally, this year due to the efforts of Leslie Forbes and the National Trust for Scotland in recreating daffodil plantings at Brodie Castle. Nearly 200 cultivars originally bred at the Castle have been "recovered" from when they were a mecca for such famous raisers as J. Lionel Richardson and Guy L. Wilson. The Castle, which has been the seat of the Brodie family since the 11th Century, is now open to the public.



Best Bloom in Show—Broomhill.

# WORDSEARCH

LEWIS T. TURNER, *West Warwick, Rhode Island*

F	R	N	G	B	A	E	C	O	T	O	Q	R	W	J	A	J	E	I	Z	
C	W	X	Y	R	Y	A	G	U	O	O	I	Z	C	H	E	A	W	E	N	
H	P	L	C	I	P	D	Y	F	H	P	G	M	U	Y	R	U	J	C	E	
E	W	K	A	G	R	X	S	U	C	S	J	X	Q	Y	A	F	O	E	N	
R	G	E	G	H	X	X	Z	Q	F	X	K	S	J	B	L	X	K	F	A	
R	R	A	E	T	E	B	V	Y	N	R	P	B	O	Z	F	P	L	X	Z	
Y	U	R	L			D	I	Z	B	A	B	X	C	A	N	N	Y	Q	Q	A
	B	A			T	E	Y	L	P	X	M	H	P	X	F	A	K	C	N	R
B	S	O	S	O	K	Q			E	O	T	R	H	E	W	F	J	O	E	E
O	K	E	P	M	C	L	S	O	E	I	J	A	A	M	L	E	M	S	T	
U	C	U	O	O	A	L	N	W	L	N	N	Y	W	N	N	S	N	O	H	
N	I	D	P	R	X			T		E	G		F	Y	G	A	U	A	R	E
C	V	N	T	R	M	Q	C	N	E	E	N	S	X	J	F	A	E		A	
E	U	N	P	O	M	H	E	L	G	W	T	G	Q	Z	S	L	V	K	D	
M	E	Q	T	W	A	S		F	L	C	E		T	U	F	S	O	R	G	
C	G	H	J	N	N	S	H	S	I	V	S	A	H	W	I	U	K	A	Y	
E	C	L	G	Z	I	R	V	S	D	C	P	Z	F	O	Q	R	L	P	E	
P	N	E	G	L	H	K	W	Z	H	K	Y	V	F	X	P	Z	E	D	L	
Z	R	E	K	J	X	P	W	F	F	X	C	Z	G	Q	Q	E	D	S	S	
N	H	F	M	U	I	S	U	N	D	A	Y		C	H	I	M	E	S	J	

Find these cultivars. There are fifteen American bred cultivars in this puzzle. They may be forward, backward, up, down, or on the diagonal.

Pops Legacy  
 April Change  
 Nazareth  
 Eileen Squires  
 Vicksburg  
 Bright Tomorrow  
 Cherry Bounce

Angel Silk  
 Sweet Hope  
 Flyaway  
 Sunday Chimes  
 Fanflare  
 Moon Moth  
 Park Rose

Central Park

## BULLETIN BOARD

### FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Tasvention, the Fourth World Daffodil Convention, held this time in Tasmania, provided northern hemisphere participants the rare treat of two daffodil seasons in one year. Marvin and I were only able to attend the Hobart portion of the conference, but while there we snatched every opportunity to see daffodils and daffodil people. From the magnificent blooms exhibited at the Hobart Show, to the ancient plantings along a fence in the ruins of the penal colony at Port Arthur to pristine pots of unusual species grown from seed by Rod Barwick we were in for unexpected excitement.

A precisely formed and brilliantly contrasted 2 Y-R seedling, X97/2, exhibited by Spud Brogden of Normanby, New Zealand, was judged to be the best seedling and best bloom in the show. Spud has agreed to send the ADS a bulb to be auctioned in March at the convention in San Francisco. We are hoping to obtain a few more award-winning bulbs from Down Under for the auction. The high quality of the blooms in the show and in the gardens of David and Robin Jackson, Harold Cross, and Rod Barwick gave us renewed admiration for the efforts of Southern Hemisphere hybridizers. The pinks, the whites, the yellow/reds, the all yellow trumpets and large cups and the doubles were exceptional.

Conventions are the place to see and learn the unexpected. I was thrilled to see a pot of *N. nevadensis* in Rod Barwick's garden. This species is said to be closely allied to *N. longispathus*, but these small primrose trumpets did not look at all like the brilliant stems of *N. longispathus* we had observed in Spain last spring. Rod had a handsome pot of *N. calcicola*, the only species of *Narcissus* which is truly endangered according to Harold Koopowitz. Although *N. calcicola* is virtually non-existent in the wild, we were pleased to learn that the late David Bell had built up a tremendous stand of *N. calcicola* which he had grown originally from seed and nurtured over the years. I hope that the New Zealanders who have acquired these bulbs will study their cultural requirements carefully and eventually make nursery-grown stock of *N. calcicola* available to northern hemisphere growers. It is vitally important to continue propagating these species and spreading the bulbs about to knowledgeable growers so that the gene pool remains available to future generations of daffodil enthusiasts.

Ever since the First World Daffodil Convention in Lower Hutt, N.Z., in 1976, I have ordered a few southern hemisphere bulbs each year. Some years they all survive the ordeal and perform well. Occasionally there are casualties. Most do very well here. A number of these cultivars have become the backbone of my collection. Once turned around to our

schedule, they reward the grower many times over for the long wait (two or three years) to see top quality blooms. Order some bulbs this winter. They will arrive in February or March and can be planted immediately (or as soon as you can dig). By the spring of 1991 you should see blooms, and some may be large and vigorous. By 1992 the bulbs will be entirely at home, the blooms will be typical and you will be wishing that you had put in a yearly order so that there would be new blooms each spring.

## CHANGES IN THE RULES FOR THE HYBRIDIZERS CLASSES

At the Fall Board Meeting the following changes were made to the regulations governing the Hybridizers Classes. These changes were recommended by the Handbook Revision Committee in an effort to clarify the wording and to retain the purpose for which these classes were established, that is, to have the widest possible competition in these classes. No entries in these three classes are eligible for other awards in the National Show. (Changes are in italics.)

1. The new Award is named the A.D.S. Challenge Cup.
2. The class will be open to all daffodil hybridizers who are members of the American Daffodil Society.
3. The award will only be available at National Shows.
4. Blooms may be grown in any manner that is deemed to be appropriate *by the exhibitor* in order to have blooms available for this class in the National Show.
5. *The exhibitor must be the originator of each cultivar, but need not be the grower.*
6. Each stem must score at least 90 points.
7. The class must be judged by three A.D.S. accredited judges.
8. Blooms from this class shall not be eligible for any other A.D.S. Awards.
9. *Neither the name of the cultivar nor that of the breeder shall be visible during the judging. See Rule #            (Refers to labeling instructions in the schedule.)*
10. Delete present rule.
11. Change to number 10. The class shall read: *Twelve cultivars, one stem each, staged in separate containers. The exhibitor must be the originator of each cultivar, but need not be the grower. Open to A.D.S. members only.*

The Murray Evans Trophy for six cultivars and the Link Award for three cultivars shall be governed by the rules for the A.D.S. Challenge Cup except that the numerical requirement shall be for six and three cultivars, respectively.



## NOTE

The cost of the Watrous and Quinn Medals is now \$35.00.

### JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following schools and refreshers are scheduled for 1989. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit. Course III—March 4, 1989, Dallas Civic Garden Center, Dallas, Texas. Chairman: Mrs. James Kerr, 7022 Northwood Road, Dallas, TX 75225.

Course II—April 5, 1989, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., 524-E Alabama Avenue, Salisbury, MD 21801.

Course II—April 30, 1989, Rockford Park District Administration Building, Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, IL 61107.

Refresher—March 17, 1989, San Francisco, California. Chairman: Christine Kemp. Please pay registration fee when registering for the convention.

Required reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

There are now 53 Student Judges most of whom need three shows to student judge before they can qualify to become judges. It will be a great help if the Judges Chairmen in these states or regions will invite them to student judge in local shows.

#### CALIFORNIA

Mann, Ken	2195 Orange Grove Blvd.	Pasadena, 91104
Moyers, Janice	102 Picnic Ave.	San Rafael, 94901

#### DELAWARE

Gehret, Mrs. John	3 Granite Rd.	Wilmington, 19803
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#### ILLINOIS

Brenner, Francis	Route 1, Box 100 S.E. St.	Dakota, 61018
Gilbert, Geraldine	11975 Wagon Lane	Roscoe, 61073
Hubbard, June	401 E. Division	Kewanee, 61443
Johnson, Janelle	524 Fullerton Ct.	Kewanee, 71443
Knopik, Martha	4N 738 Crane Road	St. Charles, 60175
Mercer, Joann	2019 Clinton St.	Rockford, 61103
Meyer, Jane	3403 Brookmeade Dr.	Rolling Meadows, 60008
Pilipuf, Mary	11090 Woodstock Rd.	Garden Prairie, 61038
Pistolis, Agnes	619 Howard Ave.	Des Plaines, 60018
Walker, Mary	11320 Ballard Road	Woodstock, 60098

Williams, Barbara	7894 S. Randecker Rd.	Stockton, 61085
Wyatt, Laura	2921 N. Main St.	Rockford, 61103
INDIANA		
Wheatley, Charles	P. O. Box 150	Mongo, 46117
MARYLAND		
Bradford, Mrs. W. H.	302 Suwanee Pl.	Lexington Park, 20653
Briscoe, Mrs. John	118 Briscoe Rd.	St. Leonard, 21685
Brighton, Mrs. James	Route 1, Box 20-1	Cambridge, 21613
Collins, Mrs. Thomas	7 Nanticoke Rd.	Cambridge, 21613
Coulter, Mrs. Frank	342 Prestonfield Ln.	Severna Park, 21146
Gary, Mrs. James	906 Northern Pkwy.	Baltimore, 21210
Hoffman, Mrs. John	354 Prestonfield Ln.	Severna Park, 21146
Holdt, Mrs. Donald	101 Hatsawap Cir.	Cambridge, 21613
Howatt, Mrs. Robert	42 Devonshire Dr.	Salisbury, 21801
Macglashan, Mrs. A.	P. O. Box 25	Churchill, 21623
Meyer, Mary	108 St. Dunstans Rd.	Baltimore, 21212
Meyers, Mrs. Wm. II	1400 W. Joppa Rd.	Baltimore, 21204
Phillips, Mrs. Albanus	1A Belevedere Ave.	Cambridge, 21613
Richter, Mrs. Conrad	1435 Bayhead Rd.	Annapolis, 21401
Schill, Mrs. Lyle	1613 Ruxton Rd.	Ruxton, 21204
Smith, Anne Donnell	8609 Stevenson Rd.	Stevenson, 21153
Suiters, Mrs. Jesse	Rt. 5, Box 10	Salisbury, 21801
Tamplin, Mrs. Emory	Rt. 1, Box 31A	Cambridge, 21613
Thompson, Mrs. Robert	P.O. Box 398	St. Mary's City, 20686
Thompson, Mrs. Peter	308 Kay Ave.	Salisbury, 21801
Wadsworth, Mrs. Wm.	103 St. Ives Dr.	Severna Park, 21146
Warwick, Mrs. Wallace	Rt. 1, Box 399	Princess Anne, 21853
Ziegler, Mrs. Peter	14300 Medick Ct.	Upper Marlboro, 20072
MASSACHUSETTS		
Inches, Mrs. Henderson	8 Windsor Rd.	Wellesley Hills, 02181
OHIO		
Sieger, Sally	7256 Ayers Rd.	Cincinnati, 45205
PENNSYLVANIA		
Sibre, Mrs. Charles	256 Chatham Way	West Chester, 19380
Vehse, Mrs. Robert	16 Cardinal Pl.	Wyomissing, 19610
TEXAS		
Armstrong, Rodney	1513 Amazon Dr.	Plano, 75075
Coward, Jim	515 Parks	Waxahachie, 75765
Hawkins, Mrs. Ann	3600 Seltzer Dr.	Plano, 75032
Sable, Mrs. Donald	4301 Edmondson	Dallas, 75205
Schultz, Mrs. Frank	4644 Park Lane	Dallas, 75220
Smith, Mrs. E.L., Jr.	198 Keith Dr.	Allen, 75002

## VIRGINIA

Krause, Stanley

P.O. Box 1817

Newport News, 23601

Moore, Mrs. P. Wm., Jr.

158 Woodland Dr.

Staunton, 24401

Rock, Mrs. Frank

310 Barkley Ct.

Lynchburg, 24503

## WEST VIRGINIA

Koonce, Mrs. Stafford

P.O. Box 56

Kearneyville, 25430

Naomi Liggett,  
*Judges & Schools Chairman*

## A FOOTNOTE: FOR HYBRIDIZERS ONLY

With the number of hybridizers of both standards and miniatures growing each year, I'd like to ask patience and understanding and an extra measure of helpful information where indicated.

I appreciate the need for absolutely accurate information on the Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbon winners, especially if registration or inclusion on the Miniatures list is in the immediate offing. You, in turn, would perhaps be amazed at the meticulous checking and cross-checking of every name, every number, every color code, by the Editor and her Publications chairman.

For seedlings, however, the possibilities for double-checking are limited. The only source is the show report, and that depends upon your show label tag. The potential for glitches abounds everywhere: in your own last-minute choice between two seedlings: in the hurried handwriting of a hurried show chairman fighting to forestall the wrath of first, the Awards Chairman and then the Show Reporter; and even in the computer run by a printer who might not know daffodils from dahlias or duck decoys; not to mention, of course, my own typing.

If accuracy and completeness is imperative in a particular season, I might recommend the sometime-policy of one hybridizer who, immediately after a show, sends this Show Reporter the exact information on the winners, providing an impeccable point of reference.

LOYCE MCKENZIE, *Show Reporter*

## A CORRECTION OF SEEDLING NUMBER

Mary Lou Gripshover sends word that the proper number on the seedling which won the Miniature Gold Ribbon in Chillicothe, Ohio, last spring is Gripshover 69-38, not 69-35, as appeared in the September *Journal*, pointing out, very clearly, how important it is that the seedling numbers be accurately, and clearly reported to the Show Reporter.

## FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

There is something so exciting about the delivery of a bulb order. All those bags each with a bulb or bulbs or rounds, each with a name tag, and of course each of the color codes have been forgotten! Actually we have probably forgotten what we ordered! That does not change the fun and excitement of opening up a box of new bulbs. If the ones which were ordered are not exciting enough, there are the free ones that the generous grower has included with the order. More thrilling still are the bulbs with a number, sometimes with the parents, and sometimes with nothing on the label but "gratis". Now this is very hard to beat for a Christmas, albeit early, present. (If orders have been placed with growers in the other hemisphere, there will be another happy gift day coming later.) If luck is really with us we may even receive a box of bulbs that have not been ordered, and that is a real Christmas present! There are no two ways about it, a present that will grow, and make happiness for us later in the year, and on into other years must be the best there is. A box of bulbs in the the fall, the flowers in the spring, the catalogues soon thereafter, and we will all be about as happy as any people can be. So plant those few remaining bulbs if you still have time, and come in to dream about the beautiful flowers which will be yours in the spring. In the meantime, Christmas is coming and in the words of the old English carol:

Love and joy come to you  
and to you your wassail too,  
And God bless you  
and send you a happy new year.

## THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The 1988 printing of *Daffodils To Show and Grow* should be off the press soon. This will include all daffodils registered through July 1988. We will accept orders now, and the orders will be filled as soon as the books are received at the office. The price will be \$6.00 including the postage after December 31, 1988.

Also, the RHS publication *Daffodils 1988-89* is available, price \$8.00 including postage. Some of the articles included in this issue are:

"Reversed Bicolor," by Eddie Jarman

"Progress in Breeding Pink Doubles" by Brian Duncan

"The Very Early Cultivar 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation'" by Jim Pearce

In addition there are reports on the ADS Convention in Washington, RHS awards to daffodils at its London Show, and trial results at Wisley.

LESLIE ANDERSON

## QUERY

Does anyone know anything about the Thompson Prize for New Double Whites? It was announced in the March 1967 issue of the *Journal*. It was referred to by Willis Wheeler in June 1973. Does anyone know?



## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

Date of Filing: October 1, 1988. *The Daffodil Journal* is published quarterly at Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, Mississippi 38632, with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632; Editor, Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220; Chairman of Publications, Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1016 St. Andrews Place, Nashville, TN 37204.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgages.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1800; paid circulation, 1675; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 20, total number of copies distributed, 1695. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1800; paid circulation, 1675; sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 0; free distribution, 20; total number of copies distributed, 1695. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Leslie E. Anderson, Executive Director

## CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Saturday, March 18, 1989, at the Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

MARILYNN J. HOWE, *Secretary*

## PROPOSED CHANGE IN BY-LAWS

At the Fall Board Meeting the following changes in Article VI were accepted. They will be presented at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, March 18, 1989, for final approval. Those words which were changed or added are in italics, and those words which were deleted are in parenthesis.

### ARTICLE VI

#### AUDIT COMMITTEE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Composition—The Audit Committee shall be composed of the *immediate past* president, the first vice-president *and* the second vice-president (and the executive director.) The first vice-president shall serve as chairman. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the *President* (immediate past president,) first vice-president, *second vice president*, treasurer, and (two) *three* members-at-large appointed by the president annually. The treasurer shall serve as chairman.

Sec. 2. Duties of the Audit Committee—The Audit Committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an

independent certified public accountant or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit, and shall recommend to the Executive Committee adoption of such financial practices as are deemed necessary to protect and properly account for the Society's funds.

Sec. 3. Duties of the Finance Committee—The Finance Committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held prior to January 1 of the budget year. The budget for such year shall be modified by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any subsequent meeting. No expense may be incurred except in conformity with the current budget as adopted and modified. *The Finance Committee shall oversee the society's investments and make recommendations for the society.*

## OTHER CHANGES

The Regional Vice President for the Central Region is Mrs. Carol Sisson Regehr, KSU Physics Dept., Cardwell Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506. The Regional Vice President for the Southern Region is Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220. The new Regional Director for the Central Region, term expiring in 1989 is Mrs. Roland Meyer, 3403 Brooke Meade Drive, Rolling Meadow, IL 60008.

## LEAVE YOUR HEART IN SAN FRANCISCO

JAN MOYERS, *San Rafael, California*

The Northern California Daffodil Society and the Pacific Region of the American Daffodil Society invite you and your families to attend the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the ADS and leave your hearts in San Francisco. The convention will be held March 16-18, 1989, at the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco, home of the Golden Gate Bridge, Chinatown, Cable Cars, Golden Gate Park, Fisherman's Wharf—and fog. The hotel is located near the Civic Center on Van Ness Avenue at Geary, a short walk to the California Street Cable Car with access to Fisherman's Wharf and Chinatown. Union Square is an eight block walk or a short ride on a city bus or cable car. Hotel amenities include restaurants, shops, and a heated swimming pool. Many wonderful restaurants are located nearby.

The major guest speaker will be Clive Postles, from Worchestershire, England, who is continuing the work of John Lea and making major contributions to the daffodil world in his own right. He will speak about the achievements and the growing and hybridizing methods of the late John Lea. Clive acquired the entire Lea stock and transferred everything without the loss of a single label or the misplacing of a single bulb. Clive

lives in a seventeenth century cottage that he and his wife, Astrid, completely rebuilt located at Purshull Green not far from Dunley Hall, the home of John Lea. The garden has been described as impressive in extent and quality. The show reports from recent R.H.S. competitions list Clive as winning numerous awards (including the Silver-Gilt Simmons Medal for Class I, the Devonshire Trophy, and the Engleheart Challenge Cup), dominating the open classes for single blooms in Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4, and winning Best Bloom twice with flowers of his own breeding, 'Heslington' and Seedling 4-33-82. This year he won Best Bloom at the R.H.S. Competition with the flower 'Dunley Hall' and received an Award of Merit for 14 flowers put before the committee.

Two tours are planned during the convention. On Friday afternoon we will travel to South San Francisco to visit Rod McLellan's "Acres of Orchids," where we will 1) see a breath-taking collection of regal orchids, freshly cut roses, flawless gardenias, and field-grown eucalyptus; 2) look in on fern sporing; 3) see the scientific cloning process; and 4) visit the Rose House (three times the size of a football field).

On Saturday we will travel to Stockton to Melrose Gardens, where Sid DuBose and his business partner, Ben Hager, are creating some outstanding daffodils. Sid's main thrust lies in pink daffodils in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, but he also has numerous interesting by-products, including bi-colors. Ben is making contributions in the area of yellow-reds and yellow-pinks. In addition to daffodils, Sid and Ben hybridize iris and daylilies.

If you are flying to San Francisco, the 'SuperShuttle' charges \$8 per person for transportation to the hotel. Collect your baggage, call the shuttle at 871-7800, then proceed to the 'Supershuttle' stop at the red and white curb on the Upper Level outer island. Advance reservations are required for your return trip to the San Francisco airport. Call (415) 558-8500. Major credit cards are accepted on board.

If you are driving, the hotel provides complimentary parking to registered guests. If you are planning to exhibit, you will receive a show schedule and a map upon receipt of your convention registration form. You will also receive instructions for obtaining assistance in unloading your flowers at the hotel. Please be sure to register in advance for all large collection classes so that the Staging Chairman can plan the space you need for your exhibits.

The staging area for entries will be available by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 15. Show entries will be accepted until 10 a.m. on Thursday. Commercial exhibits will replace the staging area in the show room on Thursday. There will be an Awards Reception on Thursday evening in the show room, after which you may wish to see the many sights of San Francisco. The Hospitality Desk can help you find restaurants and entertainment.

Two breakfast meetings have been scheduled. On Friday morning the Judges Refresher Breakfast will be guided by Helen Link. The topic will be

"Judging and Identifying Named Miniature Cultivars." The Hybridizers will gather for their annual symposium on Saturday morning.

A boutique has been planned that will feature items with daffodil and San Francisco motifs. There will be an auction Friday night following the business meeting and a raffle at the Saturday night banquet. Marilyn Howe is busy locating outstanding bulbs for both events.

San Francisco is the City of Seven Hills. If you bring your family to see the city, there are numerous sights and activities to fill their time. Local city tours are available and rental cars can be obtained at the hotel. Golden Gate Park, with the Japanese Tea Garden, the Academy of Sciences, and the de Young and Asian Art Museums as well as the San Francisco Zoo can be reached by public transportation. For more information, please contact the San Francisco Visitor Information Center, 900 Market Street, P.O. Box 6977, San Francisco, California 94101.

If you are interested in traveling after the convention, Elise Havens has informed us that you are welcome to travel north to Oregon to see their early season. The California wine country is a marvelous area to explore and enjoy.

The gold in California is 'daffodil' gold!



#### COMING EVENTS

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| March 16-18, 1989  | ADS Convention, Cathedral Hill Hotel,<br>San Francisco, California |
| April 11-12, 1989* | R.H.S. Competition, Vincent Square, London                         |
| April 22-23, 1989* | Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England                           |
| March 29-30, 1990  | ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia                          |
- \*from *Newsletter* of the Daffodil Society



### THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 985, NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

The American Plant Life Society, publishers of *HERBERTIA*, international journal of bulbous plants, invites your subscription to the quarterly *Newsletter* and color-filled journal covering new species, cultivars, culture and natural history of bulbous plants of the world. Published since 1934, the journal, formerly known as *Plant Life*, is the foremost publication on bulbous plants, especially *Amaryllidaceae*.

Annual subscription \$20/Year: APLS-DS, P.O. Box 5355, Pasadena, CA 91107-0355 U.S.A.



## VERY SPECIAL BULBS

Do you remember the bulb auction at the Washington Convention? Do you remember the fun of wondering who would finally end up with the bulbs? Do you remember the generosity of the bulb growers who offered some of their choice items for support of the ADS? Well, bless them, they have done it again this year. The following collections will be available to some lucky persons this year in San Francisco:

1. Pink Collection from Brian Duncan includes Algarve, Dailmanach, Fragrant Rose, High Society, Royal Ballet, and Tiger Moth.
2. Doubles Collection from Handy Hatfield includes Androcles, Delnashaugh, Elixer, Gay Kybo, Gay Ruler, Pink Paradise, and Smokey Bear.
3. Cyclamineus Collection from Elise Havens includes Lemon Silk, Ouzel, Phalarope, Sparrow, and Warbler.
4. Miniature Collection from Brent Heath includes three each of Chit Chat, Fairy Chimes, Kidling, Segovia, Sennocke, and one bulb of Golden Quince.
5. Collection of Five Surprises from none other than Bill Pannill!

You say that you will not be in San Francisco? You can still take part in the bulb fun. You can register to be eligible to receive one of the above collections. To be eligible for selection for one of these special collections complete the Special Registration Form below. Send it, along with a check for \$5.00 made out to the American Daffodil Society, to Ms. Marilyn J. Howe, 11831 Juniette Street, Culver City, California 90230. Mail as many forms as you like with an appropriate check, but mail it before March 10, 1989. Registrants will be randomly selected at the ADS National Convention in San Francisco on March 18, 1989.

### SPECIAL REGISTRATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

For the benefit of the American Daffodil Society

# REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, MARCH 16-18, 1989

CATHEDRAL HILL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Christian or Nickname(s) \_\_\_\_\_

REGISTRATION FEE: Before February 10 .....\$150.00  
After February 10.....\$175.00

Registration includes: National Show and Awards Reception, Program, Tours, Saturday lunch, and Friday and Saturday Banquets.

Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher Breakfast: \$11.50 (Fri.)  
Hybridizers Breakfast: \$8.50 (Sat.)

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Driving? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to: Northern California Daffodil Society. Please send registration fee plus fees for breakfasts to: Dr. Stan Baird, P.O. Box 516, Blue Lake, CA 95525

## HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

*American Daffodil Society*  
Cathedral Hill Hotel, Van Ness and Geary  
San Francisco, California 94109  
California (800) 622-0855; Continental U. S. (800) 227-4730

Single \$80.00      Double, two-bed double \$80.00  
(Extra person or rollaway: \$15.00)  
One Bdrm. Suite: \$275.00      Two Bdrm. Suite: \$375.00  
(All rates subject to 11% room tax.)

Please submit by February 15, 1989, after which reservations on space available basis.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to share a room with \_\_\_\_\_

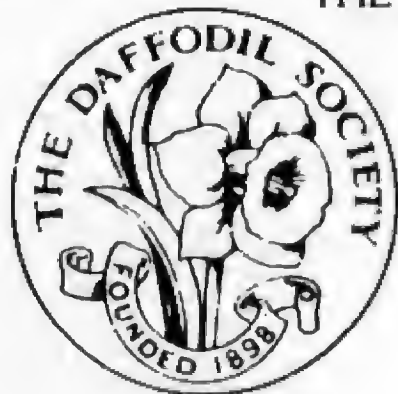
Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Send directly to the Cathedral Hill Hotel with deposit for the one night. Check-in time is 3 p.m.

Deposit enclosed \_\_\_\_\_, or (circle one)    VISA    MC    AMEX    DC    CB

CC# \_\_\_\_\_ EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 1NZ, England

## HEMEROCALLIS (Daylilies)

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Elly Launisu, Secretary, 1454 Rebel Drive, Jackson, MS 39211

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The CHRYSANTHEMUM.

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**GALEN L. GOSS**  
5012 Kingston Drive  
ANNANDALE, VA 22003

# ADS SUGGESTED LIST OF INTERMEDIATE DAFFODILS

(October 1, 1988)

The following is a first draft or preliminary list of species and cultivars which may be included on a final list to be available by 1995. The date of introduction is in parenthesis.

Comments and suggestions should be forwarded to the chairman, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.

## DIVISION 1:

Alice Knights (1905)  
Apricot (1898)  
Bambi (1948)  
China Clay (1928)  
Colleen Bawn (1885)  
Cowley (1950)  
Dorothy Buchnall (1930)  
Rosy Trumpet (1952)  
Topolino (1965)

## DIVISION 2:

April Snow (1954)  
Bantam (1950)  
Cameo Queen (1970)  
Elf (1959)  
Goldsithney (1949)  
Kewpie (1974)  
Lady Bee (1929)  
Little Echo (1963)  
Nor Nor (1941)  
Pepper (1933)  
Peter Piper (1939)  
Pink Sprite (1960)  
Roseanna (1955)  
Stray Pink (1956)

## DIVISION 3:

Cushendall (1931)  
Dinkie (1927)  
Fairy Circle (1913)  
Picador (1910)

## DIVISION 4:

Daphne (1914)

## DIVISION 5:

Auburn (1951)  
Chipper (1971)  
Dawn (1907)  
Frosty Morn (1941)  
Lemon Drops (1956)  
Little Dancer (1977)  
Little Lass (1969)  
Petrel (1970)  
Piculet (1969)  
Samba (1952)  
Sidhe (1944)



GRIPSHOVER

Sidhe



DIVISION 6:  
 Baby Doll (1957)  
 Beryl (1907)  
 Bushtit (1960)  
 Charity May (1948)  
 Demitasse (1980)  
 Dove Wings (1949)  
 Jack Snipe (1951)  
 Jenny (1943)  
 Little Witch (1929)  
 March Sunshine (1923)  
 Satellite (1962)  
 The Little Gentleman (1948)  
 Toto (1980)

DIVISION 7:  
 Dainty Miss (1966)  
 Happy Hour (1974)  
 Kedron (1974)  
 Lintie (1937)  
 Ocean Spray (1966)  
 Orange Queen (1908)  
 Philomath (1970)  
 Pipers Barm (1947)  
 Quick Stop (1965)  
 Sailboat (1980)  
 Vireo (1962)

DIVISION 8:  
 Hiawasse (1943)

DIVISION 9:  
 Proxy (1985)

DIVISION 10:  
*N. gracilis*  
*N. intermedius*

DIVISION 11:  
 Frileuse (1964)



Dainty Miss

## A PUBLIC TRIAL FOR THE INTERMEDIATES

Many years ago a problem appeared to the members of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. Some of their favorite daffodils were no longer winning blue ribbons even though they were worthy—they said. This was especially disconcerting to the lovers of the smaller and dainter flowers. After much hand-ringing, judge-fussing, fertilizing, watering, complaining, and soul-searching, the cause became apparent. All the new cultivars were larger, and as a result, had more impact on the judges and the public, but especially the judges. Since the judges' decision was final some other way would have to be found to keep these not-miniature-but-smaller flowers on the show bench where lovers of the small and delicate

could still enjoy and win a blue.

Now you understand the daffodil lovers were not desperate to win the gold or white ribbon—history has proven the white is easier to win than the blue with these not-full-sized standards—but surely there must be some way to show off the little darlings that could be fun for everyone. Meanwhile, back at the show committee a discussion was going on trying to find ways to show off as many flowers as possible in some way other than the single stem, three of a kind, and five from one division. Besides, we had all those five stem bases that cried out to be filled. The show schedule for our second show (1960) lists special classes: Novelties, five stems registered no later than ten years ago; White Daffodils, five stems from at least two divisions; Pink Daffodils, and Red-Cupped Daffodils among others. The best part for the small flower enthusiast were classes 109 and 110. These were for single stems and a collection of five stems of “Miniature and Dwarf Daffodils—Varieties normally 12 inches or less in height with flowers or clusters 2 inches or less in diameter.” Clearly this was before the miniature list was established.

Now we have the Miniature List, and there are still some flowers which do not fit, but are still loved, and need to “go to the party.”

As time went along other special classes were added—the Gold Collection, the Novice Class, the Bi-color Collection, Old Favorites (these are at least 25 years old), and Intermediates—“5 varieties, one stem each, representing at least 2 or more divisions. See Rule 9.” Rule 9 said “A list of intermediates eligible for Class 116 will be furnished by the Show Committee.” A list was drawn up, and every two to five years it is reworked to add newer cultivars, and remove some others.

Except for the change of rule number or class number MTDS has had at least a five stem collection for these charming in-the-middle-sized daffodils for over 20 years. It is not particularly difficult to add another collection to the list that is already on the show schedule, and it gives a chance to show off these mid-sized standard daffodils.

And are they standard? Of course they are. Many of them just don’t grow as tall or as wide as their siblings, and fertilizer and water do not impress these cultivars. They are still eligible for any class in which any standard cultivar can be shown. They still will help balance a Quinn, or a Green Ribbon class, or a Throckmorton, but they cannot go into the miniature classes—not only are they too big but they are not on that list.

Perhaps another reason that these flowers should be given more consideration is the shrinking garden, the one that rests behind today’s popular condominium or townhouse. You have seen them, four by ten feet crying out for tender loving care—and daffodils. Large flowers of any type are out of place. Why not have a list of almost-full-sized daffodils for these people? Should we deny ourselves their company or their flowers? It’s not a bad way to introduce miniature-only growers to standard cultivars, either.

## GROWING DAFFODILS FROM SEED A GREAT EXPERIENCE

EVE ROBERTSON, *Taylors, South Carolina*

It's evident you like growing daffodils and you enjoy exhibiting them. Why not put the icing on the cake? You would have many happy hours growing them from seeds by the cross-pollinating process. There will be some disappointments, yet when you find a really nice seedling all the disappointments and hard work are forgotten.

The southeast region is not the most favorable one in which to grow daffodils; neither is it the most difficult one. We have more basal rot than many other areas, yet treatment for it is more effective now than a few years ago.

A good way to help eliminate this problem, or at least make it less prevalent, is for breeders to use their strongest growers when making crosses. If dedicated people would do this, perhaps the future growers would not have such a problem. It will take a few generations, but I think this can be done. It's easy to observe and make notes of one's strongest growers. However, I wouldn't say don't use flowers that are not the strongest growers, but I would certainly choose one of the parents from the sturdy ones.

Color is another thing we need to consider here as our strong sun can burn flowers so easily. Consider sunproofness also when choosing parents.

It is good practice to notice when you read the catalogues what parents gave good flowers. The R.H.S. yearbooks and our own *Journal* list show winners. Make notes of these and add your own ideas. The daffodil data bank publication lists the parents of nearly all flowers. A notebook for any crosses you wish to make is invaluable. Now is a good time to plan what you would like to buy in order to prepare for next spring's crossings. Why not make a record of what you have in each division? That would point out your weak divisions and enable you to purchase wisely.

During the winter months is a good time to plan crosses. Pollen can be kept from early bloomers to use on late ones. Also, an early bloomer can be planted to delay its bloom a bit so that it can be used with later pollen. If this fails, a new bulb of an early one will nearly always bloom later. Pollen can easily be kept in gelatin capsules for later use. It can be removed from an early flower with tweezers by pinching off the anthers, leaving the flower intact for receiving pollen. Be sure to get the pollen while it is very fresh. A fully developed, very fresh flower also gives better results. When brushing the anther on the pistil of the flower try to make a good deposit of

pollen. Before spring arrives, assemble the items you'll need for making your crosses. This will include a basket or box with a handle into which can be put tweezers, capsules, pencil, already planned notebook of crosses, and a cloth and bottle of alcohol to clean tweezers between different pollen, labels and whatever other items you may prefer. A good inexpensive plastic label which can be clipped around the flower stem can be ordered from Economy Label Sales Co., Inc., P. O. Box 350, Daytona Beach, FL 32015.

When a cross is made, preferably when the flower is fresh, write on the label the name of the seed parent, a cross, and the name of the pollen parent (such as "Angel  $\times$  Ashmore"). I like to check off in my notebook the crosses made each day in order to be sure none of my preferred crosses are omitted. After observing what is open during the day, night is a good time to plan for tomorrow.

A few weeks will pass before the seeds ripen. During the dry weather, a good watering is beneficial. Don't allow yourself to be disappointed when some of the seeds don't form. This is as it always happens, but resolve to try again next year. The ripening seed pods must be carefully watched so as not to lose the seeds. The pods turn a bit brown or yellowish and shrivel a bit when ready to pick. If one must be away at this time seed pods can be saved by enclosing them with a square of fine nylon net secured with a rubber band, for picking upon return. However, during a long period away the seeds would surely dry too much for good germination.

When seeds are picked, along with the label, I love to open the pods on a bath towel, which will not permit seeds to roll away. Then, place them in an envelope writing the number of seeds and the cross on each envelope. A shoe box serves well for filing with envelope flaps upright for a bit of air, and set up alphabetically by seed parent.

When all seeds are collected, I list them in my notebook. They can be planted soon or wait awhile. However, the longer they wait the more they dry. I prefer to plant early. Plastic trays about 30"  $\times$  6"  $\times$  6" are a nice size in which to plant. A mixture of soil, peat, and sand is very good. Soil that has not previously been used for bulbs is safest. A good watering of trays the night before planting helps the soil hold its shape when making the furrows. A good sprinkle of sand in the two inch deep furrow is desirable. Three rows can be planted per tray and nails (small, but long) can be used to separate each cross. This will be put in the notebook with rows and groups corresponding. I prefer to place the trays in the shade covered with wire or nylon net to prevent birds from scratching. Water only enough to keep the seeds moist until the next spring, then they like a generous amount. When severe freezes come I like to bring them into a porch or somewhere for a bit of protection.

Guy Wilson grew seedlings in trays for two years and then lined them out in the field. My practice has been the same. When the foliage has died in the trays, the bulbs can be lifted and rinsed off and placed in fine nylon net bags or hose. I prefer the bags as they get plenty of air. You may have to make the bags, but the sewing is easy. Place the bags with bulbs in a



cool, airy room until planting time in the fall.

Beds for reception of two-year seedlings should be of soil never used for bulbs before. These should be even better prepared than for regular bulbs and with some peat and a generous amount of sand. It seems cruel to put the tiny bulbs in as deep as large bulbs, even though it may be done by some. I prefer to plant only about three to four inches deep. Fertilizer can safely be used by now if placed well below the sand which is under the bulbs. Spacing between the bulbs should be ample to allow one to lift out any promising flowers when they first bloom, in order to give them better care and observation.

The four or five year wait for one's first seedlings to bloom will seem endless, yet after the first ones start there's continually more coming on if crosses are made each year. Another good thing about one's seedlings is that when you make crosses with your own seedlings no one else can duplicate those crosses.

There's no more enjoyable occasion than to find good flowers in one's own seedlings. However, one should never be satisfied with just good flowers. Breeders should strive for superb flowers.

This seedling raising is a hobby the entire family can enjoy. I pleasantly remember when Ben and I were visiting Grant and Amy Mitsch, way back when Elise and Eileen were teenagers. They were proudly calling our attention to flowers they had produced. Isn't it great for all of us and for their business that they learned to love daffodils well enough to carry on for Grant? To go even further, now Christine and Kenny seem to be interested. Even though you may never aspire to make your hobby a business, it can be a good introduction to the joys of gardening for any child.

The A.D.S. now has more young people in it's membership than I can recall at any time since its organization. You people owe it to the future daffodil growers to help create more good flowers for enjoyment.

It's true, we now have so many breeders who are producing fine flowers. Murray Evans, the Mitsch daughters, Dr. Bender, Brent Heath and Bill Pannill, and Dr. Throckmorton, not to mention any overseas growers. One may ask "why do we need more?" We will always need more people with new ideas and new methods.

There are many types of flowers yet to be raised. I think of a red cupped triandrus, a 1 W-R, a combination of pink and lavender. There is now a flush of pink in some perianths, it can probably be intensified. Some of our flowers are so good we wonder how can they be improved. We asked that same question thirty years ago. Time has proved that there is always room for improvement.

We need stronger growing whites for the south. Sturdier growing tazettas for the colder areas would be welcomed. Then, there's that great color green of which we all hope to get more.

There are so many good growers, and lovely ones, that I hesitate to mention any. Watch your own flowers, study the catalogues and other

publications. You will find plenty of material to get you going in an exciting program.

If after your first seedlings flower, you are no longer interested, you won't have to continue, but I bet you will!



## ROSS HENRY GLOVER

1909 - 1988

A sad note drifted across the Australian daffodil world with the sudden passing of one of our most distinguished modern daffodil hybridists, Ross Glover.

Ross inherited his interest in *Narcissus* from his mother and grandmother (the latter was growing and showing daffodil blooms in the late 1800's and the early years of the 1900's). Ross grew his first bulbs in 1948 in a small plot at his Wilmot home. He was encouraged by his mother and the late Mr. Henry Mott to begin to hybridise and he soon had seedlings on the way.

Ross and his wife Ida moved to Ulverston in September, 1955, bringing his bulbs with him. His first seedlings hit the show bench in 1958. He was spurred on with his success and realised that this was the most challenging section to enter and consequently won "Best Seedling" at the Ulverstone Show for five out of the following six years. Ever since, through rigorous and very selective breeding, he regularly took out awards at coastal shows, including 45 Grand Champions and an Australian Champion.

Ross was a very keen hybridiser of yellow trumpets, which he considered to be his favourite division. In 1963 he produced the 1 Y-Y Craig, which was won at least 11 Grand Champions and was used extensively in his breeding programme. Other early cultivars that live on as top show blooms include Ida May 2 W-O, Flash Affair 2 W-Y, Merry Princess 2 W-W, and Heralding 1 W-W.

Ross was greatly respected by all fellow growers, and his generosity was unsurpassed for he was always keen to assist the newer grower, as well as the old hand. He, and his dear wife, Ida, will be greatly missed by all that knew them, but their memory lives on with the legacy of his beautiful daffodil cultivars.

# GENETIC STUDIES: THEIR AID TO HYBRIDIZING

LEWIS TURNER, *West Warwick, Rhodes Island*

In our society, hybridizing might be defined as the art of crossing two cultivars with the intention of producing a new, superior cultivar. In actuality, hybridizing brings genetic traits together into new combinations, which may produce new cultivars that are superior. The hybridizer must concern himself with genetic traits. Traits can be defined as a particular identifiable inheritable characteristics. The color of flowers is an example of a trait or a combination of traits. Simple Mendel genetic principles will help us in understanding the action of traits on each other. Gregor Mendel discovered that there are dominant and recessive traits. There are two kinds of dominant traits that have been observed. One is complete dominance. The other is incomplete dominance. When a recessive trait is combined with a complete dominant trait, it will not be seen. When it is combined with an incomplete dominant trait, it will be partially seen. Pink petunias are an example. Pink is a combination of red and white traits. Red is the incomplete dominant trait, and white is the recessive trait.

The first illustration graphically represents what will occur in the genetic recombination if you cross a pink with itself:

R = Red (incomplete dominant trait)

w = White (recessive trait)

		POLLEN PARENT	
		R	w
SEED PARENT	R	RR	Rw
	w	Rw	ww

Illustration #1

From the chart we can see that:

25% will have the dominant trait only

50% will have both dominant and recessive trait

25% will have only the recessive trait

If the dominant trait is completely dominant, then 75% of the flowers will be red, and 25% will be white. If the dominant trait is not completely dominant, then 25% of the flowers will be red, 50% of the flowers will be pink, and 25% of the flowers will be white.

We can expand on this concept by studying what happens when chromosomes divide during the sexual process. When chromosome pairs divide preparing for sexual recombination, they form gametes, or single chromosomes. Illustration #2 shows an example of this. It shows the division of chromosomes into possible gametes for sexual recombination.

Traits: Y = Yellow  
 C = Colorfast  
 o = Orange  
 n = Not Colorfast  
 Chromosome with the above Traits: YoCn  
 Possible Gametes: YC Yn oC on

Illustration #2

Illustration #3 shows what possibilities may occur on fertilization. I have included a summary of the possibilities with it. The examples are only hypothetical.

		POLLEN PARENT GAMETES			
		YC	Yn	oC	on
SEED	YC	YC YC	Yn YC	oC YC	on YC
PARENT	Yn	YC Yn	Yn Yn	oC Yn	on Yn
GAMETES	oC	YC oC	Yn oC	oC oC	on oC
	on	YC on	Yn on	oC on	on on

Illustration #3

SUMMARY CHART:

Phenotype	Genetype	Genetype Frequency	Phenotypic Ratio
Yellow Colorfast	YCYC	1	9
	YnYC	2	
	YCoC	2	
	YnoC	4	
Yellow Not Colorfast	YnYn	1	3
	Ynon	2	
Orange Colorfast	oCoC	1	3
	oCon	2	
Orange Not Colorfast	onon	1	1

The summary chart brings the data together, showing us what can be



expected from a cross, and is helpful in performing an evaluation of what can be expected.

This type of chart can be expanded if needed, covering more traits, but the bigger it is, the more complicated it is.

It is important to record all the traits that we are looking for when making a cross, even though we may not keep the flower because it does not measure up to standards. Once we establish complete records, we will be able to determine what genetic combinations are occurring. It may take data from several crosses to confirm whether a trait is recessive or dominant. The total data for a reasonably large number of seedlings of a cross could have some interesting revelations of great value. The analysis of it will allow us to proceed with a hybridizing program that has increased probability of achieving desired goals.

To restate our beginning definition of hybridizing, then, in light of the above, hybridizing is the bringing together of desired genetic traits, into new desired combinations, to produce new and superior cultivars.

### JAMES DONALD FRANTZ

April 5, 1913 - July 24, 1988

Don Frantz was an outstanding example of a "good friend". — He was a good neighbor! He and his wife Betty bought the lot next door and built a lovely house on it. An attempt had been made to beautify a corner of that lot with annuals, and some daffodils and tulips. They left the daffodil plantings intact. This led to a mutual and an increasing interest in daffodils and bulbous plants, until daffodils became one of Don's several hobbies.

As his interest developed he became a member of the American Daffodil Society and began to attend the national meetings and daffodil shows. This led to his becoming a Director on the Board and more recently, his election as Regional Vice-President. He took his duties seriously and the membership of our region has grown more dramatically during the last year or two than any other region of the A.D.S. He wrote a good newsletter, attended regional shows in our area when he could, and he and Betty always looked forward to attending the annual convention. As a matter of fact, they had been seriously planning to attend the recent Fall Board Meeting in Concordville, Pennsylvania, when a long existing but steadily increasing health problem interfered. He was concerned with A.D.S. and regional problems to within a very few days of his death.

Don had a very quiet but philosophical turn of mind and a special little prayer always gave him ease when things began to pile up: "Lord, help me to remember that nothing is going to happen to me today that you and I, together, can't handle."

## U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1988

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American Registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:

BEERY, BETTY; 2604 Norman Hill Rd., Frankfort, Ohio: Mount Logan.

EVANS, MURRAY W.; 3500 S. E. Manthey Rd., Corbett, Oregon 97919: Sherbett.

FREY, EILEEN and JERRY; 2330 Baker Dr., Canby, Oregon 97013: Early Arrival, Easter Attire, Easter Sunday, Classic Delight, Sweet Treat, April Princess.

LINK, MRS. GOETHE; Box 84, Brooklyn, Indiana 46111: Bitsy, Little Miss, Lovette, Missy, Pink Horn, Trivial.

CAPEN, MRS. JOHN B.; Rt. 3, Box 215, Boonton, New Jersey, 07005: Alec Gray.

MITSCH-HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, Oregon 97032: Alpine Crystal, Chaste, Greek Key, Ice Chimes, Lemon Sprite, Mountain Poet, Oriental Silk, Pink Fire, Pink Flame, Pink Migration, Pink Step, Skater's Waltz, Swedish Fjord, Treasure Waltz, Winter Waltz, Young American.

PANNILL, WILLIAM G.; P. O. Box 5151, Martinsville, Virginia 24115: Double Cream.

SNAZELLE, THEODORE; 418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, Mississippi 39056: Doak's Stand.

WATROUS, MRS. GEORGE D., JR.; 5031 Reno Rd., Washington D.C. 20008: Sewanee.

YERGER, MRS. MERTON S.; Princess Anne, Maryland 21210: Disco, Green Scene, Green Span, Inner Ring, Lime Ice, Lime Sherbet, Megaroma, Sweet Spice.



Information given includes: class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs.) and color, length of corona (C. lgth.) and color and shape, height (H.) and bloom season.

ALEC GRAY (Capen) 1 W-W; (Gray sdlg. O.P.); P. segs. 16 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm., white, flared cup; H. 10 cm.; early.

ALPINE CRYSTAL (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-W; M018/1; (Surfside O.P.); P. segs. 45 mm., lemon with a clean white halo; C. lgth. 37 mm., pure white broad fat trumpet with a roll; H. 520 mm.; midseason.

APRIL PRINCESS (Frey) 7 Y-GYY; (Bantam  $\times$  *N. juncifolius*); P. segs. 24 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 9 mm., yellow flat corona; sometimes two flowered; good increaser; H. 28 cm.; late.

- BITSY** (Link) 6 W-W; 677-A; (*cyclamineus* × *Candlepower*); P. segs. 10 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., white, opens yellow, changes to white when mature; H. 7 cm.; early.
- BLOEMENDAAL** (Pannill) 2 W-W; 74/43D; (*Broomhill* × *Cataract*); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., white; exhibition flower; H. standard; midseason.
- CHASTE** (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-W; JJ54/2; [(*Le Cygne* × *Empress of Ireland*) × *Panache*]; P. segs. 45 mm., white with very broad segments overlapping; C. lgth. 42 mm. white, narrow twisted trumpet; H. 410 mm.; midseason.
- CLASSIC DELIGHT** (Frey) 2 YW-GOO; OEE/3 1; (JEE 8/1 × *Chiloquin*); P. segs. 38 mm., yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 28 mm., yellow, deepening to apricot orange; blooms later than most yellows; H. 28 cm.; late.
- DISCO** (Yerger) 9 W-GGR; 76H2; (*Sonata O.P.*); P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 1 mm., green, green, red, flat disc; H. 28 cm.; midseason.
- DOAK'S STAND** (Snazelle) 2 W-Y; 74/1/3; (*Wahkeena* × *Festivity*); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 32 mm., yellow; straight corona; H. 37 cm.; midseason.
- DOUBLE CREAM** (Pannill) a name change from *Whipped Cream*, 1987.
- EARLY ARRIVAL** (Frey) 6 Y-Y; (sdlg. B. O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm., yellow; very early.
- EASTER ATTIRE** (Frey) 2 Y-GWY; JEE14/4; (*Silken Sails* × *Cool Crystal*); P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., green, white, yellow rim, wide, heavily frilled cup; H. 36 cm.; midseason.
- EASTER SUNDAY** (Frey) 2 W-GPP; QEE 7/2; (*Lee 4/1* sdlg. × *D95/1* sdlg.); P. segs. 46 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., green, pink, pink; H. 40 cm.; midseason.
- GREEK KEY** (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-Y; JJ42/1; (*Spitzbergen* × *Prologue*) P. segs. 39 mm., white; C. lgth. 42 mm., deep lemon yellow, long narrow trumpet with rolled flange; H. 450 mm.; midseason.
- GREEN SCENE** (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; 76J24; (*Sea Green O.P.*); P. segs. 22 mm., white; C. lgth. 2 mm., green, green orange; saucer shape; H. 32 cm.; very late.
- GREEN SPAN** (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; 76J17; (*Sea Green O.P.*); P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 2 mm., green, yellow, orange; disc shape; H. 39 cm.; very late.
- ICE CHIMES** (Mitsch-Havens) 5 Y-Y; F153/1; (*Silver Bells* × *T. aurantiacus*); P. segs. 25 mm., ivory yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm. light yellow, bell shaped; 3-4 florets per stem; H. 300 mm.; midseason.
- INNER RING** (Yerger) 9 W-GYR; 75 N2; (*Praecox Grandiflora* × *Lights Out*) P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, red, cup shaped; H. 29 cm.; early.
- LEMON SPRITE** (Mitsch-Havens) 7 YW-W; F72/25; (*Daydream* × *N. jonquilla*); P. segs. 32 mm., lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 20 mm., white at maturity, formal cup; 2-3 florets; H. 480 mm.; midseason.

- LIME ICE (Yerger) 9 W-GGP; 76 A4 (Dulcimer O.P.); P. segs. 20 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., yellow-green, green, orange, cup shape; H. 21 cm.; midseason.
- LIME SHERBET (Yerger) 9 W-GGP; 76A 14; (Dulcimer O.P.); P. segs. 28 mm., white. C. lgth. 2 mm., yellow green, green, orange, flared disc; H. 32 cm., midseason.
- LITTLE MISS (Link) 5 W-GYY; 773-A; (Dinkie × *N. triandrus albus*); P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 9 mm., green, yellow, yellow, short cup shape, ruffled; H. 23 cm.; late.
- LOVETTE (Link) 2 YW-GWY; 78 D-1; (Euphony × Golden Aura); P. segs. 30 mm., yellow, white halo,; C. lgth. 17 mm., green, white, yellow, bowl shape, small and dainty; H. 20 cm.; late.
- MEGAROMA (Yerger) 9 W-GYR; 75E 2; (Mega 9 O.P.); P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 4mm., green-yellow, yellow, orange-red, saucer shape, picot edged; long graceful neck, sepals broader than petals; H. 40 cm.; midseason.
- MISSY (Link) 6 Y-Y; 677-A; (*N. cyclamineus* × Candlepower); P. segs. 11 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow; H. 7.2 cm; very early.
- MOUNT LOGAN (Betty Beery) 2 W-GWO; (Salome × Green Island); P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm., green, white, pale orange, wide bowl or saucer type; H. 38½ cm.; midseason.
- MOUNTAIN POET (Mitsch-Havens) 9 W-GYR; a name change from MOUNTAIN FROST (1987).
- ORIENTAL SILK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-W; M020/1; (Surfside O.P.); P. segs. 48 mm., soft lemon yellow; C. lgth. 41 mm., white, trumpet shaped; H. 470 mm.; midseason.
- PINK FIRE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P.; KK32/4A; [(Precedent × Accent) × Spaceship]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., deep red-pink, ruffled bowl shape; H. 470 mm.; early midseason.
- PINK FLAME (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; KK32/2; [(Precedent × Accent) × Spaceship]; P. segs. 45 mm., pure white; C. lgth. 20 mm., deep red-pink; very deep bowl shape, flared and frilled; H. 370 mm.; midseason.
- PINK MIGRATION (Mitsch-Havens) 4 W-P; G70/6; (Precedent × Pink Cloud) a change from it's 1987 incorrect listing of seedling number and parentage; P. segs. 40 mm., white; corona or center petaloids 277 mm., pink; H. 42 cm.; late.
- PINK MORN (Link) 2 W-GWP; 1679-B; (Glenside × Tangent); P. segs. 49 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., green, white, pink edge; H. 50 cm.; late-midseason.
- PINK STEP (Mitsch-Havens) 7 W-P; H020/7; (Quick Step × O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., pastel pink, bowl shape; 2-3 florets per stem; H. 300 mm.; late.
- SEWANEE (Watrous) 5 W-Y; SW#5 (Seville × *N. watieri*); P. segs. 1.5 cm., white; C. lgth. 5 cm., yellow, wide bowl shape; H. 8 inches; late.
- SHERBET (Evans) 2 W-P; a name change from Quenett, 1987.



- SKATER'S WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens) 6 Y-Y; G59/5; (Vulcan × *N. cyclamineus*); P. segs. 35 mm., yellow, moderately reflexed; C. lgth. 25 mm., yellow with a hint of orange, trumpet shaped; H. 320 mm.; early.
- SWEET SPICE (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; 76A7; (Dulcimer O.P.) P. segs. 24 mm., white almond shape petals; C. lgth. 5 mm., yellow-green, yellow-green, orange-red, deep saucer shape with pleated 2 mm. band; H. 28 cm.; very late.
- SWEET TREAT (Frey) 7 Y-GYY; sdlg. LEE 1/2; (Bantam × *N. juncifolius*); P. segs. 20 mm., light yellow, C. lgth. 8 mm., darker yellow; very late.
- SWEDISH FJORD (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-W; KK42/1; [(Playboy × Daydream) × Chiloquin] P. segs. 42 mm., luminous yellow, white halo; C. lgth. 38 mm., luminous yellow turning to white, trumpet shape; long frilled crown; H. 460 mm.; midseason.
- TREASURE WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens) 6 Y-Y; H131/1; (Leprechaun × *N. cyclamineus*) P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 23 mm., deep yellow with orange undertone, straight slightly frilled crown; H. 360 mm.; very early.
- TRIVIAL (Link) 1 Y-Y; 1-75-A; (Tiny Tot × Divine); P. segs. 15 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow, very ruffled cup edge; H. 9 cm.; early midseason.
- TYSON'S CORNER (Pannill) 3 W-GYR; 72/13; [(Larry × Milan) × Snow Gem]; P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green, yellow, red; H. standard; midseason.
- WINTER WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens); 6 W-P; KK1092; [(Precedent × Accent) × *N. cyclamineus*] P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., buff changing to pinkish apricot; trumpet shape; H. 300 mm.; very early; earliest of the pink cyclamineus.
- YOUNG AMERICA (Mitsch-Havens) 1 YW-WWY; JEJ2/6; (Daydream × Arctic Gold); P. segs. 40 mm., deep lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 40 mm., white with lemon rim, trumpet shape; H. 450 mm.; midseason.

## DAFFODIL PRIMER

### HOW TO JUDGE YOUR OWN FLOWERS

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Daffodil enthusiasts who wish to enter flowers in a show should learn how to judge their own flowers before taking them to the show. Exhibitors who know a good flower when they see it have a much better chance to win awards.

When picking out flowers to take to the show, the exhibitor should be

familiar with the scale of points used to distinguish a good flower. These should be kept in mind when picking the scapes, then carefully scrutinize each flower before beginning the grooming process. Ask yourself, does this scape have qualities good enough to have a place on the show bench?

A good show flower should be in as near perfect condition as possible. It should be clean, and free from mechanical injury. The judges will penalize for immaturity or past prime condition. Form and condition are the categories which receive the most points, 20 each. Usually the judges will give preference to a flower which is somewhat immature but fresh over one which is fading and past its prime. The judges can make a decision only on what they see at the time of judging, not what the flower was yesterday or what it may be tomorrow.

Form should be typical for the division; for instance, a specimen which belongs to division 1 should have a trumpet or cup as long as or longer than the perianth segments, measured when a segment is pressed upward against the trumpet. Division 2 should have a cup more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments. Division 3 should have a cup not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments. It is essential that the exhibitor learn the characteristics of all eleven divisions.

The ideal form for most divisions should be broad, overlapping perianth segments regardless of whether they are oval, shovel-shaped, or pointed. The cup should be round whether ruffled, serrated, scalloped or tip recurved. Axis balance should be considered. Although it is a minor detail, a well-balanced flower which has a segment midrib which coincides with the stem gives a more graceful appearance. Perianth segments should be free of nicks and mitten thumbs.

Substance and texture (15 points) of the blooms might be compared to cloth. We think of substance as being thick such as velvet or thin such as organdy, and texture being smooth as satin, or rough as tweed, or crepy such as crepe de chine. Thickness and smoothness are assets, as well as a glistening sheen which might be described as a fine sparkle of tiny diamonds on the perianth segments.

Color (10 points) should be representative of the cultivar. The cultivar should be checked for color code. Sometimes the color code does not fit the cultivar due to the fact the color may be variable and changes take place with maturity of the flower. For instance, many of the reverse bi-colors do not get completely reversed until they are almost past their prime. If the tips of the perianth segments are beginning to thin or are turning brown, better leave the specimen at home. A green eye is desirable, but green streaking on back of perianth segments is a fault.

Check the pose (10 points) of the flower. Depending on the division the flower/s should be typical, for instance if the specimen is classified as division 1, 2, 3, 4, or 9 it should look you in the eye, head held at approximately a 90 degree angle. In divisions 5, 6, and 7 the blooms usually have long necks and flower/s may droop. When there are multiple blooms on a scape, graceful placement of the florets is a merit.

The stem (10 points) length should be in proportion to the size of the bloom and free from blemished. Twisted stems are a fault.

The size (10 points) of the flower depends on the cultivar and growing conditions. When a heavy fertilizer program is used it may produce overly large blooms with coarse texture. Some cultivars are naturally large and the more cultivars the exhibitor grows the better the knowledge of proper size of blooms.

When exhibitors are entering miniatures in a show, grace is important. Try to choose scapes which are graceful (beauty of line movement, natural elegance). If the tiny flowers are so close together than you cannot see the individual beauty of a flower, then grace is lacking. This fault can be corrected by gently and carefully manipulating the blooms to produce a graceful scape.

## MINIATURE DAFFODILS IN REVIEW

POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

This is not only for the beginner, but for all those exhibitors who get a bit confused as to which is what, when they see the same miniature flower by different names at different shows.

"There hath been great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils;... one calling that by one name, which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they meane." (Parkinson in "Paradisi in Sole"—*Paradisus Terestrias*, 1629).

Let me try to "unconfuse" you by pointing out some of the characteristics as I know them of the miniature daffodils seen most often at the shows, and at the same time list for the beginner some among the better ones. This I attempt to do after growing and loving small and tiny daffodils for 35-40 years, long before there was an ADS or an ADS Miniature List. Through the years I have grown all that Alec Gray offered in his catalogues and many of those available elsewhere since then. The most-loved ones of yesterday still rate tops with me. *N. asturiensis* was my first love. (*Daffodil Journal*, March 1973.) I saw it listed as "minimus, the smallest daffodil in the world." When it bloomed, I was hooked!

For the beginner I would suggest varieties that are easy to flower from among those that are readily available.

Division 1. Little Gem, Little Beauty, Small Talk.

Division 2. Rosaline Murphy, if you can find it, and can pay for it. Nothing else matters.

Division 3. There are several good ones in this division. Picoblanco, 3 W-W, the first to bloom; Segovia, 3 W-Y, the most prolific; Xit, 3 W-W,

always good (there seem to be two distinct versions of this one); and Paula Cottell, 3 W-WWY, the last to bloom. More often than not Paula Cottell is white-white without the yellow. Paula Cottell has bloomed for me for many years but rarely produced a “show-quality” flower. I had decided to give up on this one when I saw that beautiful, most perfect Paula Cottell, “the best miniature in the show” at the 1988 National ADS Show. I’ll keep trying.

Division 4. Pencrebar, 4 Y-Y, is perhaps the best double for this area. When it’s good, it is very good.

Division 5. Hawera, 5 Y-Y, and April Tears, 5 Y-Y, are both good. Hawera is earlier, paler yellow with many “flossy” florets per stem and several stems per bulb. April Tears opens later with smaller, deeper yellow florets of porcelain quality. Plant these two side by side and you can easily see that April Tears is a more refined daffodil. Fairy Chimes, 5 Y-Y, falls somewhere between the two.

Division 6. Snipe, 6 W-W, is tops and among the earliest. Mite, 6 Y-Y, is also early, good and prolific. Tete-a-tete, Jumble, and Quince follow. Jumble is perhaps the best of this threesome for shows. There are several others in the division, but a beginner can safely choose from the above. Of course, there is Roberta Watrous’ Flyaway if you really want to win. And Stella Turk if you can find it!

Division 7. There are many in this division and much confusion. Sundial, 7 Y-Y, is the first to open and is often seen in the early and midseason shows. It has one or two blooms per stem, both equally good. Baby Moon, 7 Y-Y, is among the last to bloom. It is distinct and should not be confused with any other in this division.

Flomay, 7 W-WPP, and Demure, 7 W-Y, both come from *watieri*, 10 W-W. Both have very white perianths. Flomay is a small, dainty, fragrant miniature in a class by itself—the best! Some seasons the cup is very pink. In 1988 with 48 blooms in one patch in my garden, a very faint pink cup was seen only for a day. I have grown Flomay for perhaps 30 years and this was the first time I saw “no pink” after the first day. Perhaps the almost constant rain at that time may have had something to do with its washed out color. Alec Gray’s description of Flomay is “an exquisite little white jonquil hybrid. The cup is faintly edged with pinkish buff.”

Demure, 7 W-Y, is later with very white perianth and pale yellow to buff cup. Gray’s description reads “a very refined little flower with *watieri* blood in it. Smooth white perianth and small, pale yellow cup.” I have seen several different flowers in shows labeled Demure which I don’t believe could possibly be Demure. Remember, Demure does have a very white perianth.

There seems to be the most confusion among Sun Disc, 7 Y-Y; Bebop, 7 W-Y; Stafford, 7 Y-O; and Bobbysoxer, 7 Y-YYO. All are from *rupicola* × *poeticus* and naturally have some similarity. Sun Disc is a small, all-yellow, perfect disc and usually the last in this group to open. Bebop has a white perianth (opening a very pale yellow fading to white) and a yellow cup. Stafford and Bobbysoxer have yellow perianths with varying degrees of



orange in the cup, depending on the season and location. Bobbysoxer is somewhat smaller and generally with only a thin rim of orange. Alex Gray described Bobbysoxer as "a lovely yellow perianth with deeper cup."

Chit Chat, 7 Y-Y, and Pixie's Sister, 7 Y-Y, are from *juncifolius* × *jonquilla* and bloom about the same time toward the end of the season. They are similar in color and size except that Chit Chat has a larger, more expanded cup. There are many more, but I feel the need to mention only Roberta Watrous' Curlylocks, 7 Y-Y, and Wideawake, 7 Y-Y, since they are grown and shown some. I have grown them for many years and have shared them with at least eight people. Curlylocks has wider perianth sections and the cup is "curly", whereas the cup on Wideawake is more streamlined. Both are from Seville × *juncifolius* and are good small flowers. These two are naturally smaller than most singles that are seen in this class and deserve more recognition.

Division 8. Cyclataz, 8 Y-O, and Minnow, 8 W-Y, are both good. Cyclataz is earlier to bloom than Minnow.

Division 10. *Rupicola*, *triandrus albus*, *bulbocodium conspicuus*, and *jonquilla* are among the best and easiest to grow and show. You can win with each one. However, if you like a challenge try *scaberulus*, *cyclamineus*, *macleayii*, *watieri*, and *willkommii*, among others, and experience the joy of growing miniature daffodils.

## HERE AND THERE

Many of us have been very fortunate to have known one of the finest growers and exhibitors ever. Raymond Lewis died July 25, 1988. For nearly twenty years Raymond and Fran have been an unbeatable team in growing, showing, and judging daffodils. Raymond brought all the care and attention to detail of his architectural graphic business to every aspect of daffodil culture. A fine amateur hybridizer, he had introduced North River, a very good 1 W-Y, and had plans to introduce a sibling, Mobjack Bay, 1 Y-Y, this year. He had won several Rose Ribbons with both standard and miniature seedlings of high quality. In addition to his great knowledge, which he shared without hesitation, he was a kind and generous spirit—a true gentleman. We will miss him very much. Our thoughts and sympathy are with Fran.

From England came a small news note about a late snow of several inches a week after Easter. There was enough snow to block a major highway. The weather forecasters said that an April snow was not unusual and was often called "daffy snow" because it weighted down the daffodils. Better a light snow than a freeze which is the wont in some parts of the U.S.

The East Tennessee Daffodil Society may have set a record in October when they planted 80 different daffodils, with labels, in an hour and a half. A good start for a new garden.

From *The Avant Gardener*, February 1988, comes this tip for flower arrangers: "Daffodils and Tulips don't mix well in the same vase because daffodils produce a chemical that poisons the water for tulips and several other flowers; this "daffodil slime" can be avoided, reports the International Flower Bulb Centre (Box 172, 2180AD, Hillegom, Holland), by keeping the daffodils in another container for 16 to 24 hours, then rinsing but not recutting the stems before putting them in the container with the tulips; activated charcoal, 1 tablespoon per quart of water, also helps, or you can add 5 to 7 drops household bleach to each quart of water."

From the Daffodil Society's News Letter comes the announcement that Jack Gerritsen the originator of split-corona daffodils has won the Peter Barr Memorial Trophy. This is a fitting tribute to the hard work and determination exhibited by Mr. Gerritsen in the development and constant improvement of this newest division of daffodils. At the spring meeting of the Daffodil Society Mr. Gerritsen was elected a Vice President of that group in recognition of his devoted work with these new cultivars.

As we go to press, word reached us that our beloved Murray Evans has passed away. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Estella at this sad time.



## SYMPOSIUM VERSUS POPULARITY POLL

### A NOVICE VIEWPOINT

JO ANN B. MERCER, *Rockford, Illinois*

When I read the *Journal* received last winter containing the first ADS Popularity Poll, my first thought was "Ah, at last!" Well, after reading and rereading it, my thoughts continue to turn to the several Symposiums perused in back issues of the *Journal* and our recent local program viewing slides of symposium favorites in conjunction with discussing the various goals projected through the years of symposiums. After considerable thought and review of the issues containing symposiums, my conclusion is that the Popularity Poll is comparatively meaningless to me for a number of reasons which I ask you to consider.

On the positive side, the Popularity Poll is certainly easier to compile, and understand, requiring little knowledge of the genus. Anyone with a computer can whip it right out. It is concise, so is not a space hog in the

*Journal*. However, these attributes are so heavily outweighed by the negative aspects: What did it really tell me other than that someone somewhere liked these varieties, and only a few someones at that? Ten votes for a cultivar like Fragrant Rose, selling currently for about \$40-\$45, doesn't sound like much of a favorite for a membership of over 1600. It surely wouldn't hold credence in the eyes of the general horticultural public who commonly pay 65 cents to \$1.00 per bulb. A lovely thing it surely is, but a favorite? Without regional input disclosed, I have no idea whatsoever whether it will survive in my harsh climate, much less thrive. I've been a member of the Daylily Society for a decade or so, and have read their Popularity Polls, as well as those of other societies, for a much longer period of time. Their polls have one thing in common; that the cultivars voted upon have been grown or observed over a period of time in gardens close to home if not in their own. Seeing a cultivar in a show is not a valid evaluation of the merits of that flower. It could very well be the one and only good bloom in a row of 300 bulbs. Their polls have another thing in common: They seem to be very heavily weighted by growers promoting their own "children." (One's own are always better looking than the neighbors'.) Due to ADS having relatively few growers compared to other societies, that is not an especially important aspect, but I would like to know what considerations are used to weigh the voting, if any. I know it is there, but what is it? Geography? Large growers? Sellers of bulbs with good stocks of certain cultivars? Expert growers? Novices like me?

One other thought: a cultivar that receives only 24 votes amongst some 771 varieties voted for, teamed with  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the 100 cultivars listed receiving less than a dozen votes, seems rather flighty justification for calling it our favorite.

Popularity Poll or Symposium: the title isn't nearly so important as its content and the context in which it is presented. The Popularity Poll as it stands today is a poor replacement for the symposium of yesteryear. Let's set some meaningful parameters so that the poll, or whatever we call it, isn't a standing joke as it is in some other societies.

According to Webster, popular means "common, prevalent, accepted among and intended for the people at large and within the means of the common person," and popularity "the state of being popular." In our context, symposium means "an intellectual discussion."

As we all learned in our early years, painfully at times, popularity cannot be based on superficialities if it is to be of real value. As a novice, my vote is for an intellectual discussion rather than a meaningless declaration. Perhaps neither a symposium or a popularity poll can be without discrepancies and weaknesses, but the Popularity Poll as it stands today does not meet my need either as a learning or a teaching tool. Give me some information I can use to further my knowledge about daffodils so that I can pass it along to those who now know even less than I do. I can't do it with a poll that begins with a rare bulb, far beyond the purse of the average grower and, I suspect, the average member of the ADS as well.

# THE 1988 POPULARITY POLL

Compiled by CHARLES WHEATLEY, *Mongo, Indiana*

Once again there were very few of the total membership voting for favorite flowers this year. Once again Beryl, that delicate little thing that wants to burn, has shown up in the forefront of the list. It has moved from 46th to 13th place. Not bad for an old girl reaching the age of 81! To those of us who love her the popularity is much deserved. She had good company this year with the leader being another division 6 flower, that charming, perky little thing called Tete-a-tete, which probably should not even be registered as a cyclamineus if all the commentary about no reflexing is true. At the other end of the thought scale, there were two split-coronas on the list, the ever popular Phantom from the gardens of Grant Mitsch and Cassata from the garden of Jack Gerritsen who established the split-corona as a viable form of daffodils, and with true grit manages to entice most of us into growing more of them each year. The only division that was not represented was division 12, but that would not be much of a surprize to any of us. The big surprise was the appearance of eight miniatures on this list showing the increased interest in these wee charmers.

Do you remember how popular the whites were on the show bench and with the judges this year? Not so when it comes to voting for the ones we like the best. Even though there were 22 white flowers, there were 28 which had orange or red in the cup! Maybe they, like Beryl, tend to burn and do poorly at the show, but it would appear that red in the cup makes for a happy garden, and who could complain about a cheerful orange and yellow or a snappy red and white?

With low support by the members of the society for this project, it has been decided to discontinue it. Perhaps a list of tried and true cultivars for beginners can appear in the Regional News Letters which may be able to garner more input from the members, so that there will be a list of reliable selections for the beginner who has just discovered the fun and charm of these happy spring flowers.

## 1988 POPULARITY POLL

1988 1987  
Rank Rank Votes

1	9	21	*Tete-a-tete	Gray	1949	6 Y-O
2	3	15	Accent	Mitsch	1960	2 W-P
3	1	15	Festivity	Mitsch	1954	2 W-Y
4	5	15	Stratosphere	Mitsch	1968	6 Y-O
5	6	13	Daydream	Mitsch	1960	2 Y-W
6	2	12	Foundling	Carncairn	1969	6 W-P
7	11	12	Gull	Mitsch	1979	2 W-GWW



8	29	11	Ceylon	Richardson	1943	2 Y-O
9	32	11	Ice Follies	Konynenburg	1953	2 W-W
10	15	11	Quail	Mitsch	1974	7 Y-Y
11	71	11	Silver Chimes	Martin	1916	8 W-W
12	72	11	Sweetness	Favell	1939	7 Y-Y
13	46	10	Beryl	Williams	1907	6 Y-O
14	39	10	Geranium	Vander Schoot	1930	8 W-O
15	7	10	Golden Aura	Richardson	1964	2 Y-Y
16	10	9	Arctic Gold	Richardson	1951	1 Y-Y
17	49	9	Dickcissel	Mitsch	1963	7 Y-W
18	24	9	Merlin	Richardson	1956	3 W-YYR
19	20	9	Rapture	Mitsch	1976	6 Y-Y
20	16	9	Tahiti	Richardson	1956	4 Y-R
21	97	9	Tuesday's Child	Blanchard	1964	5 W-Y
22	50	8	Erlicheer		1951	4 W-W
23	17	8	Fragrant Rose	Duncan	1978	2 W-GPP
24	23	8	Homestead	Pannill	1972	2 W-W
25	85	8	Indian Maid	Pannill	1972	7 O-R
26	53	8	Peeping Tom	Williams	1948	6 Y-Y
27	43	8	Pure Joy	Mitsch	1971	2 W-Y
28	70	8	Silent Valley	Bloomer	1964	1 W-GWW
29	76	7	Actaea	Lubbe	1927	9 W-GYR
30	77	7	*April Tears	Gray	1939	5 Y-Y
31	35	7	Arish Mell	Blanchard	1961	5 W-W
32	12	7	Ashmore	Blanchard	1974	2 W-W
33	48	7	Dailmanach	Lea	1972	2 W-P
34	31	7	Dove Wings	Coleman	1949	6 W-Y
35	—	7	Ice Wings	Coleman	1958	5 W-W
36	14	7	Loch Hope	Lea	1970	2 Y-R
37	—	7	*Minnow	Gray	1962	8 W-Y
38	25	7	Panache	Wilson	1962	1 W-W
39	—	6	Avalanche	De Graaff	1910	1 W-W
40	45	6	Bell Song	Mitsch	1971	7 W-P
41	4	6	Broomhill	Board	1965	2 W-W
42	22	6	Dainty Miss	Mitsch	1966	7 W-GWW
43	—	6	*Hawera	Thomson	1938	5 Y-Y
44	8	6	Jetfire	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-R
45	—	6	Jonquilla			10 Y-Y
46	55	6	Precedent	Mitsch	1960	2 W-YPP
47	26	6	Rainbow	Richardson	1961	2 W-WWP
48	94	6	Rushlight	Wilson	1957	2 Y-W
49	—	6	Shimmer	Mitsch	1977	6 Y-O
50	—	6	Suzy	Favell	1954	7 Y-O
51	18	5	Achduart	Lea	1972	3 Y-R
52	—	5	Ambergate	Milne	1950	2 O-R
53	—	5	Aurum	Mitsch	1971	1 Y-Y
54	—	5	Angel Eyes	Mitsch	1976	9 W-GYO

In order, numbers 55 through 100 are Binkie, Camelot, Cantatrice, Charity May, Cheerfulness, Churchman, Cool Crystal, Eclat, Golden Dawn, Highfield Beauty, Olathe, Old Satin, Ormeau, Pipit, Pops Legacy, Purbeck, Resplendent, Rockall, \*Segovia, Spellbinder, Trevithian, Unique, Vulcan, Acropolis, Audubon, Ariel, Bushtit, Beersheba, Canisp, Cassata, Cloud Nine, Doctor Hugh, Euphony, Early Splendour, Golden Vale, Irish Coffee, Jenny, Misty Glen, Mission Bells, Phantom, \*Pixie's Sister, \*Quince, Rich Reward, Silken Sails, Spun Honey, and \*Sundial.

\* ADS Approved List of Miniatures



LINK

## BREEDING YELLOW DAFFODILS

HENRY HARTMANN, *Wayne, New Jersey*

Having just started breeding yellow daffodils, I realize the importance of good guidance so that I can optimize my efforts. Eliminating mistakes early is essential for a high probability of success. A number of people breeding daffodils were contacted and good guidance was received. Since there are others who also may desire breeding 1 Y-Y's and 2 Y-Y's, here is what I have learned. Brian Duncan wrote: "My best yellow seedlings have come from Midas Touch and Golden Jewel, either crossed together or with other cultivars. Strangely, Golden Joy, perhaps a better flower than its sister Golden Jewel, seems to be a hopeless breeder—or else I haven't found the right mate. Golden Jewel always produces a bucket full of seeds. Galahad, Rathowen Gold, Golden Jewel and Midas Touch are all bred from Artic Gold (Camelot × Artic Gold) and should hold their potential plus other good qualities."

At the 1988 ADS Convention, Brian provided the following guidance. Always carry a bottle of 5 percent by volume sugar water when pollinating. Dabbing sugar water from the end of your finger onto the pistol of the flower to be fertilized increases the yield of seed. In regards to storing pollen from one season to the next, store at room temperature under very dry conditions. Use of a desiccant like silica gel will help. Brian has found that a small, narrow, hand-carved wooden spatula works well in transferring stored pollen to the pistols of flowers.

Dr. William Bender mentioned that some daffodil seed take two, three, four, and even five years to germinate. This indicates the need for reducing the protective capability of the seed hull just before planting. I will be trying an inverted oscillating sander to scratch the seed coat.

All agreed that planting the seed right after harvest enhances

germination.

One may wonder how yellow daffodils can be improved by breeding. I see two areas of improvement. Round overlapping petals in the 1 Y-Y class is needed. Secondly, a touch more orange in the trumpet improves appearance. The variety Gold Convention has both of these desired attributes. Clive Postles states that "Gold Convention is proving to be a most valuable parent." Of the three seedlings that Clive was referring to, Gold Convention is the pollen parent of all. Even though the flowers of Gold Convention are impressive, I can visualize improvements. Care to join in the fun?

GOLDIE VERNIA

Goldie Vernia from Chillicothe, Ohio, a past Regional Director of the Midwest Region, died on July 10, 1988.

After retirement from her professional career, Goldie's love of daffodils led her to become an enthusiastic and extremely knowledgeable grower of her favorite flower. Not only was she a tireless worker for the Adena Daffodil Society, of which she had been an officer, and its shows which were held at the Chillicothe VA Medical Center, but also she participated in many other shows in the Midwest Region. Always willing to share with others her knowledge, time, and bulbs, she especially encouraged young people in growing and showing daffodils.

While Goldie will be greatly missed by her many friends, they all feel richer for having known such a gracious lady.

Memorial Contributions

<b>Mrs. Laura T. Hatfield</b> .....	Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Bourne
<b>Raymond Lewis</b> .....	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Armstrong
	Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks
	Mrs. W. Kent Ford
	Granville Hall
	Mr. and Mrs. Donald King
	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith
	Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr.
<b>Mrs. Betty Darden</b> .....	Mr. and Mrs. John B. Capen
	Mrs. W. Kent Ford
	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith
<b>Mrs. Goldie Vernia</b> .....	Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rutledge
<b>Donald Frantz</b> .....	Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Throckmorton

## NORTHERN IRELAND SHOW REPORT

SANDY MCCABE, *Ballymena, Northern Ireland*

Our Show Season got under way on 16th April with the almost obligatory but unfortunate clash of dates. Bangor, Coleraine, and Enniskillen Societies all opted for this date. Despite this conflict all three shows were well supported.

At Bangor, John O'Reilly produced an immaculate bloom of Namraj to win Best Bloom in Show and Best Bloom in the Senior Amateur. Maurice Kerr on his first visit to Bangor, and in his last year in the Intermediate Section, won the Intermediate Section after a close tussle with Mrs. D. Smith. In fact to use golfing parlance, he won on a countback having more prizes. His bloom of that old favourite Cantatrice was adjudged best in the section.

A newcomer to our ranks—Mrs. Janice Webber—easily won the Novice Section and had best bloom in the section with Amber Castle. We understand that Janice is a very keen grower and already exhibits all the symptoms of being incurably afflicted with 'Daffodilmania' or 'Yellow Fever'. There were only a few entries in the Open Section which was won by Mr. Jack Carlisle, and our correspondent noted his vase of three Golden Rapture as being specifically worthy of mention.

Further north at the University of Ulster at Coleraine, the local society was hosting their Fifth Annual Spring Show. This society has a relatively small number of daffodil enthusiasts but, having judged there for the past few years, I noticed a distinct improvement in the standard of blooms, staging, and number of entries. There were six entries in the Six-Bloom class which was won by D. Turbitt, with the family connection of L. Donnell and M. Donnell being second and third respectively. The winner's "reserve" entry had to be marked N.A.S. Derek, you MUST ensure that there are 3 divisions represented!

Best bloom in the show went to D. Turbitt's Cool Crystal. The now customary small trade exhibit by Carncairn Daffodils is an added attraction at the show and aroused considerable interest. The big attraction on their stand was Dolly Mollinger—a Division 11—and as our correspondent states "There is no accounting for the taste of the fickle public". I may add that our correspondent is a traditionalist!

It is hoped that an Intermediate Section will be introduced to this fast growing show in 1989 and I would appeal to our established exhibitors to visit this enthusiastic society as soon as possible and give them all the support they deserve.

County Fermanagh Gardening Society had the honour of staging this year's Amateur Championship. George Marsden was successful with good blooms of Loch Stac (Best Bloom Amateur Section), Ringleader, Lancelot (Best Div. I), and Cyros. John Ennis was runner-up and featured Wetherby, Purbeck, and Sportsman in his 12. George has asked me to



express his thanks to the professional growers and the other leading amateurs in the Province for all the help, advice, and encouragement so freely given.

The Amateur Intermediate and Novice Sections were keenly contested with John Ennis, W.J.E. Dukelow, R.H. Allen, A.E. Allen, and G. Jordan, all featuring in the Prize List. Blooms worthy of mention were Broomhill, Tudor Grove, Unique, Loch Stac, Bunclody.

The Open Classes saw entries from as far apart as Omagh and Dublin. Rathowen Daffodils had best in show and best Div. 3 with Dateline, Best Div. 4 with Smokey Bear, and Best any Other Divisions with Kaydee. Michael Ward prevented a clean sweep by taking Best Div. 2 with Amber Castle.

Hillsborough was next on our schedule on 23rd April and whilst the Open Section suffered through the absence of Kate Reade and Brian Duncan who were attending the A.D.S. Convention. Amateur, Senior, Intermediate and Novice Classes were all well supported.

The Senior Amateur saw a close contest with John O'Reilly, J.P. McAusland, G. Andrews, and a newcomer—Miss D. Bell—who apparently has been hiding her talents in Hillsborough each year. She will have to travel as her blooms were well grown and well staged but suffered from having too short stems. Mentor—shown by John O'Reilly was Best Div. 2, Pink Pageant (Miss Bell) was Best Div. 4 and W. Davidson's Tuesday's Child took Best Div. 5-9.

The Judges went to the Intermediate Section to give best bloom in the show to Richard McCaw with Achduart. For someone who has asked us to organise a lecture for Beginners on How to Grow Exhibition Blooms, he needs little advice! He and Maurice Kerr had a tense battle in the section with the latter just gaining the verdict. Maurice also won the Best Seedling with a Kingscourt cross which has bloomed for the first time this year. A query for our readers arose at this show. IS A DOUBLE HEADED ALTRUIST ELIGIBLE FOR A PRIZE IN DIVISION 3?

And so to the Championship of Ireland at Ballymena when our Guest Judge was Mr. Ron Scamp for Cornwall. The early season and the counter attraction of an Open Day at Greenmount Agricultural College meant that the show in general was very disappointing and the attendance of the general public was meagre.

It was fortunate that the Championship of Ireland and associated classes were being held as very few blooms were on display in the other classes. Last year I was extremely despondent after the Ballymena Show and this year did nothing to relieve my gloom. This is no fault of the organisers though I feel that a change of venue to a more central location might prove beneficial. However, one would then come up with the problems of facilities and car-parking.

In the not too distant past, Ballymena was *the* principal show. Entries abounded and competition was fierce. I don't know what has happened in the meantime or what the remedy might be but, unless new exhibitors are

found or existing exhibitors can be coerced back, I fear that the Ballymena Show could well sink into oblivion.

Our Chairman, Brian Duncan, returned from his successes in America to regain his title as Champion of Ireland. My hopes of a hat trick of success were shattered by both he and Carncairn. Brian's winning 12 were all excellent blooms, well grown, colourful, and staged in the superb manner which only he can manage. Among his winning group were Solar Tan, 3 Y-R, (Best Div. 3) D.891, 3 Y-R, (Best Unregistered Seedling) and Moralee (Best Div. 4). Robin Reade (deputising for Kate who was still in U.S.A.) staged a very creditable group which would have been enhanced by a little more colour. Worthy flowers to note were Timolin (3 Y-YYR) and seedling 1/2/67 (3 W-GWO). Best of my refrigerated 12 which showed signs of frost damage were Ringway and Merlin.

The Royal Mail Trophy which calls for six varieties, three blooms of each, Irish raised, saw the same result. B.S.D. showed excellent specimens of Val d'Incles, State Express, Moralee and Young Blood (one of which was Best Div. 2 in the Show). Pick of Carncairn's entry was a vase of their lovely pink Quiet Day while my best was Regal Bliss.

Carncairn won the W.J. Toal Award for the Best Div. 5-9 with Stratosphere. In the classes for seedlings or flowers not in commerce, I was impressed by Triple Crown and D.990 (2 O-R).

The Amateur Senior Classes were only supported by Sam Bankhead, John O'Reilly and myself and in no class did we each manage an entry. It was a case of a permutation of any two from three in each case. Flowers of



Achduart



Amber Castle

TARRY

GRIPSHOVER

note in the section were Ringway, Purbeck, Sportsman, and Comal, with John's Dateline being adjudged best in the section.

Maurice Kerr had a walk-over in the Intermediate. In no class did he face any opposition and had he chosen to enter the Senior section (where he would have gained considerable success) there would have been more vacant spaces. He had the satisfaction of showing an immaculate bloom of White Star which was Best Bloom in Show to add to its considerable record of Best Bloom Awards and also to dot the eyes of the Big Guns for the second week in succession.

Novice classes were poor in the extreme and it was noted that the prize-winners also won prizes in the same section 10-15 years ago. Obviously they have no desire to progress. Best Bloom in the Section was awarded to Misty Glen shown by a newcomer, Mrs. Margaret O'Neill.

No report has been received from Omagh but from memory I recall that Best Bloom went to Poets Way shown by Harry Allen and again coming from the Intermediate Section. Judges at Omagh seem to have a preference for Poeticus as Cantabile won the award last year. In the principal class for 12 blooms Brian Duncan had a reserve entry consisting of 12 blooms with pink colouring in the cups. It did not win a place but was a most attractive exhibit.

The late show was held at Ballydorn on 8th May and the thanks of the N.I.D.G. are due to Sir Frank and Lady Harrison for hosting the event and for providing a most enjoyable lunch. Results are not really important at this event and judging is probably affected by the copious quantities of delicious wine served by our gracious hosts.



White Star



Stratosphere



## 1989 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If you desire your show to be listed in the *March Journal*, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 1052 Shady Hill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221, by January 5, 1989.

March 4-5—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.

March 4-5—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Descanso Garden Guild at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. A. Eugene Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hills, CA 92807.

March 11-12—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 11-12—Dallas, Texas. State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Botanical Arboretum. Information: Ms. Pat Smith, 3240 Townsend Drive, Dallas, TX 75229.

March 16-17—San Francisco, California. National Show. The Northern California Daffodil Society at Cathedral Hill Hotel. Information: Ms. Nancy Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.

March 25—Knoxville, Tennessee. East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinson, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.

March 25-26—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Rt. 1, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.

March 25-26—Conway, Arkansas. Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.

March 25-26—Hernando, Mississippi. Southern Regional Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.

March 25-26—Memphis, Tennessee. State Show. Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. John H. Payne, 1008 Brownlee Road, Memphis, TN 38116.

March 28-29—Paducah, Kentucky. State Show. Kentucky Daffodil Society at Floral Hall, Carson Park, Joe Clifton Drive and Monroe. Information: Mrs. Richard Roof, 249 Cardinal Lane, Paducah, KY 42001.



- March 30—Oxford, Mississippi. Oxford Garden Club at the First Presbyterian Church. Information: Mrs. Jerry D. Young, 904 South Lamar Blvd., Oxford, MS 38655.
- April 1-2—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina Daffodil Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Ms. Alex Hightower, 2405 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh, NC 27608.
- April 1-2—Albany, Oregon. Oregon Daffodil Society at Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S. E. Oakwood Avenue. Information: Ms. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.
- April 1-2—Nashville, Tennessee. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Harold Stanford, Rt. 3, Box 213, Lebanon, TN 37087.
- April 1-2—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. Fred W. Kittler, Lobolly Farm, Box 40, Ware Neck, VA 23178.
- April 1-2—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Ms. Rita W. Rawlins, P. O. Box 215, Marion, MD 21838.
- April 8—Scottsburg, Indiana. Midwest Regional. Daffodil Growers South, Leota Barn, R.R. 3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Leota, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 8-9—Newport News, Virginia. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 8-9—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Frank Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Land, Severna Park, MD 21146.
- April 15-16—Washington, D. C. Mid Atlantic Regional. The Washington Daffodil Society at the U. S. Botanic Garden Conservatory. Information: Mrs. Joel R. Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 15-16—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoo, Vine Street. Information: Mrs. William Beattie, 9930 Whippoorwill Lane, Manson, OH 45040.
- April 18—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 20—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Atwood S. Moore, 5233 Brendonridge Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226.

- April 22-23—Columbus, Ohio. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Road. Information: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220 or Mr. Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringold Southern Road, Stoutsville, OH 43154.
- April 22-23—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 22-23—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.
- April 24-25—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House", Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Mrs. J. Antonio de Zalduorndo, 13 Cliff Road, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- April 25—Princeton, New Jersey. Northeast Regional. New Jersey Daffodil Society at All Saints Church, All Saints Road. Information: Ms. Sally Worm, 47 Lower Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540 or Ms. Janet Haring, 75 Rosedale Lane, Princeton, NJ 08540.
- April 26—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Parish Hall, Christ Church, 254 East Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott, III, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830 or Mrs. John T. Haskell, 5 Canoe Trail, Darien, CT 06820.
- April 28-29—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. State Show. Chambersburg Garden Club at the First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 29—Akron, Ohio. The Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Romig Road. Information: Mrs. Otho Boone, 340 Reiner Road, Wadsworth, OH 44281.
- April 29-30—Glencoe, Illinois. Central Regional. Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Ms. Robert Kartheiser, 24220 Petite Lake Road, Lake Villa, IL 60046.
- May 5-6—Dublin, New Hampshire. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, 24 School Street, Keene, NH 03431.



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### THE COVER PHOTO

Brogden Seedling X 79/2 was the Grand Champion at the Hobart World Convention Show. (Knierim photo)

## DAFFODILS DOWN UNDER

MRS. JAMES LIGGETT, Columbus, Ohio

On the recent trip to Tasvention, I had the privilege of attending four daffodil shows, judging in three. It was interesting to see the difference in staging, schedules and judging.

All the shows were staged with tiering and covered with black fabric except the Cambridge Show which used dark green. Locally we do not tier probably for more than one reason. It is large and heavy which creates a storage problem and it is also harder to drape. For some judges it is more difficult to judge since they cannot easily reach the top tier to examine the backs of the blooms. However, tiering is used in several shows in the



The daffodil arrangement at the Cambridge, New Zealand, Show using 2300 daffodils and put together by five patient ladies.

United States and is favored by many people. Uniform containers were not used in all shows.

The first show was the 62nd Annual North Island Show held in Cambridge, New Zealand, on September 6, 7. Containers were metal vases and moss was used to wedge the blooms and daffodil foliage. The RHS Scale of Points is used here, but modified for collections and three stems. There are no set points for first, second and third places. The American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures is utilized minus those on their Intermediate List. Three places may be awarded in each class—red, first; blue, second; and yellow, third. (This is not a problem when judging, but is difficult when viewing the show since blue is awarded for first place in the ADS.) In New Zealand there is normally one judge per panel and their names are listed in the schedule. Judges are requested not to enter the exhibition hall until judging commences.

Some of the judging regulations according to the schedule are:

1. Judges are expected to consider quality and refinement before size.
2. Judges are instructed to take into consideration the number of divisions represented in a general exhibit, and all other things being equal, the exhibit representing the greater number must therefore receive consideration.
3. In classes relating to colour not predominant, Judges are instructed that flowers with colour in excess of one third the length will not be eligible for this class.
4. That, if a judge finds it necessary to examine any flowers in an exhibit, he or she should leave the exhibit substantially as it was staged.

Of course, this last rule is a big “no-no” in the ADS as judges are not allowed to touch the blooms. In other areas, we do not have classes for color not predominant; they are placed in classes for rimmed daffodils. Points for color would not be deducted unless the cup is predominately the rimmed color. Color varies so much according to weather and location. In judging collections consideration is not given to the exhibit having more divisions represented. Although, I have heard it said that Judge Quinn wanted the Quinn Class to have as many divisions as possible, but the majority of our entries only have the obligatory five divisions. Divisions 1, 2 and 3, usually predominate. Size is worth ten points so if a bloom is perfect, but small it should not be penalized too heavily although the other elements should not be necessarily considered before size.

Only flowers that have bloomed for three years or less are permitted to be shown in the seedling classes. Those having bloomed for more than three years may be shown in classes for named cultivars. The color code, division, cross, and name of hybridizer, if shown by someone other than the hybridizer, must be on the entry. If an exhibitor wishes to enter a seedling in the Intermediate classes he must first request in writing that the floral committee convene immediately prior to judging of the show in order to approve that cultivar for inclusion in the list. Seedlings thus approved, may remain on the list for five years and will be removed from



the list after five years have elapsed if they have not by then been named and/or registered. My interpretation of the schedule is that seedlings may not be shown in the miniature classes since they are not on the approved list.

Choosing the top awards is a lot different. Each panel selects a candidate from each division and color code from where he/she judges. After all the classes are judged, the stewards (clerks) bring up the candidates for premier bloom 1 Y-Y. If any of the judges does not feel that one of the candidates measures up to the others he may ask the steward to remove it from further consideration. If none of the candidates are good enough the premier is not awarded. When all the premiers have been selected the champion bloom is chosen.

In the New Zealand shows the name of the daffodil is not required. Such entries are marked "name unknown". Also, errors in naming may not disqualify, but the judges will regard correctness and distinctness of naming as telling in favour of an exhibitor in the event of a close competition. Wrongly named or unnamed blooms in the wrong class may be disqualified.

Peter Ramsey feels that ADS Judges do not pay enough attention to the condition, form, etc. of the cup and place too much emphasis on the perianth. Maybe, this is true and I agree with him that the condition, etc., of cup should be considered more closely.

The second show was the World Convention Daffodil Show held in Hobart, Tasmania, on September 10, 11. In Tasmania the ADS Scale of Points and Approved Miniature List is used. One very different rule is that all flowers are judged as they are and not necessarily as they are registered. The judge need only look at the bloom to see if it conforms to the norm for that class. Thus, some Division 6 daffodils would be passed over in favour of others that more closely resemble the species. In one show Angel was shown as a Division 2.

In a very close contest, judges will give credit for the range of divisions and color balance in an exhibit. Another difference is that a group (collection) shall not be penalized if any flower in it fails to reach a set standard.

A seedling daffodil is a cultivar raised from seed produced by the exhibitor (note no time restriction). This means named cultivars are allowed in the seedling classes if shown by the originator. A miniature seedling candidate may be shown in the miniature classes and must satisfy the judges that it has those attributes that would qualify it for inclusion in a list of miniatures.

The Ulverstone Daffodil Show was held September 17th. This was the smallest of the shows attended and our arrival was after the judging had been completed. It is my understanding that one judge judged the whole show.

There were nineteen classes for intermediates including single stems and one each for six distinct varieties (cultivar?) and three distinct varieties. A Champion and Reserve Champion could be awarded, but I do

not remember whether there were any entries in these classes and if they were awarded.

There were no classes for miniatures and *N. bulbocodium* × *N. serotinus* hybridized and shown by Rod Barwick won the best Division 10. Wouldn't this be considered a hybrid?

The largest collections in this show were one class for six distinct seedlings and the intermediate class. All others were for single stems or three distinct; meaning a vase of three different cultivars. This is a class we do not see in the U.S., but is used frequently in the "Down Under" shows.

The last show was the Launceston Daffodil Show, a gardening extravaganza sponsored by the Launceston Horticultural Society, held September 23-25 and honored their 150th anniversary. The show included potted plants, and floral designs as well as other spring-blooming cut flowers. Many plant societies had educational exhibits along with displays by nurserymen, landscapers and associated industries.

The rules were the same in regard to seedlings, judging collections, and color balance, and number of divisions in collections when it was close. One difference was that miniatures were permitted in classes for miniatures only in Launceston, whereas in Hobart they could be included in collections. This show also required that the color code be included on the label. All exhibits must be correctly named and in collections and open classes incorrect or omission of names will result in disqualification in both of these shows. All flowers will be judged according to their measurement and colour at the time of judging was another rule at Launceston.

All the Tasmanian shows used glass bottles and cotton wool as the wedging material for the flower and daffodil foliage, usually two leaves. No other plant material is allowed. In Ulverstone and Launceston only first and second places were awarded.

It was a great experience to have the privilege of judging in these shows. At first I was surprised that so many of the flowers were familiar, but it is understandable since many of the Division 5-9 flowers were hybridized by Grant Mitsch. The miniatures were easy since they use the ADS Approved List. There has been a great increase in the numbers of entries in Division 5 through 12 and in the miniature classes in the last four years. A lot of this is due to Rod Barwick's and Mike Temple-Smith's interest in these divisions and their hybridizing efforts. Look for great things in miniatures and Division 6 from Tasmania.

There were a couple of things that were hard to get used to, one being the entry tags. When viewing the show after the judging I found it difficult to see who the exhibitor was if they did not win an award. Secondly the schedule is written so that all the single stems are not staged together. They are intermixed with three distinct and six distinct entries and when judging it was time consuming trying to figure out whether you were judging a single stem class or one of the others. I personally like to see all the singles together, the threes together, etc.

There were many seedlings winning premiers in all these shows. Besides the reserve champion the Jacksons won seven other divisions in

the Launceston Show. One magnificent double, 398/88 4 W-P, would have probably won one of the top awards if it had not had a bad perianth segment in the back. We can all look forward to seeing these seedlings named and for sale. There was a 2 O-O Jackson seedling that I also liked. It had a smooth, flat perianth but David said it had a weak neck. What a shame.

I especially like Koanga's winner in Cambridge. It has Daviot in the parentage and anything that looks like Daviot appeals to me. Spud Brogden's winner in Hobart was another gem. Too bad none of the grand champions are on the market. Oh well, it is something to look forward to.

My apologies to our New Zealand and Tasmanian friends for any errors in judgment or due to loss of memory.

## TASVENTION '88

ALICE WRAY TAYLOR, *Franklin, Tennessee*

MILDRED WINN, *Helix, Oregon*

Arrival in Tasmania presented us with a view of strange and beautiful landscape, primarily gray-leaved trees we learned were eucalyptus or gum trees, approximately 6000 varieties of them, enhanced by the golden blooms of acacia in the understory growth. We passed the beautiful mansion occupied by the Governor and belonging to the crown, Tasmania being one of eight states of Australia and entirely separated from the mainland by the Bass Strait. Harold Cross was a very busy man on that September 8 meeting planes and taxiing visitors to the hotels.

Friday morning our first scheduled event was a drive to Mt. Nelson Signal Station to get a feel for the whole area, then met our guide for the walking tour of Battery Point at Franklin Square. She was a sprightly little lady 92 years old, with a walking stick, whose speed quickly left many of us behind. She frequently complained that we were the slowest and worst group she had ever had! She gave us a brief history of the buildings in the area pointing out each of them—St. Mary's hospital, the court building, the House of Lords where we saw wonderful brick work in the cellars. We were allowed to rest in the viewers' seats at the indoor tennis courts (not lawn tennis) which is played only in two places in Tasmania and only a few places in England. Then there was the city park which had been a grave yard originally and now has a chess board with men that were man-sized. We did miss some of this tour due entirely to our slowness, but still we gained a special feel for the area and history of Hobart.

Our lunch stop was at the Royal Tasmania Botanical Gardens tearoom, after which we were taken in hand by the new director who showed us early efforts at using walls with fire places which supplied heat to protect fruit trees, and who was bombarded with questions of "What is

that?" Although the daffodils were finished their bloom the tulips were just starting, we thoroughly enjoyed the proteas, ericas, azaleas, and primroses and cinerarias in glasshouses, as well as a major collection of cacti. It was nice to have another springtime as autumn was just approaching as we left the States.

The Welcome Dinner was at a lovely old home, Runnymede, built by a sea captain and retaining most of the original furnishings. Many of the local daffodil people were there so that a good time was had by all.

Saturday, after a visit to Salamanca Market which is similar to our flea markets with stalls of handmade crafts and imports, we were on our way to the Royal Showgrounds where the daffodil show was being held. After the judges and stewards adjourned to look over the schedules and rules of judging, they proceeded to the hall for the judging. There were judges from four countries. For those not judging Peter Ramsey reminisced about daffodil growing and hybridizing in New Zealand, Graham Phillips gave his views on the future of hybridizing in New Zealand, Dr. Mike Temple-Smith spoke about what was happening in the Tasmanian daffodil scene, and Naomi Liggett closed with comments on what was happening in the States. By this time the show was open and all of us surged in to see the flowers and learn who the top winners were. The Best in Show was a seedling from the Brogdans, a gorgeous and very deserving 2 Y-R. For the miniature and intermediate enthusiast there were two seedlings from Mike Temple-Smith; Fiddledee  $\times$  Foundling, and Fiddledee  $\times$  *triandrus albus*. Both were pure white and had the characteristics of class 6. Other crosses of interest were Beryl  $\times$  Little Beauty, *rupicola*  $\times$  *cyclamineus*, Little Beauty  $\times$  *cyclamineus*, and *asturiensis*  $\times$  *cyclamineus*. There were beautiful specimens of *Cyclataz*, Fairy Chimes and *Canaliculatus* with six blooms, and a *t. loiseleurii* with five blooms. The Temple-Smiths, Broadfields, Radcliffes, Jacksons, and Glenbrook Farms all distinguished themselves. Missing, of course were the flowers of Harold Cross who left his at home because he was too busy organizing a successful convention.

That evening we were guests of the Horticultural Society at the Black Buffalo Restaurant for dinner. It was our first chance to meet all those who were our hosts and were responsible for making our stay so interesting and pleasant.

On Sunday part of the group ferried to Bruny Island for bird watching and wild flower finding. Spotted were snowy egrets, black swans, various cockatoos, parrots, honey eaters which were mostly heard and not seen, pardalotes, native hens, several kinds of gulls, and penguin rookeries which were not yet occupied. The wild flowers included heath of many kinds and numerous varieties of acacia, commonly called wattle, some as ground cover and others 12 feet tall with varying sizes of bloom. There were black boys which looked like long blades of grass on top of large black trunks, tree ferns, gum trees, sassafras, several kinds of pine, and patches of white calla lilies growing in damp places. In odd places we saw patches of daffodils where someone had once planted fields of them.



The remainder of the group visited four private gardens in the Hobart area. The first was that of Mrs. Naomi Canning which was located on a steep hillside with a beautiful view across the valley. The original house was destroyed by fire and its replacement was designed to hug the cliff, built on several levels so as to be a part of the surroundings. Into crevices, nooks, and crannies had been tucked all sorts of plants creating a constant flow of plants both with and without flowers. Dr. Bob Hamilton's garden was a seed lover's haven. He collects seed from all over the world, particularly from Africa. These he starts in a greenhouse before moving to an appropriate place. Many of these plants we will never encounter again. The third garden was that of Prof. and Mrs. Lewis at Sandy Bay. Unfortunately a weather change curtailed a study of his interesting plant collection, causing short races out to the garden between showers. The final stop was at a local winery. Our host, Julian Alcorso, told how he had selected this particular piece of ground to grow grapes and make wine. We had to discover the beautiful view over the river by ourselves as we admired the grassy landscaped tiers leading down to the water's edge.

On our way to Brush Mill on Monday we stopped several times to take pictures of Eaglehawk Neck, the Blow Hole, Tasman's Arch, and the Devil's Kitchen. We had a lot of fun with the names of the holiday cottages in "Doo Town" where all the cottages have "Doo" in their names. Bush Mill is a village as it would have been in earlier times with a steam-powered sawmill, a working blacksmithy, and cabins.

Port Arthur which had been a convict settlement has been undergoing restoration since 1979. Some of the settlement had been burned by the convicts and some by bush fires, but it was still possible to get a fair picture of their lives by studying the various buildings.

Tuesday dawned fair and with a bright sun, a perfect day to visit Robin and David Jackson. Since they entertained us for lunch, we were able to have a leisurely walk through the rows of seedlings as well as those cultivars which are available. It was a joy to walk up and down the rows spotting some of the ones in my garden. With another stop to make we climbed on the bus and headed for our "mystery stop" which turned out to be a wildlife park. There were half tame wallabies, a wombat, cockatoos, and a ringtailed and a golden possum, as well as a joey that Kathy Andersen and Naomi Liggett carried around wrapped in a blanket.

That evening we were guests in the homes of the Hobart Horticultural Society members. How they managed to match each of us with their members will remain a mystery but everyone insisted "our dinner was the best." Undoubtedly this is due to the delightful people in Hobart and having a common interest in gardening. Perhaps the surprise of the evening went to Mildred, because she had a birthday cake on her birthday, courtesy of Karen Stonach. It was chocolate.

Our last day in Hobart was spent visiting both of Harold Cross' plantings. Harold labored under two handicaps other than the convention; he was in the process of moving all of his stock closer to town, and all of his

famous doubles elected not to open. However there were some fine pinks and whites waiting to be seen. Harold recently wrote that he had dug some 30,000 bulbs and had another 20,000 or so left to move. The final stop that day was at Rod Barwich's Glenbrook Farm. Rod, a study in perpetual motion, whisked us from planting to planting showing us his seedlings, many in the minor divisions, and a lot of miniatures. He grows many other plants from seed, and it was easy to drop behind the tour so that we could look at these unusual plants all in pots and interspersed with pots of daffodil seedlings.

The Farewell Dinner was held at the Ball and Chain Restaurant, Salamanca Place. We were entertained by a quartet from the University, one of whom was Harold's daughter, singing songs from the 13th century to the 20th century, ending with a song fest of Australian songs and we all joined in the singing.

The morning of September 15 we said goodbye to those who had to return home, leaving nine of us from the States, and the David Vance family from New Zealand. We met our new driver, Robert Evans, who is a neighbor of David Jackson and the owner of the coach line. Our luggage was loaded and we took off for Nancy Parson's farm to see the sheep shearing. As we drove up, the dogs were busy herding sheep into holding pens. In the sheep shed we watched as the dogs cleverly steered the sheep into the proper pen as their turn came. As the sheep lost their warm coats, we saw how the fleece was trimmed, graded, then packed by a baling machine, and stenciled with the owner's name, the type and grade of wool. We were invited to see Nancy's beautiful garden with its wide variety of flowering plants and into the house for morning tea. Robert learned his first lesson on the how hard it is to get us to leave, as he tried to maintain some sort of schedule.

We drove along the Tarraleah Penstocks, a project that carries water through enormous pipes up and down steep mountains by gravity to a power station. Robert stopped so we could take pictures of the station as we tried to understand how gravity could move that amount of water to make electricity. We certainly appreciate the end result of nice hot water for showers, electric blankets, and warm bathroom floors. We saw where the workers lived and were told they and their homes moved when one project was finished and another one started. There will be six power stations in the system when it is complete.

Our lunch stop was the St. Joseph's Church in Bronte Park. The ladies served a delicious meal, and we felt badly when we couldn't do justice to it as we had stayed too long at Nancy Parson's!

We saw the Franklin River which is known all over the world for its white river rafting. Once you start out, there isn't any place to leave the river.

There is a wildlife park at Lake Claire where the kangaroos and wallabies were waiting for us to feed them when we made our afternoon stop. The wallabies aren't as aggressive as the kangaroos. We also saw wombats, Tasmanian devils, cockatoos, an emu, and ring-tail and yellow

opossums. We were in a very thick forest with miles and miles of steep valleys, where the road curves up one side of the mountain and then down again. Dr. Bender wondered how many switchbacks we made. All of us enjoyed the magnificence of the trees everywhere which are made even more beautiful by the showy yellow acacias.

As we neared Queenstown we could see the spectacular, bare mountains tinged with rainbow colors which surround the town. The trees had been cut to fire the furnaces of the smelters, and the sulphur fumes uniting with water in the air to form sulphuric acid killed all the remaining vegetation on the slopes. We stopped to stretch our legs, fill up with petrol, and quench our thirst. After a short tour of the town and the smelter, we headed to Strahan down a road which we were told had 100 hairpin curves. We were exhausted when we got to Strahan. It was almost dark when we arrived. We were very tired and after being assigned rooms and getting our luggage, we met for a late dinner. There was a lively discussion about the merits of having a separate intermediate classification for daffodils. We didn't settle anything; it just gave us a chance to state our views on the subject.

In the morning we could see that our motel was perched on a hill overlooking Macquarie Harbor. It was a nice sunshiny day and after breakfast we set out for a cruise on the *Gordon Express*. The water was calm, but we had a feeling the Captain would have preferred a little rough water just to make the ride more exciting. He kept us informed of all the landmarks one of which was Sarah's Island, now named Settlement Island. It was a prison for the banishment and punishment of the most hardened convicts at Port Arthur. They cut huge Huon pines, hauled the logs, sawed them, and built twenty ships for the government before the island was abandoned. It was amazing to see the color of the Gordon River—it was so dark that it looked like ink. The shadows of the trees on the water made beautiful pictures. The forest is so thick it is almost impossible for a human to penetrate. The captain had to throttle down his engine to leave no wake. For years boats caused so much movement in the water that the soil was washed from the roots of the trees. They appear to be growing in the river itself. We went through Hell's Gate which is the entrance to Macquarie Harbor and so named because of the fierce tidal rips that pour through the narrow opening. There is a little lighthouse on a rocky island to warn ships of the danger. On the boat trip some of us bought hot dogs which were called "Dinkum Dogs."

In this vicinity there has developed a salmon raising industry. They are raised in wire pens in the water. Fresh fish on the menu is popular in New Zealand and Australia as it is in the States and the people there resent the exporting of the fish, thereby raising their price and reducing availability at home. One problem the fish farmers experienced is the raiding of their pens by seals and other carnivores.

According to our schedule we were supposed to return to Queenstown to tour the mines and smelter, but we begged off. We were not anxious to



make the difficult and tiring drive again. Before returning to the motel some of us ordered a "counter lunch," and when the young chef heard two Americans were there, he came out of the kitchen to talk to us. This was his first day on the job. He had come from Devonport and wanted us to be sure to tour the north coast to see the beauty of that part of Tasmania.

Wells and Dr. Bender had been watching a seaplane taking off and landing at the harbor and Wells asked me (Mildred) if I would go along if a flight could be arranged. Always willing to try something new we went down to ask about a flight. Marge Vance joined us as did Lane Adams and his mother to see us take off. Wells asked Lane if he would go with us, and when Leitha said he could we hurriedly loaded on board as the sun was getting low in the sky and we wanted to take pictures. We flew over much of the same territory that we had seen during the morning cruise as well as flying over Queenstown and seeing the junction of the Franklin and Gordon Rivers. The pilot set the plane down in the Gordon, offering us a chance to deplane, but we declined. All in all we felt it had been a fascinating day. That evening we had a party to celebrate Lane's 12th birthday, complete with birthday cake and candles and the singing of "happy birthday." The only gifts we could find in Strahan were film for the camera he received for his birthday, so he was well supplied for a few days. We sat around the lounge and watched Lane play pool, relaxing, as we knew this was the last evening the Adams family would be with us.

In the morning we visited the mining museum in Zeehan. It contains minerals and gems from all over the world and tells about the discoveries of the mining fields. The history of Zeehan is similar to the mining towns in our country especially Virginia City, Nevada. In the heyday of Zeehan there were 10,000 people, 59 mines, 11 railroads, 26 pubs and the largest legitimate theater in all of Australia. Now very little is left.

Throughout this area we saw plots of trees from which woodchips were made. The use and sale of woodchips to Japan is a big business. In looking to the future, however, clear cutting of the gum trees is being practiced and faster growing pines are planted to replace the gum. The pines are planted quite close together and kept pruned to save space and make the trees grow straight.

That afternoon we drove to Ulverstone to attend the Ulverstone Show. We found it equal in quality to the Hobart Show although smaller. We were impressed to see that Dimity, a Jackson introduction, was judged best intermediate and Sundial the Best Miniature. Sarn, a lovely 2 W-P, and Sea Dream x Fiddledee, a 3 W-W, were on the prize table shown by Glenbrook. Broadfields had a number of winners with James Radcliffe having the Grand Champion. That evening David, Leith, and Lane left for Christchurch, where work and school beckoned. We saw Spud Brogden one last time as he also was returning to New Zealand. We missed all of them as it was a pleasure to have their company.

We checked in at the motel in Burnie, and later there was a welcoming dinner hosted by the Horticultural Society. Dr. Michael Temple-Smith



served as master of ceremonies. Sunday morning was free and after lunch Don Broadfield came to escort us to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffery Temple-Smith in Ulverstone to see their garden. There were some interesting tropical flowers blooming as well as daffodils. Imagine seeing a beautifully landscaped garden full of prize winning daffodils as well as jasmine, azaleas, rhododendrons, primroses, freesias, and other exotics all blooming at the same time! Lettie said she didn't think it was fair for them to have a lemon tree and tulips blooming at the same time. Mr. Broadfield then took us to his home. He had large rhododendrons in the front and daffodils in the backyard. Lady Diana, a fine 2 W-W, is his pride and joy. We can't wait until the stock is large enough so that he can sell bulbs. Needless to say, he had many more exciting seedlings coming. We had afternoon tea with the Broadfields, then it was on to their son's garden. Craig and his wife are also daffodil fanciers with a hillside full of daffodils as well as more Lady Diana.

Monday morning Geoff and Wendy Temple-Smith came to be our guides for the day. (Some of us wanted to cash travelers' checks and since the banks were not open until ten, Geoff contacted his son-in-law, and made arrangements to get in early. We just tapped on the door three times, were admitted, cashed our checks, and were on our way. We appreciated this special privilege.) The Lapoinja Rhododendron Gardens was our first stop. The owners, Bob and Evelyn Malone, began preparing for his retirement by buying the property about ten years ago, and began to landscape it. They planted rhodies, azaleas, and other plants with paths along the hillside for viewing the attractive garden and nursery. Unfortunately it was too early to see many blooms.

Burnie is noted for its paper and pulp mills. For years the waste was dumped into the ocean and the water became discolored and polluted. That is changing. The water is becoming clear again so that the coast drive was very pleasant. In some places plants with their attractive blooms have been set out along the highway. Due to the uncertainty of the weather our picnic turned out to be lunch in the Shannondoah Cottage, a tearoom with good food, special sweets, and a room full of handmade crafts. A most enjoyable stop.

The little coastal town of Stanley lies at the foot of The Nut, a huge rock formation which is an impressive volcanic plug left standing and exposed when the surrounding area became eroded. Most of our group took the chair lift to the top and four of us wandered through the craft shops and the streets to see the historical buildings. Geoff obtained permission for us to enter the Highfield Historic Site to see the buildings which the convicts erected in 1830-40, and are still in good condition. Those that had been destroyed were being rebuilt. condition. Those that had been destroyed were being rebuilt.

We left Burnie the next morning and traveled down the coast to Tiagarra Aboriginal Cultural Center at Mersey Bluff. It is one of only 13 places in Tasmania where aboriginal rock carvings have been found. It is an interesting place with clear explanations of how these people lived

before the arrival of the white man. We then made our way to Devonport to the James Radcliffe gardens. He had a refrigerator filled with superior specimen daffodils, as well as a huge wisteria, broad beans, and berry bushes in wire cages to thwart the birds. Every inch of ground was put to good use. We were invited indoors to sample Mr. Radcliff's berry wine. It was dry and flavorful—a nice way to end a delightful visit.

Our lunch was scheduled at their son Jamie's home in Lower Barrington, so Robert once again had the job of getting us on our way. We drove through some of the best land on the island where fresh vegetables are grown for market. We saw patches of broccoli that had gone to seed which were being enjoyed by a flock of sheep. After lunch we were anxious to see the daffodils. And did we see some! Kay Radcliffe was just beginning to grow miniatures, and Alice Wray offered to help with the collection. Jamie raises vegetable crops, and having just planted, he was hoping for rain. An unusual crop is opium poppies for medicinal purposes, which is done under very strict government supervision. Shortly after our arrival at the hotel we heard fire works celebrating the 1,000 run of the ferry, *Abel Tasman*, that carries cars and passengers between Devonport and Melbourne.

Wednesday we went to Mole Creek Wildlife Park. We wondered around looking at the birds and animals. We saw koala bears, kangeroos, wallabies, exotic parrots, kookaburras and many others. A guide came out to feed the Tasmanian Devil, a female, who appeared with two large babies clinging to her back. They were almost too big for her to carry. Later we had lunch at the Cattlemen's Drop Inn. This good lunch featured the typical Australian billy tea and damper as well as other local fare served under an open shed.

Cradle Mountain was our Thursday destination. The way led along the Forth River where we saw a large area damaged by a bush fire. Some of these fires have been used by the Aborigines to drive animals into areas where they could be more easily hunted, but other fires were started by carelessness or lightning. Eucalyptus being so full of oily sap burns easily and quickly. Lunch was at Cradle Mountain Lodge while some trees were being cleared from the road that was still under construction. Cradle Mountain was quite impressive, but it was too dark for good pictures.

Friday's agenda called for a tour of the Waverly Woolen Mills. When our tour started it seemed as if it was a continuation of our visit to Nancy Parson. The bales were opened, the wool washed, dried, dyed, spun, and either knitted or woven into different types of wearing apparel. On our way back to the hotel we had a short tour of the city and then it was time for Robert, our patient and always helpful driver, to go home. He said it would only take him two and a half hours to get back. We could not believe Hobart and Launceston were only 123 miles apart. It took us a week and a half to cover that distance. We hated to see him go as he had become part of our lives and was helpful and pleasant all of the time.

The Launceston Show was quite large and of a quality equal to

previous shows. An old favorite Peggy Low was judged best 5 W-Y, a Broadfields entry, and a superb cyclamineus was the best miniature, shown by Mike Temple-Smith. Rod Barwich had a striking seedling with two blooms *rupicola* × *cyclamineus*, which he classified as 12 Y-Y. He maintains that multiple-bloomed 6's should be in class 12.

That evening the 150th birthday of the Launceston Horticultural Society was celebrated at Albert hall. At the official opening the Governor, Sir Phillip Bennet, was introduced. The history of the society was given. A group of actors and actresses in period costumes handed out flowers to all in attendance. Broadfields Daffodils had the Grand Champion and Jacksons won the 150th Launceston Daffodil Championship Trophy, with Broadfields taking second place.

Our hotel was close to the hall and park where two marquees held all types of nursery stock making a very pleasant walk back to the hotel. There were family activities all day long at the hall—videos, demonstrations, a children's hat parade, a style show, and food. In the evening we were guests at a farewell dinner at the hall. All of the people who had a part in making our tour so pleasant came to say goodbye. We appreciated everything that had been done for us, and hope to see everyone again.

In the morning Harold Cross was busy seeing that we made it to the airport in time for our flights. Wells and Dr. Bender left around six; Jim, Naomi and Mildred left about nine; Alice Wray, Lettie and Marge took off around noon. Alice Wray was busy promoting miniatures, Naomi and Marge were advertising Columbus in 1992, and all of us were hoping we could have an international convention in the States so all our overseas friends could visit us.

## Memorial Contributions

<b>Murray Evans</b> .....	Central Ohio Daffodil Society
	Cecile Spitz
	Delia Bankhead
	Indiana Daffodil Society
	Wells Knierim
	Mrs. Elisha Hanson
	Mrs. Paul Gripshover
	Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Driver
	Mrs. James K. Kerr
	Mrs. W. L. Wiley
<b>Raymond Lewis</b> .....	Delia Bankhead
	Wells Knierim
<b>Mrs. C. W. Schmalstig</b> .....	Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society
	Indiana Daffodil Society
<b>Mrs. Grant Mitsch</b> .....	Indiana Daffodil Society
<b>Mrs. Wells Knierim</b> .....	Mrs. Cecil Spitz

## THE LITTLE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

JACK S. ROMINE, *Walnut Creek, California*

This is a reminiscence not about a fish but about a miniature daffodil seedling that grew to maturity in three years, displayed a bloom to make the heart leap up, then was lost because of carelessness.

All hybridizers can recall having lost a choice seedling to circumstances beyond their control. Here in California we still mourn the passing of Bill Roesse's pure white cyclamineus hybrid that was once unanimous choice for Best of Show, of Sid DuBose's triandrus hybrid with four perfect blooms (a winner at the convention in Newport Beach), of Nancy Wilson's triandrus selection with eight blooms (one parent of Sid's Division 5 seedling). What really hurts is to be responsible for your own misery.

The story unfolds this way. Twelve years ago I crossed *bulbocodium obesus* with Chemawa (2 Y-O) and harvested three seeds. When these bloomed, all were yellow and all exhibited round *bulbocodium*-type cups, but one had a deep green throat and better symmetry of parts than the other two. After it won best miniature in show several times, I registered it as Little Soldier. For several years I crossed it with standards until I learned that the *bulbocodium* characteristics quickly disappeared. Then I made, or thought I made, this cross: Little Soldier  $\times$  *bulbocodium tenuifolius*. Three years later the first seedling bloomed in late February. It had only two small spears of foliage yet produced a stalk four inches high bearing a tiny trumpet flower I could scarcely believe. There was no similarity to *bulbocodium*. What appeared was like a miniaturization of a quality yellow trumpet. The perianth was wide and flat, less than one inch across, while the trumpet was  $\frac{3}{8}$ " across at the mouth. Ah, I thought, a breakthrough in miniatures!

I am now certain this special seedling must have been Little Soldier selfed. That is the only way to account for the absence of *bulbocodium* characteristics and the dominance of form of the standard parent.

At digging time in July, I found three perfectly round bulbs the size of giant green peas. These I stored dry until late October, when I planted them, along with other choice miniatures, in a special gritty mix in a raised bed. Standing back to contemplate a planting job well done, I said to myself: "Well, the raccoons haven't been bothering the garden for the last month, but tomorrow I better cover this raised bed with wire screen."

Yes—the raccoons invaded that night, digging only in the corner where the three little bulbs were planted. I sifted through the soil kicked out onto the ground and I sifted spoonful by spoonful through the entire end of the raised bed but I never recovered a single bulb.

At this point, you can choose among many old adages to point the moral. Mine is "Don't put off until tomorrow what you ought to be doing today."

Anticipating that I have precipitated my readers into dreary memories



of their own such follies, I hereby conclude on a note of optimism. There are three sister seedlings large enough to bloom this spring. With its heavy wire screen and improvised barbed wire enclosure, the raised bed in which they are planted looks like a war zone.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if this time I get a miniature 1 Y-O?



The little one with my finger.

## GARDEN DAFFODIL MEMORIES

LEONE LOW, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*

Wise men say that we never forget our first loves. Even after we learn that daffodils can have faults, and what they are, the fondly remembered glow of our earliest discoveries lives on.

The first daffodils I ever grew were given to me by my neighbors in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, when I was a high school student. They handed me the still green foliage and bulbs with the advice to plant them immediately and given them lots of water. I divided them and planted them by a tree in the north half of our front yard, which henceforth did not get mowed until June. The first year there were a few scattered King Alfreds in bloom, and the next year the place had scores of yellow blooms! I was so proud.

A dozen years later I finally had a yard again, and this time confined my daffodils to the border. The garden stores gladly sold me Duke of Windsor (2 W-Y), with its abundance of bloom, Music Hall (1 W-Y), brightly colored Barrett Browning (3 W-WRR), fragrant Trevithian (7 Y-Y), and Flower Record (2 W-OOR). Most of these sturdy Dutch-grown bulbs were planted among the roses and were fertilized and watered according to the roses' schedule. The bloom and increase were fantastic.

One fall a knowledgeable clerk advised me, "Get Tresamble instead of Thalia, its so much nicer because the petals are wider and smoother." I got some of each 5 W-W to see if I agreed, and did.

Welcome, in spite of quickly burning in the hot spring sun, were 2 Y-O's Fortune and Carbineer. One memorable spring three dozen red-cupped Kilworth blooms blazed brightly across the back yard and more than made up for all the years they had so much to be modest about.

The forsythia bush had bulbs planted under it. It bloomed after the *asturiensis minimus* (10 Y-Y), but with the Ice Follies (2 W-W) and Red Emperor tulips. Usually the blue muscari bloomed in time to complete the picture. After bloom season, I battled with the bush to remove its old

wood, and leave the new, as the garden book advised. That, and all the fertilizer produced a cloud of gold in the spring. Even the prolific Ice Follies were overpowered by the forsythia's abundance, but the *minimus* stole a March on it!

Equally early was the clump of Peeping Tom (6 Y-Y) against the south wall of the house. I worried that they had been struck down in their prime the first few years that the long gold cups disappeared under a late snowfall, but the flattened stems pulled themselves back up as the snow melted, and all was as before!

Each spring morning I rushed outside to see if the new bulbs had bloomed and to see if they were prettier than the ones from past springs. Both new and old were more lovely each year!

Exceptions were the King Alfred in the new front yard and Carlton which died, and the 4 Y-O's Twink and Texas which almost always blasted, as the clerk had predicted. The Mrs. Backhouse was pale pink and insignificant.

The Mt. Hood lacked the slim waisted grace that I thought a trumpet should have, so I ordered one Empress of Ireland and six Beersheba from de Jager. The former NEVER looked like its picture for me. The next year I ordered a dozen 1 W-W Vigil and a dozen Binkie 2 Y-W, a Green Island 2 W-GWY, and a Spellbinder 1 W-Y. These didn't disappoint. Neither did the bulbs from Grant Mitsch. I thought that the clump of 3 W-WWP Audubon with its sharply defined reddish pink rim was the star of the garden. The 2 Y-W's Daydream and Bethany duly reversed, but didn't have staying power. The brightly pink of Accent, Precedent and offspring, Coral Ribbon, grew together as they increased, and caused me all sorts of grief when I tried to separate them. Grace Note, 3 W-GGY, Eminent, 3 W-GYY, and Vireo, 7 Y-GYY, opened their lovely green eyes at the end of the season, and lessened the regret at its passing.

The next, and probably inevitable step came when I went to the display garden in the park to see if the daffodils there looked anything like mine. "How does that Festivity grow so much larger than mine?" I asked the volunteer.

"Feed it lots of superphosphate and why don't you join the Daffodil Society?" she answered. I did both!

Postscript: I've since heard that Festivity should be dug every year.

These garden daffodils seem to adapt across a range of climates. Some of the increase was planted near Booneville, Arkansas. Most of the yellow perianth red and orange cupped cultivars were planted on a hot, rocky hillside and perished. The rest had the good fortune to be planted in afternoon shade. Tresamble, Ice Follies, Trevithian and Binkie multiplied many times over in the sandy soil. Mount Hood and Doctor Einstein more than held their own. Peeping Tom had bloomed abundantly and faded by the time of the late March visits. They loved their new home just as much as their old one.

Bulletin 476, Bulb Trials in North Carolina, is available from the ADS

and gives the results of growing garden daffodils and tulips in three climate zones in North Carolina. This would be of aid in making choices in comparable areas. The Wister and Wisely Trial results should also be consulted. Though we call the older, cheaper cultivars garden daffodils, newer Salome and Tahiti are available at the "garden bulb" prices. Some of John Lea's introductions have undergone the three year long test at Wisely. Capitol Hill was Highly Commended and Bunclody received an Award of Merit. Results on other Lea introductions will follow in a few weeks. Many show table blooms were garden decoration the day before.

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*Catalogues will be sent out in early March, 1989, only to purchasers of at least two bulbs in the last three years. New applicants please enclose \$1.00 with catalogue request.*

**BULLETIN BOARD**

**FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK**

Two wonderful daffodil presents arrived in my mail box just before Christmas: an advanced copy of the newly revised and updated "Daffodils to Show and Grow" so ably published by Past President Bill Ticknor and his wife, Laura Lee, and some seeds from miniature daffodils we had seen last September growing in pots in Rod Barwick's garden in Tasmania.

The beautiful bright green cover of "Daffodils to Show and Grow" keeps beckoning from the book shelf but this little book will not be put to real usage until the show season starts. At that point I carry this valued reference with me everywhere until I finish digging in the heat of summer. For \$6, the Executive Director will mail you a copy so that you, too, can be up-to-date with daffodils registered through 1988. Dr. Tom Throckmorton and his Committee have worked hard to bring us a book that lists and classifies most daffodils we are apt to see in our gardens or on the show table. This is the one book that all growers, novice as well as advanced, should own for ready reference.

The seeds, *N. nevadensis* and a small Barwick hybrid, were promptly planted. Perhaps these freshly harvested seeds will adapt readily to the northern hemisphere and will soon send up small grass-like shoots. I have

not always had good luck with species seeds so I tried to adjust the pH of the potting medium to be somewhat acid as was the medium in the Barwick pots. Unusual care was taken to protect these special pots from the mice, squirrels, and the big dog all of whom seem to delight in playing in such attractive nuisances.

Many of the species are the first daffodils to bloom in the spring. I hope that those of you who grow them successfully will consider collecting seed to share with other members of the ADS. Mark and protect a few seed pods early in the season so that the seeds are not lost on the ground later in the spring when you are busy with the standards. Make notes on your growing conditions: pH, type of soil, exposure, amount of moisture received in the summer, trees or shrubs growing nearby, low winter temperature, date of bloom, etc. Such data would help another grower who might want to try your seeds.

The ADS has received a generous gift from a long-time friend, E. A. Conrad of Prides Crossing, Massachusetts, given in honor of a special birthday celebrated by his wife, Louisa. What a fine way to remember a significant event! We thank you, Al and Louisa, for including the ADS in this celebration and trust that others will like your idea and think of us at birthday time.

The big news for March is the San Francisco Convention. I hope to see many of you there from all different areas of the United States and abroad. Conventions are a good place to see the newest daffodils and share daffodil information, to make new daffodil friends and renew old daffodil friendships. Jan Moyers has planned a terrific educational program with opportunities to learn more about many aspects of growing and hybridizing daffodils with trips to see seedlings in the garden of accomplished local hybridizers.

Bring your ideas to the Convention. I should like to learn how you think that the Society might serve you better. I should also like to hear what you might like to contribute to the Society. We are largely a Society of volunteers and are always looking for those willing to help and take on responsibilities.

KATHY ANDERSON

## CHANGE IN EXECUTIVE DIRECTORSHIP

On April 1, Mary Lou Gripshover, currently the Second Vice President of the Society, will assume the office of Executive Director replacing Leslie E. Anderson. Miss Anderson is retiring after almost six years of service. We shall long remember her cheerful smile and helpful ways as she successfully managed the affairs of the Society from her home in Hernando, Mississippi. She never balked at any request and always represented the Society in the best possible manner. We wish her well and hope to see her at many future meetings and shows.

Mrs. Gripshover will put the ADS on computer. She expects to eliminate much paperwork of the past and expand our capabilities. We all



look forward to working with her and are extremely pleased that she has agreed to become our new Executive Director. After April 1, all correspondence should be addressed to:

Mrs. Paul Gripshover  
1686 Grey Fox Trails  
Milford, OH 45150  
Tel. (513) 248-9137

## ANOTHER CHANGE

Due to the resignation of Mrs. Richard Roof as Regional Director, Southern Region, Mrs. Glenda Ross-Smith, 4101 Maloney Road, Knoxville, TN 37920, has been appointed to take her place.

## JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following schools and refreshers are scheduled for 1989. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit.

Course II—April 5, 1989, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., 524-E Alabama Avenue, Salisbury, MD 21801.

Course I—April 9, 1989, National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. Chairman: Delia Bankhead, 489 Arnon Meadow Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.

Course II—April 30, 1989, Rockford Park District Administration Building, Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, IL 61107.

Refresher—March 17, 1989, San Francisco, California. Chairman: Christine Kemp, Chairman. Please pay registration fee when registering for the convention.

Required reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

NAOMI LIGGETT, Judges & Schools Chairman

## COVER CONTEST

As revision of the new Judges' Handbook nears completion, the Committee has decided to call upon the Membership for a new cover design. The person submitting the winning design will receive a free Handbook as soon as the first issue comes off the press.

Designs for the cover (format is 5 ½" wide by 8 ½" high) should be submitted by May 15, 1989 to:

Mrs. James Liggett  
4126 Winfield Road  
Columbus, OH 43220

## THE EDITOR'S DESK

Let's hear it for the weather. There isn't a daffodil grower anywhere who can't come up with a complaint about the weather. For example, a few years ago, two weeks before the show, we had a freeze—two nights actually—that caused us to apply the fruit growers' technique of spraying the stock with water all night long, just a fine mist, you understand. Next morning we discovered all our daffodils, leaf and bud, encased in three inches of ice. It took almost all of the two weeks until show time to melt the ice, but the foliage showed little damage. We did lose about 40% of the blooms and only three bulbs.

Now, having had no winter so far this year, the deep freeze that hit Alaska has moved south. For the last week we have had very cold nights, below 20°, way below. In the heat of the day, 28° for a weekly high, the foliage has stayed frozen. Even the buds that had come out of the ground have been as stiff as a piece of porcelain, and the poor yellow crocus that was blooming appear to be bright yellow sticks stuck in the ground. No snow, no sleet, no nothing to help those foolish daffodils that misread the calendar.

We did enjoy having Shah, *obvallaris*, and February Gold on the breakfast table, but I fear that all the other early season daffodils are gone for this season, and possibly forever.

## ADDENDUM TO THE 1988 SHOW REPORT

MRS. HERMAN MCKENZIE, *Madison, Mississippi*

At the Only, Virginia, show on April 13, sponsored by the Town and Country Garden Group, 150 daffodil blooms were entered in 90 exhibits, in addition to 20 artistic exhibits, according to the chairman, Mrs. R.A. Collins. Mrs. Heathcote Kimball won the Gold with Ceylon.

Mrs. David W. Corson won the Miniature Gold with Xit, the Miniature White with Segovia, the Lavendar with a delightful quintet of Division 7 miniatures: Stafford, Clare, Flomay, Pixie's Sister, and Kidling, and the Silver with 16 blues.

Mrs. Merton Yerger won the White with her poet seedling 76-A-18, and the Purple Ribbon with five other Div. 9 seedlings, 78-F 1, C 6, 76 J 16, 77 I 2, and 75 O 1.

## COMING EVENTS

- \* April 11-12, 1989 R.H.S. Competition, Vincent Square, London
- April 15-16, 1989 Open Days, Rosewarne Experimental Horticultural Station, with Cornwall Garden Society Spring Show, Camborne, England
- \* April 22-23, 1989 Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England
- March 29-30, 1990 ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia
- \* from *Newsletter of the Daffodil Society*

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## DAFFODIL PRIMER

### CUTTING AND STORING DAFFODIL BLOOMS

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

When show time comes the exhibitor must decide when, what, and how to cut the blooms for exhibition. Cutting the blooms sounds easy, but we must consider how to cut for preservation of the plant. Virus infection is easily carried on the cutting tool.

A few days before the show it is well to walk through the garden and look for those blooms which may be at the height of perfection on show day. When blooms are open enough to ascertain the condition of the perianth segments, look at the sepals and petals; if there are bad tears, nicks, or mitten thumbs it is better to pass by without cutting. Unless the blooms are morphologically perfect they have little chance of being rewarded. A small nick or tear should not be penalized heavily; however, such an imperfection can mean the difference between a blue ribbon and no ribbon at all.

At the present time there is no restriction against trimming off an imperfection with sharp scissors, but if the cut turns brown or is visible it may mean no ribbon at all although the bloom may be perfect otherwise. Until the ADS has some rules concerning grooming practices the exhibitor is taking a chance on what the judges will do if they notice a bloom has been trimmed.

Practice will tell the exhibitor the best stage for cutting blooms depending on how long they must be kept before show day. When blooms are fully open it is best to cut them with a sharp knife at base of stem. If the stem is too long for size of bloom it can be recut when staging the bloom. It is unwise to cut so far down that the neck of the bulb is injured. It may leave open a source for infection.

Some authorities suggest snapping or pulling off the stem at its base; however, this leaves a hole at the neck of the bulb where water may collect and cause rot. It is necessary to keep in mind that a knife will carry a virus if not sterilized between cuts when going from one plant to another. Also pulling the stem will carry plant sap on fingers. Two cutting tools can be used, one soaking in a sterilizing solution while the other is in use. Rubbing alcohol or a solution of carbolic acid may be used as a soak for the knives. How much good the alcohol will do is questionable, but carbolic acid solution has been used for years by surgeons for sterilizing cutting knives. It is caustic and should be used with care.

If the show is late for the blooming season there is the problem of storing cut blooms. If left on plants sun, rain, etc., can ruin them. Once cut, and in need of storage for an extended length of time, they should be kept as cool as possible in a dark room. Side lighting may pull blooms



toward light and make a crooked stem.

A refrigerator without a blower (old manual-defrosting type) is an excellent storage unit. Those with a blower have a tendency to pull moisture from flower tissue. Blooms can be covered with plastic wrap. Blooms should be kept in water during storage. A wet bath towel placed in the bottom of the refrigerator will help supply the needed humidity.

The refrigerator should be spotlessly clean, wash inside with a solution of Clorox. A brown fungus sometimes will spot blooms if stored any length of time. It pays to practice cleanliness. Unless sterile water is used when misting blooms daily, it is better to depend on humidity evaporating from the towel beneath.

Blooms will hold for several days when stored in the refrigerator, but when placed on the show table may not last any length of time depending on the immaturity when placed in storage.

When flowers are cut in bud and stored in the refrigerator, they need to be removed a couple of days before the show, but if they are not of show quality when they open all is lost.

Often the show date is early for the season and forcing has to be considered. Blooms can be cut in soft bud, stem placed in warm water, in a warm room, and under a light. When open usually the blooms will be smaller than if allowed to open on the plant. These also may not be of show quality.

Show flowers can be protected on the plants by covering with cloth or placing a tall cardboard cone fastened to a stake and inserted over the plant for protection from sun and rain. This is especially good practice for protection of red cups which burn readily in hot sun.

Remember blooms left on the plant until mature are usually larger, and many times those with variable color changes do not mature satisfactorily if cut before mature.

In order to have some blooms for the show it is wise to grow cultivars for early, midseason and late bloom.

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## THE FLY AND I

PEGGY MACNEALE, Cincinnati, Ohio

The month of May finds me in the garden for a large part of almost every day. I work to finish my records of daffodil bloom, plant the tomatoes, sow the beans and marigolds, and watch for warblers. My binoculars hang on a convenient limb of the cherry tree as I go about these happy chores, ears alert for songs of a Nashville or Blackburnian migrant. But, there is also another "song" for which I listen: the whine of the FLY.

In developing my monoculture of daffodils it seems that I issued an open invitation to *Lampetia equestris*. All unbeknownst to this innocent daffophile some infested bulbs were planted, and the flies began to proliferate. It was about ten years ago when I noticed that one area of the back bed was almost devoid of flowers. I blamed it on the fact that the trees had grown bigger, so there was more shade, and probably more root competition. The next year a lot of my pinks in another area had just disappeared, but it wasn't until the following spring that the cause of the problem dawned on me.

On a lovely May day I first heard that distinctive whine, and saw a fly with a fuzzy tan torso hovering over the daffodil foliage. It was a horrifying discovery, and I reacted by snatching off a sneaker and smashing the invader. Now that I was alerted, the investigation began—more whines and increasing dismay. My garden was a-buzz with flies! I had no butterfly net, but I had a spray can of wasp and hornet killer, and that Ortho product has become my chief weapon. Over 70 flies bit the dust that first year, and another 70-odd the following season. I am ruthless in my pursuit, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to zap a pair in their nuptial bliss.

After a few years some facts became obvious. In my garden the fly emerges around the end of the first week of May, depending on the weather. Perhaps a few are active earlier out front where the south-facing wall brings both flowers and insects out a week sooner than in other parts of the yard. The first days after I notice them, they are frantic and very hard to hit. They seek the sunny areas, and as the day warms up you can spot them enjoying the heat of stones or bricks along the path. They are very skittish, however, and buzz off if a shadow falls across them. They don't necessarily light on daffodil foliage at this point. I have even found them attracted to certain flowers, so I assume they do some feeding. Above all, they are seeking a mate, and as they pair up, the whines and buzzes increase in ferocity. They are so preoccupied that you have an excellent chance to do them in. In any case, the action after mating is much more deliberate. The female fly cruises slowly over the daffodil foliage. Some of it may be limp by now, lying supine before the rapist. Once she has selected her target and crawls down the leaf, you can press that spray can nozzle with fatal effect. I rarely see any damage to daffodil

leaves from the rather oily spray. Sometimes more tender plants, such as columbine which grows like weeds among my daffs, suffers a few browned stems. By the first of June the fly activity has decreased to near zero.

In addition to my Ortho control, I take precautions when planting new bulbs. An article by Ted Snazelle in the *ADS Journal*, Dec. 1982, gives specific directions for using Dursban both as a dip for bulbs on planting and for a soil and foliage spray in the spring. In the same *Journal* issue, on p. 123, a short paragraph reports the success that Brian Duncan and Bill Roese have had in using Cygon E2. I have had a decreasing number of flies each year since the first efforts of control, but the 1987 fly incidence was still too high—about 20—which means there were at least 20 daffodil mortalities, and some of these were expensive bulbs. So, the fly and I are still at war.



The Fly

## THE ADS SLIDE LIBRARY

JOCELYN TURNER, *West Kingston, Rhode Island*

The American Daffodil Society is most fortunate in having so many excellent photographers in its membership. Their contributions to the Slide Library provide members and their guests with interesting programs on all phases of daffodil growing and exhibiting.

With the many new cultivars introduced by our outstanding hybridizers each year, it is desirable to continuously update our slide sets. The most requested program is the *Primer* followed by *Landscaping with Daffodils*. As there are so many various aspects of landscaping with daffodils more than one set would be most beneficial to our growers and those who may be contemplating landscaping with daffodils.

A number of members have inquired about the possibility of including in our library specific sets of the various divisions. To date, there are only programs on Poeticus (Division 9) and Species and Wild Forms (Division 10). If any growers who have a specific interest in divisions other than the two mentioned and have slides they would like to contribute, informative programs could be compiled for the Slide Library. Reverse bi-colors always generate a great deal of interest at ADS shows, not only from exhibitors competing for the Maroon Ribbon, but from the public who visits the shows. The hybridizers' noteworthy achievements with their introductions of reverse bi-colors could make an interesting addition to our Slide Library.

It is necessary, if the Chairman is to fulfill the requirements as specified in the Board Manual, for those requesting slides to observe the following rules:

1. Inform the Chairman a minimum of two weeks prior to the date the program is to be given.
2. Should the program requested not be available, it is advisable to list a second choice.
3. A check for the rental fee must accompany the request.
4. Slide sets should be returned promptly to the Slide Library Chairman.

As in any endeavor, cooperation among the participants makes a working relationship much more efficient and enjoyable. I look forward to hearing from you, and helping with your requests. Programs are listed on the back of this, and all *Journals*.



## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MRS. EMILY STONE, *Ridgecrest, California*

I feel Novice Jo Ann Mercer may have been a bit too vehement in her criticism of the "Popularity Poll".

She may want an intellectual discussion of varieties, but a good share of us just would like to know what grows well in other gardens, and no matter how much a person likes a variety, if it does not grow vigorously in his garden, it is not going to be a favorite!

Mercer defined the word popular and I believe these varieties in the Poll definitely are in that category.

I, for one, do not care about the "intellectual discussion", but do enjoy seeing Stratosphere, Ceylon, Quail, Geranium, Dickcissel, Erlicheer, etc., etc., in my garden.

People do not vote mostly because they do not want to be bothered—not that they are not interested. People are "too busy" now days. One of the very sad elements of our time!

If "eight" people voted for Fragrant Rose, then it must be a good one for me to be sure and buy in a few years—when the price comes down!

I would wager no grower (hybridizer) voted in this Poll. Apparently Mercer does not know where to go to learn or be taught. Perhaps she expects the *Journal* to be all symposium—in my "novice" opinion, the *Journal* would then be pretty boring if that were so.

I am not a large grower, but at present time, I do have over 100 varieties—have lost many over the years, but find many of the ones I have are old stand-bys that delight me year after year.

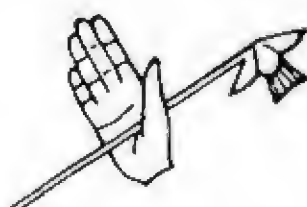


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Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher Breakfast: \$11.50 (Fri.)

Hybridizers Breakfast: \$8.50 (Sat.)

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Driving? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

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## THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



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## 1989 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

- March 4-5—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 4-5—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Descanso Garden Guild at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Miss Helen Grier, 4671 Palm Ave., Yorba Linda, CA 92686.
- March 11-12—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 11-12—Dallas, Texas. State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Botanical Arboretum. Information: Ms. Pat Smith, 3240 Townsend Drive, Dallas, TX 75229.
- March 16-17—San Francisco, California. Nation Show. The Northern California Daffodil Society at Cathedral Hill Hotel. Information: Ms. Nancy Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.
- March 25-26—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Rt. 1, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.
- March 25—Knoxville, Tennessee. East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinson, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.
- March 25-26—Conway, Arkansas. Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.
- March 25-26—Hernando, Mississippi. Southern Regional Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 25-26—Memphis, Tennessee. State Show. The Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. John H. Payne, 1008 Brownlee Rd., Memphis, TN 38116.
- March 28-29—Paducah, Kentucky. State Show. Kentucky Daffodil Society at Floral Hall, Carson Park, Joe Clifton Drive and Monroe. Information: Mrs. Richard Roof, 249 Cardinal Lane, Paducah, KY 42001.
- March 30—Oxford, Mississippi. The Oxford Garden Club at the First Presbyterian Church. Information: Mrs. Jerry Young, 904 South Lamar Blvd., Oxford, MS 38655.



- April 1-2—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina Daffodil Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Ms. Alex Hightower, 2405 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh, NC 27608.
- April 1-2—Albany, Oregon. Oregon Daffodil Society at Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S. E. Oakwood Avenue. Information: Ms. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.
- April 1-2—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. Fred W. Kittler, Lobolly Farm, Box 40, Ware Neck, VA 23178.
- April 1-2—Nashville, Tennessee. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Harold Stanford, Rt. 3, Box 213, Lebanon, TN 37087.
- April 1-2—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Ms. Rita W. Rawlins, P. O. Box 15, Marion, MD 21838.
- April 5—Upperville, Virginia. Upperville Garden Club at Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Ted Haberland, Route #1, Box 43 B, Upperville, VA 22176.
- April 8—Scottsburg, Indiana. Midwest Regional. Daffodil Growers South, Leota Barn, R.R. 3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Leota, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 8-9—Newport News, Virginia. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 8-9—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Frank Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146.
- April 15-16—Washington, D. C. Mid Atlantic Regional. The Washington Daffodil Society at the U. S. Botanic Garden Conservatory. Information: Mrs. Joel R. Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 15-16—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Peacock Pavillion, Cincinnati Zoo. Information: Mrs. William Beattie, 9930 Whippoorwill Lane, Mason, OH 45040.
- April 18—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 19-20—Baltimore, Maryland. The Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles St. Information: Mrs. Gray W. Salmons, 3366 Aldins Road, Churchville, MD 21028.
- April 20—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Atwood S. Moore, 5233 Brendonridge Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226.

- April 22-23—Columbus, Ohio. State Show. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Road. Information: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220 or Mr. Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringold Southern Road, Stoutsville, OH 43154.
- April 22-23—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 22-23—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.
- April 24-25—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House", Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Mrs. J. Antonio de Zalduorrndo, 13 Cliff Road, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- April 25—Princeton, New Jersey. Northeast Regional. New Jersey Daffodil Society at All Saints Church, All Saints Road. Information: Ms. Sally Worm, 47 Lower Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540 or Ms. Janet Haring, 75 Rosedale Lane, Princeton, NJ 08540.
- April 26—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Parish Hall, Christ Church, 254 East Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott, III, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830 or Mrs. John T. Haskell, 5 Canoe Trail, Darien, CT 06820.
- April 26-27—Cleveland, Ohio. The Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. Information: Mr. Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, OH 44124.
- April 28-29—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. State Show. Chambersburg Garden Club at the First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 29—Akron, Ohio. The Northwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Romig Road. Information: Mrs. Otho Boone, 340 Renier Road, Wadsworth, OH 44281.
- April 29-30—Glencoe, Illinois. Central Regional. Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Ms. Robert Kartheiser, 24220 Petite Lake Road, Lake Villa, IL 60046.
- April 29-30—Rockford, Illinois. Northern Illinois Daffodil Society and the Council of Rockford Gardeners at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd St. Information: Mrs. H. L. Mercer, 2019 Clinton St., Rockford, IL 61103.
- May 5-6—Dublin, New Hampshire. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, 24 School Street, Keene, NH 03431.



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# A FRESH APPROACH TO THE MINIATURE QUESTION

DELIA BANKHEAD, *Great Falls, Virginia*

Since the first ADS Approved Miniature List was published some twenty-five years ago, a vast mystique has evolved on the subject of miniature daffodils and their definition. Until recently, a cultivar had to 'pass' a myriad of tests, including commercial and other availability, before becoming initiated into the inner circle of The List. With this system, it took years for cultivars to make it. The requirements became so elaborate it almost seemed as though the idea was to prevent new cultivars from 'becoming' miniatures.

When these rules were voted out over a year ago, the new rules approved by the ADS Board were perhaps a little too vague, and now there is a movement to re-impose more requirements and restrictions on miniature 'candidates'.

It seems fitting at this point to restate the original aims of the ADS as published in its constitution, "...to promote and encourage wide interest in the uses and appreciation of daffodils...to encourage breeding and improvement in *all* classes of daffodils..." (italics mine).

The effect of the old rules was to deter serious hybridizers, many of whom simply stopped registering their tiny cultivars, or worse still, turned their attention to working exclusively with standards. As anyone who has tried to hybridize with miniatures knows, it is tough, mostly disappointing work, with very few rewards. Given the ADS goals, and the enthusiastic encouragement we give to breeders of standard cultivars, it seems strange indeed that we do not give even more support to those few who have the endurance to try to increase and improve miniature cultivars. The following quotation is from a hybridizers' robin letter of Roberta Watrous, doyenne of U.S. miniature breeders, "...Later, a rule was made requiring that a miniature must be available in commerce before it could be added to the list. That was when I stopped naming and registering my seedlings, as it would have probably been many years before they could again appear in shows....Further attention might be given to the best way of promoting miniature candidates into the approved list. How important is it that only those who grow a cultivar have a say, if others interested in miniatures and experienced in growing and judging them have seen them growing in another person's garden? This might call for a sort of advisory group on miniatures, not limited to the official committee. I do think that judgment... should be the guiding principle."

The breeder of a standard daffodil is bound by no such rules. He can name it or not as he pleases, can show it at will in any class for standard daffodils, where it is eligible for all ADS awards, and can retain the entire stock indefinitely (is not required to distribute bulbs to commercial or other growers). Theoretically, the entire stock of a seedling is supposed to be completely under its breeder's control at the time of registration,



though this is sometimes not the case. Some breeders want to try their seedlings in different conditions, but where and by whom should be the breeder's decision not one forced on him by a committee. Further, when every flower is registered, the RHS accepts the breeder's determination of division, size, and color code as the official classification, no matter how the flower looks elsewhere. The RHS, at least, has accepted the fact that a standard must be set, and that the breeder's is the most accurate.

Usual practice in hybridizing is to flower a seedling over several seasons, evaluating, and measuring representative blooms each year, before registering a cultivar. I believe that most breeders, whether amateur or professional, have the good sense (not to mention a care for their reputations!) not to rush to register their every small flower on first, or even third, blooming, or to declare these to be miniatures if they are not consistent with existing miniatures. Certainly no breeder would do such a thing a second time. Therefore, the breeder of the flower should initiate the 'miniature process' if its typical size is consistent with existing 'approved' miniatures, or if its size falls within a specific size criterion.

If we establish size criteria, the old argument about size variability across our wide country will be raised. I believe it has less validity where the smaller flowers are concerned; but, aside from that, some guideline must be established, and what is more pertinent to the definition of a miniature than SIZE??

Winning blue ribbons means only that the flower is better than others (if any) in its class; and, under one new proposal, miniature 'candidates' could be shown only in classes for miniature seedling candidates. (One of the chief reasons for entering a seedling in regular classes is to see if it can win over named varieties.)

If a cultivar is healthy, and grows well in other gardens, so much the better, but what does this have to do with its miniature status? Is a prolific flower more 'miniature' than a slow increaser?

Availability, commercial or otherwise, is not a valid criterion to apply to miniatures, and should be totally separated from their definition. The only meaning availability has is that others have, or can get, the cultivar. Hundreds of cultivars in the Data Bank, or the RHS list, are completely unavailable. That does not mean they do not exist, or that they will not become available in the future. They have not been removed from these lists just because they are not commercially available. If the breeder of a miniature cultivar has only a few bulbs after, say, five years, and is the only one who has it, is this a valid reason to prevent him from showing the flower? or a valid reason to remove it from an 'approved' list? (Another new proposal.)

It seems to me that the only rule the ADS has to make regarding miniature daffodils is one to establish that a new cultivar is, or is not, a miniature (and let the demand of the market take care of 'availability'). To do that, some sort of size criterion must be set, then the kind of judgment Roberta Watrous speaks of must be made by qualified miniature judges

and growers. This is not intended to deny, in any way, the value of the current ADS Approved List of Miniatures. However, the list would have much more credibility and might even be more readily accepted beyond U.S. borders, if the 'entry requirements' were more meaningful—and more straightforward. Its name could be shortened to the ADS Miniature List, approval being implicit in that title.

The following proposal is my attempt to think through the entire miniature issue with no preconceptions and a fresh perspective, and is published here to test its merit. Its aim is to recreate a simpler, more objective method of accepting new cultivars as miniatures, broaden participation in decisions regarding miniatures, improve miniature judging, and most of all, encourage more hybridizing efforts in this neglected field.

## PROPOSAL FOR MINIATURES

1. The ADS Miniature List, including all existing listings, shall be the authoritative reference on miniature daffodils. Flowers on this list, and candidates for this list, may be shown only in classes for miniature daffodils. Availability shall not be used as a criterion for inclusion on this list, and at no time shall a cultivar be removed from the list for the sole reason of unavailability.
2. Flower size, with a stem thickness, or width, in proportion to the bloom, shall be the deciding factor when determining miniature status for all new cultivars.

Two choices follow:

- (a) The size of each cultivar should be within the parameters of existing cultivars in its RHS division, or
- (b) Typical flower diameter shall not exceed 42 mm (1.5<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" approximately) except that for flowers with reflexed perianths, the profile measurement shall not exceed 42 mm (or any other agreed upon measurement).

A miniature daffodil should appear graceful, with all its parts in proportion. Delicacy and proportion shall be especially considered for scapes with multiple blooms. Stem thickness must be in proportion to the bloom(s).

(The following may horrify some traditionalists, but the system has worked well for other genera.)

When registered, the breeder shall designate whether the cultivar is a Miniature Short (MS), average stem height of 7" or less, or a Miniature Tall (MT), average stem height of 7" or more. (This would allow heights 1 to 2 to be used for miniatures in the Data Bank, but need not preclude the use of either height for standards [especially species], so long as the designations (MS) and (MT) are used immediately following the cultivar name, eliminating a need for another column in the Data Bank.) These designations would give

grows a better idea about the size of the plant, and may satisfy some who think some cultivars are "too tall" to be called miniatures.

3. New cultivars, whether named or under number, which meet the above size requirements, may be shown in any class for miniature daffodils, and shall be eligible for all ADS awards, except that only a seedling shown by the originator shall be eligible for the ADS Rose Ribbon, Larus Trophy or other award specifically for seedlings.
4. When a named new cultivar has been accepted as a miniature by the miniature judges in any three ADS shows, or has received recommendations from any five members of the Miniature Growers Group, the cultivar shall be designed an ADS Miniature, and shall be added to the Miniature List, with no further requirements to meet.

With no disrespect to any Miniature Committee, past or present, I believe we should establish a new miniature group, to which any ADS member who meets the criteria established for the group may belong. This would be a larger group of experienced growers, from whom the Miniature Chairman would be drawn, and who, as an entire body, could revise criteria IF needed. It could become the permanent forum for the exchange of information, bulbs or sources, robins, indeed all matters pertaining to miniatures. A Miniature Newsletter could emerge, with international circulation and contributors. Such a group could also develop a propagating program to preserve and increase scarce cultivars. A membership fee could help underwrite expenses. To those who may object that such a group may be 'too cumbersome', its purpose as a group would not be to 'pass' on each miniature cultivar, but to move forward on many aspects of miniatures. With this in mind, I further propose:

5. The Miniature Chairman shall be selected from a group of experienced growers, to be known as the Miniature Growers' Group. The chairman shall be responsible for collecting and recording data received on new miniatures and for the timely publication of all additions to the ADS Miniature List in the *Journal*.
6. Any ADS member who has grown at least fifty miniature cultivars

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and/or species for a minimum of seven years is eligible to join the Miniature Growers Group. Members shall apply to their Regional Vice President, or a designate, who shall verify applications before forwarding them to the President and Executive Director. Membership shall be updated at least every three years, and members shall carry the designation (MG) in the ADS roster.

7. All current ADS Accredited Judges who are also Miniature Growers shall be designated a qualified Miniature Judge (AJ+M) or (AJ, AJM) in the judges roster. (A fourth, optional, judging course for miniatures could be created for future accreditation and/or refreshers.) At least one AJ+M must be on any panel of judges assigned to judge miniature classes in any ADS show. (When the number of AJ+M judges grows, this requirement can be increased to two.) As well as solving some problems for show chairmen, this would also help raise the standard of miniature judging in all our shows.

Let's have done with obfuscating, regressive, and meaningless rules, and open up the world of miniature daffodils for more people to enjoy!

## MURRAY EVANS

1912-1988

Murray Evans, daffodil hybridizer and grower, died at his home in Corbett, Oregon, on November 8, 1988. He succumbed after a five year bout with cancer, which wracked his body but never conquered his spirit. He will truly be missed by those who knew him including many in the daffodil world.

Murray was born on Christmas Day, 1912, in Corbett, Oregon. He spent his entire life in Corbett except for four years in World War II when he served in the Army as a machinist in Oklahoma. His future wife, Estella Davis, also grew up in Corbett and he married her in 1934 in the middle of the Depression. One of his first jobs was working in the family daffodil bulb business for his grandfather and uncles. Stella and Murray dug volunteer bulbs in preparation for starting their own business, and by the time Murray went into the Army they had three acres of their own bulbs.

Following the war, the Evans bought their farm and began to build their new house. However, times were difficult financially for the bulb and cut flower markets. The bulb market was depressed because the embargo on Dutch bulbs was lifted after the War and Dutch bulbs cost much less. The Evans then sold timber from the part of their property not under cultivation.

At this time Murray had an offer to attend, under a VA program, a nurseryman's school at night. This school changed the direction of the rest of his life. As part of the school program, a trip was made to Grant



Mitsch's bulb farm in Canby. Murray became interested in hybridizing and was encouraged in this by Grant Mitsch who generously gave advice.

From Grant Mitsch he also obtained some bulbs and unbloomed seedlings. From these and commercial bulbs Murray started his own hybridizing, and soon joined the newly formed American Daffodil Society. Through the society, he met Bill Pannill and Harry Tuggle, who began to send their seeds to Murray to grow in the favorable Oregon climate. With time the relationship grew and both men were frequent visitors to the farm on Mannthey Road. As Murray's own hybrids bloomed and their merit became apparent, Bill and Harry both encouraged Murray to offer his bulbs for sale to the daffodil community at large.



Murray Evans with his daffodils.

Though the Evans were creating beautiful daffodils for the future, these years were lean financially and Stella had to work for a while at the local supermarket to augment the family income. Conditions began to slowly improve as Murray's seedlings received increased world-wide attention, and soon Murray concentrated on selling only his own and Bill Pannill's hybrids.

By 1975, Murray retired (at least from his other jobs) at age 62 and concentrated on his daffodil hybridizing which, by then, was thriving. One of his first successes was Celilo, a 1 W-W, named after a falls on the Columbia River now submerged behind a dam. Many of the well-known Evans' hybrids are named after Oregon localities, such as Wahkeena and Oneonta which are two falls in the Columbia Gorge just a few miles from the Evans' home.

Cancer struck Murray in 1983. He had several operations, but a year and a half ago it returned and spread through his body quickly. Though often tired he remained cheerful and outgoing until he died.

The American Daffodil Society and many of its members brought warmth and praise to Murray and Stella Evans' lives over the last fifteen years. At the 1984 ADS Convention in Portland, Murray and Grant Mitsch were honored for their outstanding work in creating daffodil hybrids. At that convention, Murray and Stella were presented with a framed painting by Gene Bauer of some of the best of Murray's hybrids

and the spaces between filled with the names of others. Since then, the painting has been proudly displayed in the Evans' living room.

Every spring has brought a procession of visitors from near and far to Corbett. Father Athanasius Buchholz from nearby Mount Angel Abbey was a very good friend. Bill Pannill and his wife Kit have visited regularly. Visitors have also come from Australia, Tasmania, England, Ireland, and Holland as well as all over the USA.

Murray is survived by his wife, Estella, a sister, Katherine Rix of Portland, and a brother, Everett Evans of Portland. A nephew, Ronald Evans, with his wife Sandra, and a niece, Diane Tribe, and her husband Bill, are carrying on the daffodil business. All live near the Evans' farm in Corbett.

On a personal note, I had only known Murray for four years, but had really enjoyed walking through his fields and talking to him about daffodils, how he named them, and other subjects that came to mind. He was always cheerful, even when he talked about his health. His view of life, I think, is most clearly reflected in the following excerpt from his journal, which included commentary on business, weather, and, of course, daffodils. The excerpt is from 1959.

"While I never really relished growing older, the prospects of viewing our new seedlings, plus a number of normal varieties to date, almost makes one feel he is being re-born rather than growing a year older. How wonderful it would be if everyone had as much to look forward to with each passing year."

## WHERE CAN I FIND . . .

MRS. NANCY NORRIS

*405 Davis Court #107, San Francisco, California 94111*

*(from a letter to Leslie Anderson)*

My brother, Dr. Charles Phillips of Frederick, Maryland, crossed and registered three varieties of narcissus bulbs which I am trying to locate.

Charlie died in May of '87. He had these and many other varieties planted in his garden, but during a year and a half of disability the labels had become so worn as to be useless. After his death some of his friends dug the bulbs and planted them in a memorial garden they made for him, but without anything labelled.

I would like to get about six bulbs of each of these three varieties so that they could be planted in the garden and clearly identified as the ones he developed. The three varieties are Ruth Haller, 5 Y-Y, Toots, 2 Y-R, and Charlie's Aunt, 2 Y-R.

Elise Havens of Hubbard, Oregon, has been helpful in my search and suggested that you might be also.

Ruth Haller was named for a dear friend who was active in the

Frederick garden clubs. She now lives in San Diego and has also been very helpful. That variety has won prizes in shows, and I have now been able to locate a source in Ireland, so I'll have those bulbs this fall.

I used to have some of the Toots bulbs as that one was named for me. However, I have had such poor luck trying to grow them in pots on a shady balcony that I gave what I had, or Charlie himself did, to two of my sons who have them planted, one in South Carolina and the other in Virginia. The problem there is that they can't tell exactly where they were planted until they come up and bloom next year. In the meantime one of them, perhaps both of them, might move. So probably by the fall of '89 I could send some Toots to Charlie's friends in Maryland to be planted in the garden they made in memory of him. However, I'm not as confident about that variety as I am about the Ruth Haller bulbs.

Charlie's Aunt is probably gone forever unless by chance someone like you might come across someone who has it somewhere. Charlie and I had eight aunts or aunts-in-law. I think he told each and every one of them it was named for her, and in all probability gave bulbs to each. However, I never had one of those bulbs myself, and the last aunt died early this year at the age of ninety-four, and in a nursing home.

Probably both of these last two varieties are around somewhere, as Charlie gave bulbs to lots of people, and they may have shared them, too. If you could somehow pass the word around I would really appreciate it.

## ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society was erroneously reported to be held on Saturday, March 18. It will be held on Friday, March 17, 1989.

## A PLANT SALE AND A HISTORIC CELEBRATION

RUTH R. WARNER, *Nashville, Tennessee*

After twenty-five years, the Country Fair which is held every year in September at Historic Travellers' Rest in Nashville, Tennessee, took on a new look. This special one-day event, in 1988 became an 1820s style Fair open to the public. Travellers' Rest, Nashville's oldest home open to the public, is owned and operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee. It was the home of Judge John Overton, Andrew Jackson's law partner and presidential campaign manager. The clapboard and brick farmhouse, begun in 1799, was expanded in stages as the family grew and needs changed. The interpretation of the house and grounds cuts off with Overton's death in 1833.

Traditionally a fund-raiser and always a pleasant event, times changed, crowds dwindle, as does media support. It was decided that the Fair would be a free day to enhance public awareness of our educational purpose and

commitment to historical activities. Craft demonstrations include; candle-making, fireplace cooking, black powder firearms, music and dancing, shinglemaking, silk culturing, spinning, weaving, and dyeing.

Historic plants were researched for their appropriateness to the region in the early 1800s. Helpful information was obtained through research on Jackson's garden at the Hermitage and books on historic landscapes and gardens. As the plant sale was being held in the fall all annuals had to be eliminated, but bulbs, seeds, herbs, and trees were included.

The main feature of the Historic Plant Booth were the bulbs obtained from the Daffodil Mart. Kitty Frank, was most helpful in advising on appropriate bulbs and offered *biflorus* from her own garden. We purchased 150 bulbs, 50 each of *Avalanche*, *obvallaris* and *odorus plenus*. These were bagged by variety, three in a plain white paper bag stamped in blue with the Travellers' Rest label and logo and the bulb name written in *Italic script*. The bags sold for \$3.75 and were all gone by mid-afternoon. The Heaths provided color pictures of the bulbs which were displayed with a short history and planting instructions.

Seeds came from the new Jefferson Plant Center in Charlottesville, Virginia. Other seeds were collected from local herb gardens. Herbs sold included pots of Garden Sage, Salad Burnet, Catnip, Lemon Balm and Thyme, all hardy perennials in this area. Hanging baskets of *Rosemary prostratus* sold as lush and aromatic house-plants. Scented geraniums were popular.

In addition to the plants, seeds, and bulbs there were a small selection of trees from the area, mainly Burr Oak and Southern Magnolia.

Much information was distributed in the form of handouts with a special emphasis on the propagation of old plant varieties and seeds, designing and planting herb gardens, sources of historic plant material and drought resistant plants. The day was glorious, threatened rain moved away, over 5000 people, many of whom had never been to Travellers' Rest before, spent the day looking and listening, talking and eating, and finally, marvelling at the ascension of the world-famous Montgolfier hot-air balloon which had come all the way from France just for the Travellers' Rest Fair!

## NEWS FROM NUT SWAMP ROAD

JIM WELLS, *Red Bank, New Jersey*

In the 1986-7 *Daffodil Yearbook* of the R.H.S. was a most interesting article by Jan Dalton on the growing of daffodils in pots using a completely artificial mix. He noted that over the years he had used up all the surplus turf from his own garden, and that of a neighbour, to stack and rot for the production of a good potting medium. As both turf and neighbours were exhausted he decided to try an artificial mix. The results were excellent.

Being in more or less the same position myself, I decided to test out the idea last year. Two mixes were used. The first was a professional peat,



perlite, vermiculite mix known as Pro-Mix, readily available from most garden centers in both bags and bales. This mix is predominately peat but with the addition of a modest amount of perlite, vermiculite, and base fertilizer. The pH is adjusted to about 5.0. I used this just as it came from the bale and panned up a range of different bulbs including bulbocodiums, triandrus and jonquils. A second batch was tried in Pro-Mix plus some coarse grit, about 80% PM and 20% grit, while a third lot was grown in a mix of Michigan peat and grit, 80% peat, 20% grit. Michigan peat is a much darker, more decomposed form of peat usually called a muck peat. It comes in bags uniformly moist, while the Pro-Mix is much drier.

I am pleased to report that all bulbs in all mixes grew well and without difficulty. No problems were seen from basal-rot or any other diseases. The bulbs grew normally in every way, flowered as usual, and slowly died down. Not one bulb was lost from any of the pans.

As the bulbs were lifted and cleaned in early summer, those grown in these mixes were kept separate so that when they were planted last September the mix in which they had grown could be noted, to see if there was any difference in both the quality and quantity of blooms produced this year. As I write, many of the first tests are in flower and others budding. So far I can see no effect whatsoever upon this year's crop of flowers.

However, when the bulbs were lifted last June for cleaning and storing one effect could be seen. All the bulbs grown in the artificial mixes had maintained both their size and number but had not increased in size. Clearly the final growth of the bulbs after flowering had been less, so that, in some instances, where the bulb is not naturally a strong grower, the stock had maintained itself without much increase in either size or numbers.

Although there was no indication in any of the trials that the bulbs needed feeding, I believe the lack of increase indicate that the very small amount of base fertilizer in the mix was not sufficient to finish off the final development of the bulbs. They maintained themselves but there was no surplus.

With this encouraging result I decided to switch my total planting of just over 7000 bulbs of all types to an artificial mix this year. This was made by mixing 75% Pro-Mix with 25% coarse grit, turning well to ensure an even blend. No additives of any kind were used. As I write—January 12th 1989—everything looks fine. Growth is even with ample but not excessive foliage of a good color. Bulbs are budding or in flower in substantial numbers, and I can see no harmful effect from the use of this mix, no matter what the bulb type. *Cyclamineus* is doing splendidly, and so are all the various forms of *triandrus*. Jonquils are fine, *N. j. requienii* is coming into bloom and so are all the small ajax types. So far I can see no problem from the mix, but remembering the lack of bulb growth last year, I am beginning to lightly feed those pans which have flowered. A soluble 20-20-20 fertilizer is used at the rate of one pound of fertilizer to each gallon of water. This concentrate is then applied through a venturi attachment to the tap, (a Hozon) which dilutes the concentrate at a 1 to 16 ratio. This light

feeding will be continued every third watering until the bulbs begin to die down. In general, I am now convinced of the value of this so-called artificial mix, and unless final results indicate otherwise, this will become my standard potting mix.

Something else of interest has also occurred. After all these years I ought to know that when testing something, you must only change one item at a time. So it is my own fault that this year, in conjunction with the new mix, I decided to slack off with my previous treatment of all bulbs with a fungicide mix, dipping each bulb individually in the powder as it was planted to ensure that the root plate was covered. I argued that after nearly ten years of this treatment my stocks ought to be reasonably clean, and that, therefore, I could afford to relax and only treat those known to be troublesome. I was wrong.

Luckily, I did not eliminate the treatment entirely but maintained it on bulbs known to be subject to basal rot, and on lots of new bulbs, usually received in lots of three, I treated two and left one untreated. By this time—mid January—when all bulbs have commenced growth the effect of the change is clear. In some bulbs which I did not treat at all basal rot has reappeared and in some instances killed up to half the bulbs in the pan. A typical example is the cultivar Shrimp. I started with one bulb, but I have never been too keen on it, because it flowers only intermittently for me. Yet with care the original bulb was now 10 none of which were treated this year. A week ago, looking over the pans I noted that some bulbs were well up, while others could not be seen. Careful probing finally brought up those which had not produced leaves, and in every case the bulbs had commenced to root, had stopped growth, and were now quite soft and rotten. It was disheartening to see on the completely dead bulb a fine strong ring of new roots that had been produced initially and then just stopped as the bulb rotted away. It seemed to indicate clearly that the disease had obtained entrance to the bulb through one of the scars made by the emerging roots. I found a bulb or two which had sealed over the initial injury leaving a small layer of the root plate dead. From the repaired tissue beneath a late attempt was being made to produce new roots. But if no new growth was visible, the bulb was dead. This was not a disaster—I have lifted perhaps 25 bulbs from the total crop—but it is not as it used to be and clearly the elimination of this dip treatment is a backward step.

A second point of interest was also noted. All new bulbs, usually in groups of three, were divided, two bulbs being treated and one untreated. In every instance the treated bulbs had commenced to grow and were ahead of the untreated one. On the backward bulbs there was no sign of basal rot, yet for some reason they had not rooted out so quickly nor as strongly as the two others immediately adjacent, which had been treated. There is no clear cut reason for this, although one or two possibilities come to mind. The first and most obvious one is that if the bulb is not naturally susceptible to basal rot it may have been attacked as it began to root, and then had to repair the damage and resist the invasion before

continuing normal growth. I have not had the nerve to lift and cut up a new bulb to see if this is what happened.

A second possibility is the mechanical effect upon the absorption of water into a plant when a layer of fine powder is applied. It has been clearly demonstrated that the application of such a layer of powder—powder of any kind—clearly affects the ability of plant material, such as an unrooted cutting, to absorb water from the rooting medium in which it rests. Work done over fifty years ago showed that cuttings rooted better if the base was treated with any finely divided powder. Plain talc, powdered lime, sulphur, finely powdered clay and even flour was used all improving the results to some degree over an untreated control. It was finally suggested that the improvement in rooting could be due to the fine powder establishing a multitude of points of contact between the stem and the medium. This then ensured that water would be absorbed far more easily than if the material surrounding the cutting had been coarse, and the points of contact few. This idea has been proven many times in other areas of plant propagation and I cannot see why it should not apply to the initial root development on bulbs as well.

Laziness on my part has resulted in a modest setback, but one thing is certain: I shall revert to the full treatment next year. I have been wondering whether a light tumbling of the small bulbs in a barrel used for polishing stones might do the job, for the whole of the bulb would be lightly covered which should have an effect upon the possible incidence of botrytis. My powder mix has up till now been composed of the following: 4 parts by volume of 50% Benlate, 1 part by volume of 30% Truban, 1 part by volume of 30% Captan, and 1 part by volume of 10% Phygon. Phygon is no longer easy to obtain, so next year I shall omit it, and simply replace it with 1 part of fine talc. One last point. Where the problem of basal rot has arisen in the pans, it has been halted and apparently brought under immediate control by drenching with Subdue, an excellent systemic fungicide manufactured by Ciba-Geigy.

Hybridizing has never been one of my main concerns, for were I to produce an exceptional new plant, then I am almost certainly committed to showing, and this aspect of daffodil culture does not interest me at all. None the less, this year I am beginning to see results from a few of my early crosses and some appear to be rather good, although I know they are my “children” and therefore subject to bias.

Six years ago, John Blanchard gave me some bulbs of *N. gaditanus* and two years later I managed to persuade a few to flower. I naturally made a number of crosses when these flowers were available, and some are coming into flower for the first time, and one lot for the second. If you are not familiar with *N. gaditanus* it is an extremely diminutive member of the Jonquil section, which may, with luck, produce a small yellow flower on a three or four inch stem. The leaves are almost like thin grass, and the flower a very small single yellow jonquil type bloom with a proportionate yellow cup.



One of the first crosses I made was between *N. gaditanus* and a good form of *N. triandrus* subsp. *pallidulus* with clear yellow flowers. This is our old friend *N. triandrus concolor*, but the flower was not so deeply colored as the form *aurantiacus*. From this cross came ten seedlings, some of which bloomed for the first time last year. I liked the look of them so separated the bulbs when they were planted last September, growing them all as individuals. I now have a row of pans, each with from three to ten per pan, and most are budding.

Those of you who have grown *N. gaditanus* will know of its habit of splitting to the last infinite bulb until all specimens look rather like small brown grains of rice. To develop a bulb as large as a peanut is most unusual, which no doubt accounts for its inability to bloom. The bulbs of the hybrid are quite interesting for they display a typical mix of the two parents without either being dominant. As the original seedlings began to develop it was clear that the bulbs were both larger and grew more rapidly than might be expected. Yet the *gaditanus* tendency to split could be seen but to a moderate degree only. Last September, at the end of four years growth, most had split from quite a fair sized bulb of the previous year to a group of smaller offsets, from three to ten in number, each tending to cluster round the mother bulb in exactly the same way as a good bulb of garlic. Each 'clove' around the central bulb was quite large, with the clear appearance of *N. gaditanus* but very much larger. On the strongest bulb, nine cloves were separated leaving a somewhat depleted central bulb, and from this pan three flower scapes are now developing. So at least two of the cloves were of flowering size.

All individuals are very similar in appearance, having rather fine prostrate foliage, dark green and abundant. Much stronger than *N. gaditanus*, much lighter than *N. triandrus*. Scapes average between four and five inches, and multiple flowers. One just opening has three flowers, but I notice that one of the bulbs has a total of 12 buds arising from three bulbs. The largest bulb has a bunch of eight buds coming. This bulb clearly does not split so readily as most of the others, and so can produce more buds from each individual bulb. I am now waiting eagerly for the whole group of bulbs to open, so that the best can be selected. Overall this does seem to be quite a satisfactory cross, with the strength to grow outdoors as well as in pans, and yet not split into impossible pieces which will not flower. Other crosses still to come using *N. gaditanus* as one of the parents are *N. cantabricus* var. *clusii*, *N. jonquilla* subsp. *henriquesii*, and *N. scaberulus*, but some of these will clearly not flower till next year.

A second group just coming into flower for the third time is a cross made between *N. mesatlanticus* 'Julia Jane' and February Gold. This produced single flowers on a strong 8-10" scape. The flowers ranging in color from pale to deep yellow, were somewhat similar in form to Julia Jane but distinctly larger. They would be ideal as intermediate bulbs for outside culture, and with the increase now available, that is where they will be tried next year. The wide flaring corona would make a valuable addition to the intermediate group.



This coming spring of 1989 is going to be most interesting, for contrary to all my previous ideas, a substantial planting was made outdoor in an area of light sandy soil which had been well prepared. The main reason that prompted this was that I had too many bulbs. Something just had to go and outdoor planting was essential to relieve the congestion. Recent frosts have heaved all the labels, but I have good map made when they were planted.

Two or three interesting bulbs came my way for the first time, mostly from John Blanchard and Michael Salmon in England. *N. bulbocodium ectandrum* is an interesting small bulbocodium, medium yellow, with a 3-4" stem. The perianth is small as is the corona, but both the anthers and the style are exaggerated and protrude well beyond the edge of the corona. An interesting but not outstanding bulb. Two forms of *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *cantabricus* have really been outstanding. The first came through John Blanchard from a grower in England. Stems are 6-7" tall, and the flowers are strong, quite large, crisply white, with rather flared coronas. Very similar to this is a bulb collected by Michael Salmon under the number S.F.389. The corona on this flower measures one and a half inches or 3.5 cm across and is sturdy to the point that I feel it is bound to do well if grown outside. Clearly this is one of the best of the host of white bulbocodiums.

Quite different from the above are *N. jacetanus* and *N. jacetanus* var. *vasconicus*. These came to me from Michael Salom, and I understand that they are new collections of *N. asturiensis* forms from Northern Spain. I like them both. While generally of the type and stature of *N. asturiensis*, both are more robust with slightly broader leaves. The scapes are more stiff, 3-4" tall and hold the flowers erect and clear of the ground. The flower itself is a finely chiseled, medium yellow trumpet, with the edge of the corona deeply indented. The main difference between the two is that the var. *vasconicus* has a corona which tends to be constricted before it opens out to the frilled edge, thus giving the corona a vase shape. The bulbs appear to have stronger constitutions than the typical forms.

*N. bulbocodium* hybrids abound. I have one group which were selected as being extremely close to *N. bulbocodium* var. *nivalis* in form, but flowering at different times and in different colors, ranging from almost white through cream, to light and deep yellow. I cannot make up my mind whether this range is really worth while. The same is true for *N. obesus*. I doubt that any of them are really outstanding, yet I cannot bring myself to discard them. I wish that there was another "Miniature Nut" nearby so that we could compare notes, but New Jersey seems to be rather empty of people with interests in these areas.

Finally, the revision of Alec Gray's book on miniature daffodils is complete and in the hands of the printer. All being well it should be available about mid-June of this year. With six excellent water color plates by Michael Salmon, plus nearly 100 colored illustrations, it is hoped that the book will open up the delights of miniature daffodil culture to many more daffodil enthusiasts.

## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Concordville, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1988

*(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)*

The fall Board Meeting was held in Concordville, Pennsylvania, with 41 directors and one guest present.

**PRESIDENT:** President Andersen announced the actions by the Executive Committee since the last meeting of Board.

1. Approved the newly appointed Directors as stated.
2. Approved the Christmas Catalog that was sent out with the *September Journal*.
3. Approved the budget that was prepared by the Second Vice-President and the Finance Committee.

She reported on her trip to Tasvention in September. She said that she enjoyed the show very much and there were many well grown and outstanding cultivars in competition.

**TREASURER:** Mrs. Moore announced a change to the accounting system starting January 1989. The ADS will be computerized by January 1990. She also thanked the Bulb Auction committee and a very special "Thank You" to Handy Hatfield for their contributions in raising funds for the Society. The financial status is acceptable at the present but she will not have the bottom line until December 31. She announced increase in slide rentals fees from \$7.50 to \$15.00 for members and \$15.00 to \$20.00 for non-members. The new *Daffodils to Show and Grow* will be \$6.00.

**REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS:** Reports of the Regional Vice-Presidents from all nine regions are on file with the Secretary.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** Ms. Howe read Miss Anderson's report. The report stated that the raise in dues and the bulb auction and lottery helped the financial condition of the Society. Membership continues to grow.

**REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES: AWARDS:** Mrs. Bourne asked that show schedules be sent in as soon as possible. She stated that price for the Watrous and Quinn Medals will be \$35.00 starting with the 1989 show season. She has recommended to the Handbook Committee that we adopt a standardized format for the National Show Schedule. She has also revised the Awards section of the Handbook.

**BREEDING AND SELECTION:** Dr. Bender reported that the 1988 daffodil season was remarkable for Open Pollinated Daffodil seeds. He has received numerous correspondence on how to plant daffodil seed. Having just returned from New Zealand and Tasmania, he reported that growers from this area of the world produce blooms half again as big as the same cultivar grown here. Most of them in raised beds. Standard seeds are sown in the open; miniatures in containers. The most striking difference in the down-under shows is the competition in the seedling classes. (In Tasmania a seedling is any cultivar, whether named or under number, that has been raised by the exhibitor.) This competition demands flowers from Divisions 1-4 so consequently there is little interest in the higher numeral divisions. It was a pleasure to see Geoff Temple-Smith and Rod Barwick were making progress in the higher divisions.

**DATA BANK:** Dr. Throckmorton reported that the Data Bank had a thorough spring cleaning. The committee made 619 changes. One hundred eighty-seven new varieties were added. He thanked Mr. Burns and John Hunter from New Zealand who helped with updating the Data Bank. He also stated that the new *Daffodils to Show and Grow* was ready for publication. He thanked Mrs. Gripshover for the research on all the hybridizers.

**EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:** Mrs. Frank reported that we are fortunate in having a good supply of articles without depending on reprints although she does have a file of them for emergencies. Many of our articles come directly from overseas. Mrs. Frank hopes to have articles on miniatures, an article from one of the Robins each quarter, and wild and specie daffodils—their climates, soil conditions and where to find bulbs of them. She stated the

Board owes thanks to Wells Knierim who has again generously underwritten much of the cost of color in the *Journal*. The funds will be divided between Volumes 25 and 26, ending June 1990. She also asked RVP's to send her copies of all their newsletters.

**FINANCE:** Mrs. Moore reported that all members of the Finance Committee were at the meeting which was very productive and worth a day's additional attendance. (See Treasurer's Report.)

**INTERMEDIATE:** President Andersen read Mrs. Wilson's report. The Intermediate Committee now has seven members: Helen Grier, Dr. Snazelle, Pat Bates, Charlyne Owen, Brent Heath, Robert Spotts, and Nancy Wilson, chairman. The report stated that the first order of business would be to compile a list of intermediate daffodils suggested by hybridizers, commercial growers and hybridizers, and exhibitors. This list will not be final but will be used for examining data and as a guideline for those societies who wish to include intermediates in their schedules. (see *Journal*, Dec. 1988, page 97.)

**JUDGES AND SCHOOLS:** The Secretary read Mrs. Liggett's report. Since the April report 81 Accredited Judges have refreshed; 78 at Tyson's Corner on April 23 and 3 at School I in Rockford, Illinois. School I was held in Rockford with 16 people taking the exams. There are a total of 50 Student Judges; 36 being new this year. The report also states 68 Accredited Judges did not judge an ADS Show this year, that is almost 30%. Most judges judge one or two shows per year. The ultimate goal would be for every judge to judge at least once per year unless personal problems prevent it. She has reported a surplus of \$248.70 from the schools and refreshers. There are 233 Accredited Judges, 50 Student Judges, 3 Appointed Judges and 30 Accredited Judges Retired.

**LIBRARY:** Mrs. Owen reported that no books were checked out from the Library in a year.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Mrs. Erlandson reported the membership at 1775. About 10% of our membership reside outside the U.S.A. He and his committee have written letters to all new members welcoming them to the Society. They have also sent letters to delinquent members. Membership fluctuates, but in the long term it increases. He encouraged all of us to go out of our way to keep our members by making them feel wanted and make them feel important. Help them by answering their questions.

**MINIATURES:** See New Business.

**PHOTOGRAPHY:** Mrs. Turner stated the American Daffodil Society has 20 sets of slides incorporating 13 different topics. Most popular is the "Daffodil Primer". She stated that there has been a surplus of \$52.34 since April. After reviewing our current programs, the agenda will be to begin the up-dating all of the sets. The first to receive attention will be "Show Winners". As the "Primer" is so popular that will be next to receive a face-lift. "Novelties and Newer Varieties" and the Mitsch-Havens programs also need attention. She thanked Mrs. Link, Mrs. Gripshover, Tommy Dunn, and Wells Knierim for donations to the slide library.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Mrs. Cartwright reported that her major responsibilities have been to solicit advertisements, and to assist the Editor of the *Journal*. She announced the new prices for colored ads.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** Mr. Stettinius reported that he had not printed labels for the changes in the dues structure as he did not know the number of brochures and the cost involved in the printing. He recommended that the prices on the brochure be considered introductory prices.

**REGISTRATION:** Mrs. Anderson reported that ten hybridizers registered forty cultivars and three changes in registrations. The RHS will change their fee structure starting in 1989.

**RESEARCH, HEALTH AND CULTURE:** Mr. Wadekamper stated that no new projects have been initiated. Dr. Wilbur Anderson is completing a Nutrient Studies report from the data collected. It should be printed in the June *Journal*. He stated that he has had no report from the work of Ohio State.

**ROUND ROBINS:** Mrs. Krahmer stated that 42 ADS members are participating in the Robins of whom 13 are members of more than one Robin. She would like to see more Robins established. She stated that one new Robin is in the process of being established. The subject is 'Fragrance' and the director is Andy Moore. Information about this Robin is in the September *Journal*. She urged members to originate new Robins, especially general ones on a geographical area. She stated that a letter was sent to each member of all the Robins dealing with housekeeping matters.

**TEST GARDEN:** Mrs. Whitlock stated that there are currently 33 testers for the ADS Wister Award. Chapeau has been selected for this year as the test cultivar. Currently Festivity,



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Foxfire, and Pitta are being tested. She asked the Board for suggestions of how the Wister Award could be marketed. She suggested that Test, Trial and Display Gardens should be encouraged to grow the Wister Awards winners. She suggested that the Board consider a uniform plaque or sign recognizing the garden and the cultivar involved.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

**INTERMEDIATE COMMITTEE PROPOSALS:** Mr. Heath moved to rescind Item 2 of the Intermediate Proposal passed at the April 24, 1988 meeting and in its place substitute the following:

2. [Resolved] that the method of collecting data would begin with a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 provided to local groups by proposed Intermediate Committee. Mr. Frank, seconded. Motion carried as amended.

Mr. Heath moved that [Resolved] the method of collecting the data would begin with a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils provided to local groups by the Intermediate Committee, but shall not consider any flower as an Intermediate that has a usual perianth diameter less than 3.75 cm or more than 7 cm and together with such Division 8's that the Committee may deem appropriate. Mr. Erlandson, seconded. Motion carried as amended. Mr. Erlandson moved to publish a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils as recommended by the Intermediate Committee in the *Journal* or R.V.P. newsletter. Motion carried.

**1989 CONVENTION REPORT:** Mr. Spotts gave a report for Jan Moyers, convention chairman.

**1991 CONVENTION:** Mrs. Link invited the Society to hold its convention in 1991 in Indianapolis, Indiana. The Society gratefully accepted.

**TEST GARDEN COMMITTEE:** President Andersen appointed the following committee to evaluate the Wister Award. Mrs. Paul Gripshover, chairman, Mrs. Lawrence Whitlock, Mrs. Leslie Ager, Miss Delia Bankhead, Ms. Marilyn Howe, members.

**BYLAWS:** The Secretary read the following additional housekeeping changes to Article VI of the Bylaws. (See minutes of the April 22, 1988, meeting.)

#### NEW BUSINESS

**REGISTRATION CHAIRMAN PROPOSALS:** Mrs. Krahmer moved the following: [Resolved] that all U.S. registrations go to the Registrar before going to the RHS. Cost of registering a cultivar will be \$4.50 with a certificate, otherwise the cost will be \$2.50. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

**MINIATURE CHAIRMAN PROPOSALS:** Mrs. Mackinney, Mr. Erlandson and Mr. King moved to rescind the action taken by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in Columbus, Ohio on April 25, 1987, and in its place substitute the following:

#### DEFINITION:

A "miniature daffodil" is a named cultivar or species on the American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures. If the daffodil is not on the List it is not considered a miniature. A "miniature candidate" is either a seedling or a named cultivar believed by the exhibitor to be eligible for addition to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures once the cultivar has met the qualifications established by the American Daffodil Society.

#### GROUND RULES:

1. All ADS approved daffodil shows shall have separate classes for "miniature daffodils" and "miniature candidates" as defined above.
2. Only "miniature daffodils" as defined above are eligible for ADS miniature awards (except for the Miniature Rose Ribbon).
3. "Miniature candidates" are not eligible for best miniature in show (i.e. not yet proven to be a "miniature daffodil" as defined above).
4. "Miniature candidates", seedlings or named cultivars as defined above are eligible only for the ADS Miniature Rose Ribbon and for show ribbons in the separate classes for "miniature candidates" (see rule #1 above).
5. The following qualifications must be fulfilled before a "miniature candidate" can be added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures:
  - a. The cultivar must be named and registered.
  - b. The American Daffodil Society judges assigned to the miniature classes in approved shows shall decide whether or not a "miniature candidate" "passes" or "fails" to be of

proper size and proportion to be accepted as a "miniature daffodil". The judgment shall be made for "miniature candidate" on the show bench.

- c. The ADS judges assigned to the miniature classes shall use as their criteria the size and proportion of the "miniature candidate" in comparison to those daffodils already on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. If, in the opinion of the judges assigned to the miniature classes, the candidate compares favorably, it "passes"; if, in the opinion of the panel, the candidate is too large, not in proportion or lacks grace, it "fails". A "miniature candidate" that "fails" is not eligible for any kind of miniature ribbon or award even if it is the only entry in the "miniature candidate" classes.
- d. A "miniature candidate" must be entered in no fewer than three different ADS shows by no fewer than *three* different exhibitors over a minimum period of three years.
- e. For evaluation, the purposed "miniature candidate" bulbs shall be sent to as many growers as possible (no fewer than three) in different sections of the country. Flowers from these bulbs are to be entered in local ADS Shows to complete the qualification requirements above.

6. The Miniature Committee shall establish a means of collecting and analyzing the records of the "miniature candidates".

7. When, in the opinion of the American Daffodil Society Miniature Daffodil Committee, all the qualifications have been met and proof of qualification verified, the Miniature Committee shall add the cultivar to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, to be published in the December issue of the *ADS Journal*.

8. If, after a reasonable time (no less than *five* years after the cultivar was added to the List) the cultivar is (1) not grown by more than the originator, (2) not disseminated, distributed, nor made accessible, (3) no longer of proper size, proportion, or grace, (4) not commercially available, the Miniature Committee shall consider removing, but is not required to remove, the cultivar from the ADS Approved List of Miniatures.

Mr. Heath seconded. Mrs. Frank moved to table the motion until the next directors meeting to be held in San Francisco. Miss Bankhead, seconded. Motion to table carried.

President Andersen instructed the miniature committee to rework the motion and have copies of the motion mailed to Board of Directors four weeks prior to the directors meeting in San Francisco.

1989 BUDGET: Mr. Romine presented the 1989 Budget. Mrs. Moore moved acceptance of the 1989 Budget. Mr. Frank, seconded. Motion carried.

HANDBOOK COMMITTEE: Mr. Ezelle gave the report of the Handbook Committee. He clarified the definition to the Board on the following term: "Exhibitor".

The *exhibitor* is the individual in whose name the entry is exhibited. Any person authorized by the exhibitor may transport, place, and enter flowers on behalf of the exhibitor, whether named cultivars or seedlings. This definition applies to all ADS Approved Shows.

Mr. Ezelle moved the following changes to the rules for the ADS Challenge Class. Mr. Spotts seconded. Motion carried. (See *Journal*, December 1988, page 85.)

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROPOSALS: Mr. Stettinius moved to charge the Public Relations Committee to assemble a list of organizations that should receive copies of the *Daffodil Journal* and ways to get the *Journal* to them without expense to our budget. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

CATALOG: Mrs. Gripshover moved to stick to daffodils and not get into business. Mr. Wadekamper, seconded. Motion carried.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary



## FIRST DAFFODIL SHOW AT CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN

WILLIAM AND MARTHA KNOPIK, *St. Charles, Illinois*

On April 30-May 1, 1988, the Midwest Daffodil Society held its initial show at the Chicago Botanic Garden; Glencoe, Illinois. It was also the first Daffodil show ever held at this beautiful site. After months of planning, show time had arrived. Entries were accepted from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. As insurance against a shortage of blooms (it had been an early spring) members had resorted to refrigerating as many blooms as space allowed. Surprisingly, some cultivars (names all noted for future shows) not only seemed to have stood the procedure quite well; but when the two day show ended still looked garden fresh.

When time limitations decreed that entries be closed, there were easily 150 or more blooms that did not make it to the show table. First show jitters and inexperience had taken its toll. We all were so disappointed. We took these blooms and displayed them in the main lobby. Garden management loved the idea; but next year we will have to identify each cultivar; personnel were being besieged by visitors wanting to know "the names". The Horticulture Division of the show had 659 blooms and 545 exhibits. The Artistic Design Division had 5 classes of 4 entries each.

ADS Judges "Tag" Bourne, Naomi Liggett, and Harold McConnell judged the Horticulture Division. Garden Council of Illinois Judges Gloria Greene, Gerry Ford, and Lillian Sitek judged the Artistic Design Division. After judging was finished, the public rushed in. We need not have worried if people in the Chicagoland area would come to see a Daffodil Show. The garden keeps attendance figures and for our two day show, 12,000 people had come to see our favorite bloom!

We watched visitors begin their tour around the long rows of show tables; then retrace their steps, this time making "lists". Camera shutters clicked. The buzz of conversation filled the show area and seemed to stay at a constant level; each group entering the show, carrying on where the preceding group left off.

The Society had made a sound decision in providing culture sheets, division charts, lists of growers and/or hybridizers, miniature lists, and other pertinent Daffodil material.

After viewing the exhibits the public discovered the ADS awards table. Once again, out came the cameras and the papers and pencils. This area caused a traffic jam all during the show; just as there were constant crowds around the miniature exhibits!

Was the show a success? An unqualified yes...for many reasons. Show Chairman, Margaret Kartheiser, did an outstanding job of staging the show and overseeing the committees. The Chicago Botanic Garden went out of their way to provide assistance and advice. President Jane Meyer, checked and rechecked so no details were overlooked. Les Rakow quietly

and patiently lent his talents to whatever task needed doing. Roland Meyer and Agnes Pistolis also were kept busy doing all the many jobs that have to be done before a show opens.

To all the Society members who nurtured blooms for the show table we say thank you. Special thanks to invited exhibitors who answered our pleas, "to exhibit blooms; so Chicagoland would get to see the best daffodil show possible." Greater love hath no man/woman than to help a first show succeed. Dave Karnstedt, Libby Frey, Charles Wheatley, Doug and Jeanne Clarke, and Shirley and Russ Bruno brought prize winning blooms from afar. Our sincere thanks.

Charles Wheatley, our mentor from the start secured ADS Judges, donated daffodil bulbs and silver flatware as awards and loaned us the use of vials and blocks. Many thanks, Charles.

Our next (second) show will be a regional show; on April 29-30, 1989, in the exhibition hall of the Chicago Botanic Garden. Show Chairman Margaret Kartheiser and Society President Jane Meyer, extend a cordial invitation to come and see a beautiful show in an equally beautiful setting this spring.



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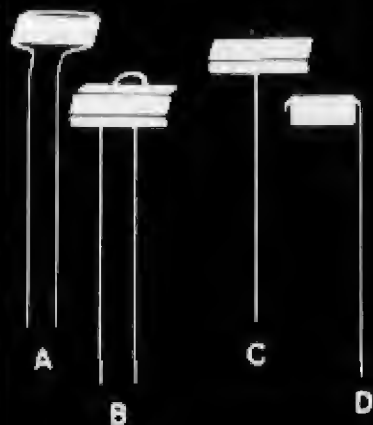
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# ARRANGING DAFFODILS

MARTHA ALLEN, *Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*(from the Yearbook of the Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Vo. VIII)*

The tender blooms of daffodils can be used in a variety of ways in arrangements—designs—to enhance and enliven your home during the season. What's more, they can be purchased as early as mid-January in flower shops and even grocery stores, making them a day brightener in the middle of winter.

All you have to remember are some simple basic elements of both daffodils and also design.

1. For starters, remember that daffodils are fairly small as flowers go. That means that you can't use huge containers or wildly modern designs. They simply don't work. The scale and size of daffodils are all wrong. They are not lilies, or protea, or anthurium. They deserve a smaller scale container and design. They also have an average maximum height of say, 15 inches, so anything taller than that has to be achieved with mechanics.
2. Daffodils are dainty. Their colors are quiet. Some of my favorites for arranging, in fact, are the mostly white or pale, pale yellow varieties. Some blooms are brilliant orange yellows and reds, but mostly daffodils are pale pink, yellow and white. I like working with one such as Cool Flame, which has a white perianth and brilliant red cup. Reverse bicolours are nice as well, giving a very different look to a piece.
3. Daffodils are fairly easy to work with. I often put a slender wire up the hollow stems and achieve a very stable, sturdy bloom for the design. They are somewhat difficult to work into wild shapes, however. These flowers tend to be either horizontal, vertical or massed. You won't often get a wild, or interesting curvature out of a stem itself, although with some simple mechanics and an orchid tube you can create curves.
4. Daffodils last a good long time (up to a week) when cut, but do need to be hardened. I cut any bloom I plan to use in a show the day before, when it's cool and not too sunny in the yard. It's best to use a knife, although I've cut many a stem with clippers and they don't seem to object too much. Put them up to their blooms in cool water, not cold, but definitely NOT tepid or warm. (This is against all the advice you'll get for hardening off other kinds of flowers, but cool water is better for daffodils.) Cut the stems in the yard as long as possible, without damaging the plant. That's because the stems often split up from the end, and must be shortened.
5. For pete's sake, cut as few of the greens as possible, since those are what the bulb needs for creating future blooms. Although you'll need a few tall green leaves to go along with your blooms, try to find other greens or use a design that doesn't need any filler green. It is always a



challenge in the early spring to find other foliage, but as a last resort one can always use something from the florist. Don't forget pine and spruce. They go very well with the soft colors and shapes of daffodils. Also don't forget houseplants. I've used daffodils with several house plants with good success, including sansevieria, papyrus and ferns.

6. I think daffodils were made for Japanese designs. They lend themselves well to the quiet, balanced, rhythmic designs of the Ikebana. Although I think that any student of Ikebana would flinch on reading my quick-western distillation of the art. The Japanese attitude toward flower arranging is that form and balance are given over to nature; a combination of plant and materials, used in a way that gives them balance and substance

while maintaining their natural form is one result of a good Ikebana. Daffodils lend themselves very well to this kind of design because they go so well with early spring forced branches, such as forsythia and quince.

7. Daffodils also work very, very well with forest and woodland motifs. Daffodils look terrific with most driftwoods, particularly ones that have been weathered gray. I used this with success at a show, combining white daffodils with a (store bought) gray branch, a little bittersweet and a black container, for a basically monochromatic design. (Black and white.) Mary Duvall had a stunning display at a later show using daffodils with water in a two-pronged clear glass container, adding pebbles and greens. It gave a clear, compelling view of blooms beside the water.
8. Here are some simple, basic design rules to remember, ones that any would-be arranger can learn, and then learn how to break. I

think they all apply to working with daffodils.

The elements of design are space, line, form, size, color, texture and pattern. The elements are the working ingredients which the arranger uses and which must be combined and organized to form a complete unit.

To have distinction, a design should also have contrast, rhythm, and balance. Some pizzaz!

Conventional designs come in three basic groups—mass, line, or massed line. A mass arrangement is just what it sounds like, a mass of color and texture with a shape, but no dominate line. A line arrangement is one with a dominant line, such as a branch, with a focal point of flowers. The massed line is one with flowers arranged along the dominate line.

It's easy to start with these simple styles:

Find a container that you like. I prefer a low, flat one since it's often easier for making designs, rather than a vertical one. Garage sales are bonanzas for containers. I've seen big, old ashtrays used beautifully in designs.

Measure both the length and height of your container. Add the two numbers, then your main line should be one and a half times that tall. Clearly, it's going to be difficult to find a daffodil that will be that tall, so choose some branch or other greenery for the tallest point. Then create a triangle in the design with the line materials. Use three points. The tall point, the secondary point which is two-thirds the height of the tall point and the low point which is half the secondary point.

(Ahem, now that you've learned those guides, forget them. Follow your instinct and your eye. Go with the heights and placement that look right to you.)

Now, fill in with your focal point, the daffodils. They can either follow the triangle of the line material, or contrast with them. Just remember that while you are busy sticking lines and forms in the container something else is being created as well—space. The spaces between each item have now become part of the design.

Now, put in your finishing touches, the filler greens, the minor focal points, etc. Whatever else you want. Remember at all times that this is a three-dimensional art form—you need to put something on the back of the design to make it look finished from all sides.

Consider always where your design is going to be placed. Something that will be on the mantle shouldn't have a focal point that's 20 inches above the top of the container. When you put the container at eye level you don't want to have to crane your neck to see the design! If the design is going on a coffee table consider how it will look to someone who might be standing next to the table looking down on it. Consider what your background looks like as well and whether the design fits into the room. I love modern, abstract designs, but I don't have a lot of space in my house for the large designs, so I content myself with doing the large ones for shows.

Most of all, remember to have a good time. Buy a few blooms this winter, combine them with some of the dutch irises, maybe a pussy willow branch or a piece of driftwood and enjoy!

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## A MOVEABLE FEAST

MRS. R. KENNETH FAIRMAN, *Princeton, New Jersey*

We have noticed in the *Journal* that the locale of most daffodil shows, be they state or regional, seems to remain the same place year after year. Whether this is by intention or necessity is probably the operative question. We in New Jersey, however, feel fortunate that we have been able to move our show around to various places in its fourteen-year history. We have pursued a conscious policy in doing this. We feel that the best way to expose as many people as possible to our superior daffodils is to have different sponsors for the show and a different geographical location each time if possible. Granted there is merit in continuity (the second time around is always easier); the ideal solution is probably two years in each place.

There is a great deal to be said for new groups being involved. In the first place, ADS always picks up new members. The New Jersey list in the membership directory attests to the various places in the state where we have held our shows. Once an ADS member, the more serious the interest and pursuit of growing good flowers becomes.

We have been fortunate in having excellent support since the first event in 1975 from the Garden Club of America Clubs in Zone IV, the New Jersey area. The eleven clubs in the Zone have been supportive in every way and we have also had good rapport with the Federated Clubs (The Garden Club of New Jersey) as we also bring them in to the picture to help us.

We mail a letter in September which announces the date and place of the show and asks for financial donations as well as volunteers to work on the show. This letter goes to the eleven GCA clubs as well as the Federated Clubs in the vicinity where the show is to take place. Response is good which is fortunate as the budget for the show has shown an alarming increase in the last few years. To raise additional money, we also run a raffle in conjunction with the show and we ask for donations at the door. The New Jersey Daffodil Society also helps underwrite the costs.

The New Jersey Daffodil Society admittedly could never put on the show without this cooperation from the GCA and Federated Clubs. The garden clubs have the know-how about planning and staging a flower show although those who have been involved in the Daffodil Show would be the first to admit that a plant society show is quite different from a regular flower show. The rules are much more stringent and the classification and placing, not to mention the writing of the highly technical schedule, require more knowledge and expertise. This must necessarily come from the Daffodil Society. It is one thing to place twenty branches of flowering shrubs and trees, and quite another to classify and place six hundred or so daffodil blooms and have them all exactly where they belong when the judging begins.

Our state society started out in a modest way as "The Princeton Friends of Daffodils." Founded by two enthusiastic members of ADS, Carol MacNamara and Dorothy Sheperd, its first two shows, chaired by Diana Olcott, were held in Princeton. It became apparent that there was

interest from exhibitors from all over New Jersey and that we needed a more formal, state-wide organization with a constitution and by-laws. Although a large daffodil show, organized by Libbie Capen, had been held in the state some years before, records at ADS showed that there was no New Jersey Daffodil Society as such and we were given the green light to use the name and organize the society. We did so, and the next three or four shows were held in Princeton.

When Sally Winmill became President of NJDS, the show moved to Rumson for two years. Altair Cooke, during her term as President, persuaded Kathy Pitney of Mendham to chair the show and that enterprising lady secured the Short Hills Mall as the site. We loved this location as literally thousands of people passed by our tables of flowers and arrangements. We sold several hundred catalogues and gave away hundreds of educational sheets explaining the finer points of daffodil culture. A change in management at the Mall forced us out the next year as the owners decided they would allow only events directly related to their businesses.

We moved to a church in Summit the next year with Susan Watts of the Summit Garden Club as chairman with wonderful support from her club and from the nearby Short Hills Garden Club. The following year we were located in a Short Hills church with the chairman, Betsy Nottingham, involving her club, the Garden Club of the Oranges. On very short notice Betsy was called to move to Japan just before the show. She was so well organized that she went to Japan, flew back to chair the show (which went off without a hitch) and then flew back to resume her duties out there.

A one-year hiatus, with no show but an informal exhibit by members at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum in Morristown took place in 1987. The organized show was missed however, and the next year Sally Winmill and Liz Ellwood of Rumson came forward to volunteer to chair the show again in their area, this time in Middletown. Just off the Garden State Parkway and easily accessible, this was an excellent location. Unusually good publicity, (a half hour statewide cable program plus a spot on Willard Scott's morning TV show) produced crowds we had never before enjoyed. The Garden Club of Montclair did the staging and Mary McGeown of Montclair was responsible for the six artistic classes. Plainfield GC members, Evelyn Madden and Anne Marie Seybold, were in charge of "Other Horticulture" as they had been for four or five years. The display of flowering branches, tulips, small bulbs, and wild flowers enhances the show enormously, providing needed contrast to the sea of daffodils.

Next year when the show returns to Princeton, April 25, 1989, we hope to involve the Dogwood and Contemporary Garden Clubs of Princeton, and the Hopewell Valley and Trenton Clubs all of whom have helped in the past. The Garden Club of Princeton and The Stony Brook Garden Club are providing the co-chairs.

The more members we can expose to our spectacular blooms the better. Working on a show gives a person an interest in growing good flowers that never leaves him or her. And may I add that some of our very best growers are HIMS!

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### COVER

One of John Lea's spectacular flowers, Glendarroch, 3  
W-YOO. (Postles photo)

## NO END IN SIGHT

CLIVE POSTLES, *Droitwich, England*

(from his talk at the 1989 ADS Convention)

My talk this morning, as you all know, is the story of John Lea, his wonderful flowers and my association with him. Last year I collaborated with David Lloyd to write an article for the *R.H.S. Journal* on this same subject, we called it "Not Yet The End of the Line" which seems most appropriate. I have expanded considerably on that same theme for you today.

John was undoubtedly one of the most important and influential raisers of daffodils to emerge during the latter half of this century, whose flowers have set new standards for us all to strive to improve upon. This

story is fascinating and I feel privileged to be part of it.

I first met John in the early 1970's although I haven't recorded the exact date, I started to hybridize my own flowers in 1974, so the date is about correct. This was a most significant time as John had recently retired and issued his first price list in 1971, and his first catalogue the following year. At that period in my life I was actively engaged growing exhibition chrysanthemums, and until then my concept of daffodils was that "they were those yellow flowers that bloom every spring without fail." I must confess to still having a sneaking regard for those wonderfully preened and pampered, monster chrysanths, but Astrid keeps me firmly in check when I threaten to start growing them again! We first arranged to visit John Lea, to see his flowers after my local Chrysanth Society, Stourbridge, had begun a Daffodil Show to maintain interest for members, spring being rather uneventful for the chrysanth grower. Bulbs had been purchased from Willie Dunlop, and having our appetite whetted, we needed better quality flowers for the following season.

Dunley Hall is a fine old Georgian house where in 1892 Stanley Baldwin a British Prime Minister lived. Set in rural Worcestershire, the house and gardens were impressive but the flowers created an even bigger, lasting impression. John made us very welcome and we were given a conducted tour of the gardens and daffodil beds. I remember vividly seeing Loch Hope, brilliant under its sun-shade, and Dailmanach was of a pink colour that I hadn't dreamed existed. How different they were from the Buncrana, Glenwherry and Glenmanus that Dunlop had sent us, amazingly different in fact. There was no hope for me after that first encounter.

John never confided to me the reason for his interest in daffodils, but his records show that in 1943 he first purchased bulbs from Guy Wilson and a company called Barr & Co., and that in 1947 he first exhibited at the Medland Daffodil Society (later to be just called the Daffodil Society)



Two new Lea cultivars: Reference Point (2 YW·Y) and Corbiere (1 Y·O)



winning first prize in a single bloom class with the variety Brunswick and second prize with a bowl of Beersheba. During the next few years more bulbs were obtained from Wilson and Richardson. Just after the war, on a visit to Guy Wilson, he was given a bunch of the latest daffodils for pollen, he carefully carried these back to London. They were admired by a charming lady that allowed him to share her taxi (apparently London taxis were even more difficult to find just after the war than they are today). He decided to present them to her, but the thought of the seedlings to come overcame his generosity, and as he admitted, "to my everlasting shame, I kept them!" This started his breeding programme that has given us the flowers we see today. By 1950 he had his own breeding stock. The first of his own seedlings to be used was No. 6-46, Porthilly × Shemish. I believe that from this early date we can get an insight into his eventful success. He quickly seized upon the fact that by using his own seedlings as parents, he would be able to create his own individual and unique style. Not for him the haphazard use of flowers from other raisers, but by careful study and selection of his own seedlings, probably flowering for the first time, looking for that small yet important quality that he was seeking. Seedling 1-1-55 was just such a flower, having a brilliant white perianth and a fairly sun-proof cup. This seedling was eventually thrown out and yet its influence can still be seen today, generations later in Cul Beag, Loch Brora, and many others, that have the same brilliant whiteness of petal. But John was not blind to the use of the very best from other raisers. Varieties from Blanchard, Noton, and Navarro, and more recently Dr. Throckmorton and Brian Duncan were introduced into the bloodline. This out-crossing certainly helps to keep the breeding stock fertile and vigorous. The quantity of flowers pollinated surprised many people, being quite small.

Looking at his records in 1979, which is a typical year, only 455 seeds were planted. Indeed the total quantity of bulbs grown at Dunley was little more than many amateurs grow. Not for him the wholesale approach of crossing dozens of flowers of one cultivar in the vain hope of an improvement upon the parents, although he did concede that the more seedlings raised, the more chance of success —all things being equal. But as most crosses produce a very high proportion of rubbish, the greater the problem with selection. His method was careful study of the breeding records, then perhaps only one flower of each would be pollinated, for in most cases only one flower would be available, anyway. He rarely repeated a cross after the first seedlings from the cross had flowered, as in subsequent years newer things would be flowering, offering better and more interesting prospects. Surprisingly John rarely ventured outside the first four divisions, in fact his excursions into breeding doubles was almost entirely confined to white /pink doubles, and he claimed to have raised the first true pink. I can't remember seeing a yellow petaled double flower at Dunley, and certainly haven't come across them in his record books. He appeared to dislike the usual lack of perfection in the petaloid area. On one occasion, while helping him judge, he sat down, looked at the



collection of doubles and remarked "What am I supposed to be looking for!" His Killearnan that I named, the beautiful if not controversial poet, is rather a mystery but I have my own theory of its origin.

To illustrate the use of how John's own seedlings featured in his breeding programme, take his last year 1984, only 16 crosses were made using named cultivars —they were mostly of his own raising anyway — and 32 crosses with numbered seedlings. That is typical of his breeding records as far back as 1959.

John's success on the showbench, with flowers of his own raising, was legendary and his ability to grow them superbly, set him apart from his competitors. David Lloyd writing in the *R.H.S. Journal*, as long ago as 1961, said this: "He grows flowers of a size and quality which only those pampered denizens of the Emerald Isle have hitherto achieved." This brief list of some of those successes will let you judge for yourself. He won the Engleheart Cup 12 times between 1971 and 1984 being the first Englishman to beat the Richardson's in forty years; The Daffodil Society Bourne Cup eight times; Best Bloom at the R.H.S. 15 times, 11 of these with flowers of his own raising; several Gold Medals for his trade groups. In 1982 he won Best Bloom with Achduart, and Reserve Best with Gold Convention, both from the same Engleheart exhibit. The Guy Wilson Memorial Vase was introduced by the R.H.S. in 1982, for six vases of white cultivars, three blooms of each. John was keen to win this trophy as Guy had been such a good friend. Peter Ramsay staged the exhibit for John. Needless to say he won and was delighted. Quite a galaxy of awards I think you will agree. Not only were his flowers, more often than not, superior to the opposition, but his staging portrayed an almost military precision, with stems inches longer giving the whole exhibit the appearance of being best, even before looking at the other entries. His trade displays, although never large, were always full of quality and a main draw to all other exhibitors, with an eye to next year's winners.

John was an engineer by profession, incidentally so was Lionel Richardson. This training seemed to instill amazing precision, not only to his flowers but also to the ingenious devices that he constructed to thwart the British climate. Large cloches, or more accurately mini-greenhouses, were erected over the daffodil beds in mid-winter, and cables with electric light-bulbs every few feet, suspended inside, hanging over the plants. These were switched on in late afternoon and off in the evening, so extending the daylight hours, but more importantly they had the desired effect of warming the cold soil. In cold dull weather the lights would be on all day, and in a late season used to open the flowers with great success. This method of protection, coupled with light and warmth, enabled him to get flowers for early April that would have been impossible in our part of the country without resorting to pot culture, and he rather frowned upon this method, although he did grow a few of his newer things in pots, mainly for ADS Convention Shows or the early R.H.S. Competition. Most British growers rely heavily on potted bulbs under glass for early shows, due to

our very unpredictable spring weather. These were potted into a soil-less compost that John mixed himself, and plunged under a covering of leaf-mould and leaves topped off with chicken netting to prevent the winter wind removing it. There was no magic formula for producing these quality flowers, certainly not feeding, the only substance I ever saw used was wood ash from the open fires in the Hall. If there was any particular treatment that John gave I would single out the use of vast amounts of water. He liked to see his daffodils get the equivalent of five inches of rain during March and April. He had this idea of using abundant amounts of water from observations of *Narcissus Bulbucodium* actually growing in running water on a Portuguese mountain side. The flowers on bulbs growing in the water were twice the size of the surrounding plants. Back home he experimented with bulbs planted over a gravel filled trench with a hose pipe left running through it. The resulting flowers were some six inches taller and larger than their non-irrigated neighbors. The plants were also sprayed regularly including the open flowers. Fresh fertile pasture land would be ploughed each year and early planting was begun even before the orders were dispatched in late August.

John, in conjunction with Rosewanne Research Centre, perfected the dipping technique, and used this in preference to hot water treatment. His stocks were lifted annually, nothing except the seedlings had two years down. This treatment of dipping the bulbs in admittedly foul chemicals kept the bulbs clean.

When John's children were quite young he managed to persuade them to hunt for virused bulbs, and paid them the princely sum of one shilling for everyone found.

John was also quick to master the art of twin-scaling, and all promising seedlings would be cut up as soon as a surplus offset became available. The one major drawback with this system was that as many seedlings change radically during their formative years, some stocks would have been disposed of amongst the mixed seedling sales, leaving their twin-scaled offspring happily growing on in boxes, or nursery beds to confuse him later on. Nevertheless, it paid dividends in the long run, making available some cultivars for sale before natural division would have allowed.

While John was reaching the pinnacle of his career during the '70s and early '80s, incidentally he was appointed High Sheriff of Hereford and Worcester in 1978, a most prestigious position, I was busily growing and exhibiting at local shows, eventually at the Daffodil Society and then the R.H.S. London, with modest success. I began to hybridize in 1974 with the Lea seedlings that I have already mentioned. John was very generous with pollen. He often remarked, that he started with pollen given to him. I remember seeing his Dailmanach exhibited at the Daffodil Society Show in his Bourne Cup group. It wasn't catalogued at that time! I plucked up the courage to ask for a flower, and telephoned him. He most graciously offered one, and although he was setting out for Scotland that very day, he

left the flower in a milk bottle on the doorstep of Dunley Hall. I hurried over before anyone else took a liking to it, and sure enough there it was. It goes without saying that I used every grain of its pollen. In subsequent years I would go to see the flowers, and collect my own pollen. I was given a free hand, the only restriction placed upon me was that I should not touch the flowers that had already been pollinated by him. The unique advantage was that I was working with seedlings that had perhaps bloomed for the very first time and certainly not available to others. I could not have wished for a better start.

In May of 1984 John Sidney Birch Lea tragically died while on holiday in his beloved Scotland. He was just 72 years old. We could not believe the terrible news as he had been to see my seedlings just two weeks before, and was his usual interesting self. Apart from his daffodils one of his great loves was salmon fishing. In the relaxing atmosphere of his hotel, he would study his records, working out theoretical crosses that probably never got made, and jotting down those almost un-pronounceable Gaelic places, names that graced his catalogue. That same notebook has many names still to be used. The very evening of his death he was listing the seedlings to be specially grown for the next year's Engleheart, total dedication. Following the sad rituals of his death I volunteered to help Betty Lea, John's widow, to lift and prepare the bulbs for dispatch. There was already a full order book with more arriving daily. Being such a frequent visitor, I was well used to the system, and it seemed logical for me to take charge. I spent several weeks at Dunley Hall, sorting, digging and dipping, only leaving Betty to pack and dispatch the parcels. It was mutually agreed that I should continue to grow John's seedlings, and to make every effort to gradually name and introduce them. This I willingly agreed to do! Without John, Dunley Hall and the garden were far too large for Betty to cope with. Both their children lived and worked in London, and had no interest in the daffodils anyway. With some apprehension if not reluctance I agreed to buy the whole bulb business from her. I fully realized that a small daffodil nursery was not exactly a "get rich quick idea." However, I found myself the owner of John's stocks, his equipment, and trading name, even down to the unripe seed pods.

Astrid and I had recently bought a derelict 17th century cottage in the small hamlet of Purshull Green, just six miles from Dunley, so the distance to transport everything was not great. The cottage had to be restored to its original condition and totally in keeping with its surroundings. The restoration took us two years, and a lot of hard work and worry. We often wondered just what we had taken on. The gardens had to be completely laid out from open fields that the ruined house stood in. This, then, was to be the new home for us and John's bulbs. During that summer of 1984 I moved everything from Dunley Hall and safely planted it. Fortunately I had acquired several more acres of land by that time. The seeds that John had crossed, being unaware of his future, were collected and sown. His breeding and planting guides proved invaluable and to the best of my



knowledge nothing was lost. However, everything got done and we had that winter to decide the future.

For many years I ran my own business manufacturing T.V. picture tubes, so I was familiar with normal business practices, but Ministry of Agriculture procedures, exporting certificates, and daffodil catalogues were quite a different matter. Anyway I jumped "right in at the deep end" and luckily, we were successful from the word go, although I must admit I did have a head start. I now export daffodil bulbs to many countries including the U.S.S.R. As I stated on numerous occasions "The best is yet to come" as there are hundreds of John's things still to flower. I'm sure John is "up there somewhere offering me all his help and advice", because I have been able to continue just a little of his success with breeding, and on the showbench, proving that "It is not yet the end of the line."

## 34TH ANNUAL AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION

NANCY CAMERON, *Anaheim Hills, California*

After arriving a day early at the San Francisco Airport on a cloudy, but beautiful, day our transportation whisked us to the Cathedral Hill Hotel at Van Ness and Geary.

Excitement filled the air as we checked into the hotel and proceeded to our room, where we drew open our drapes to see lovely planters on our patio with sweet smelling hyacinths and double Dutch iris blooming—it must be Spring? Being over-joyed at this, our eyes began to travel around the pool area, where to our surprise, were several friends that were also inspecting the beautiful spring flowers and the pool. It has been nearly a year since seeing so many daffodil friends. With my holler of "hello" and their quick response, there was a rushing to our patio door to see the flowers I had packed for my first entry in a National Show.

As Commercial Exhibits Chairman, I was quickly sent to the El Dorado Room where we began to accept these exhibits from Elise and Dick Havens, Brent and Becky Heath, Clive Postles, Kate Reade, and Nancy Wilson. The flowers were outstanding on Wednesday, especially considering that some had traveled up to 14 hours by plane.

Then it was time to work on my first National Show entries. Well, some of my cultivars didn't make it, especially Starmount which had been crushed across the upper perianth. There went my White Collection, since the only other white cultivar I had as a substitute also didn't make it. I did manage to enter a Red, White, Blue and Reverse Bicolor plus two three-stem: Wendover and Intrigue. I now know about last minute changes, especially when one checks their flowers through as baggage...

Talked to members of our society Thursday morning, some of whom had ventured outside the hotel Wednesday evening, heading for Fisher-



men's Wharf, riding the famous Cable Cars.

Thursday, the show entries closed at 10:00 A.M. and the judging began under Ms. Marilynn Howe, Chairman of the Judges, and her committee. Of course suspension filled the air, all through the hotel and across the street at "Tommies Joynt" where tables of A.D.S. members were having lunch. Meanwhile, last minute recordings of A.D.S. Ribbons, and the shuffling of tables for Commercial Exhibits were going on in the show room as the judges had finished their job and gone to their Judges' Luncheon. At 3:00 P.M. the 34th American Daffodil Society's National Show opened its doors. People flowed quickly down the aisles, approaching the winners' circle. There, staged on the table were A.D.S. Gold Ribbon, Creag Dubh, Bob Spotts; A.D.S. Miniature Gold Ribbon, Sabrosa, Nancy Wilson; A.D.S. White Ribbon, Ice Wings, Ted Snazelle; A.D.S. Miniature White Ribbon, *bulbocodium*, Mrs. Christine Kemp; A.D.S. Rose Ribbon, MS 32-40 (PrecedentxCamelot), Sid Du Bose; Junior Award, Demand, Brooke Ager; N.C.D.S. Novice, Avalanche, Jerry Wilson.

It seemed that the name of Bob Spotts monopolized the show with Blue Ribbons, which won him the A.D.S. Silver Ribbon. Bob is a great competitor and generous with his knowledge to members of A.D.S. I have always learned from Bob and others at the N.C.D.S. as I attend their shows yearly in Walnut Creek, a drive of nearly 500 miles. Could this be the reason why Bob has a great amount of show quality daffodils, they feel his generosity of love for them?

The comment of good quality show flowers went around in conversation at the convention. The admiration for the West Coast A.D.S. members who are able to grow sweet smelling tazettas—Avalanche, Motmot, Explosion, Merry Child, as well as numbers of seedlings—were greatly appreciated by the East Coast members. How great the fragrance and color! Hundreds of flowers, especially tazettas, were sold at the Registration Desk, which Registration Chairman Stan Baird and committee, handled. People were buying them for enjoyment in their rooms—even myself!—as well as delegates to another convention at Cathedral Hill Hotel.

On Friday, at 7:00 A.M., the Judges Refresher Breakfast was held, with Mrs. Helen Link presiding. A slide presentation with identification of miniatures Div. 1-12 was given, emphasising that judges should grow miniatures as well as standards. Some miniatures are out of circulation, or scarce, and we need to find them! I surely think Mrs. Link will be receiving Junior Miss in the future, after the comments that aired between her and Bill Pannill. Bill, who always carries his Daffodil Book as Murray Evans did, could be seen writing away!...

At 9:00 A.M. one could spot Steve Vinisky directing traffic, as people got off the 4th floor and headed for the Japanese Pavilion, to hear Clive Postles' "Not Yet the End of the Line." Clive Postles' presentation was a talk with slides about his meeting with the late John Lea and how John Lea

had set new standards in the Daffodil World.

• • •

A remembrance of Murray Evans was given by Bill Pannill. Murray was a gentle, kind, self-educated man, with a large collection of books in his library. Bill told of how he first met Murray and Estella in Santa Barbara, California. At a show Murray was holding a book in his hands, looking like a preacher. This book, Bill found out later, was Murray's Daffodil Bible. I was fortunate to have visited with Estella after the convention, at which time she brought out a picture taken that year in Santa Barbara, and yes, the Daffodil Bible was in Murray's hands, as he and Estella posed for the photograph.

A remembrance of T. Bloomer by Marilyn Howe, and a remembrance of Grant Mitsch by Father Athanasius Buchholz were also given. It was sad to think of the loss of these three people to the daffodil world.

• • •

After lunch three buses set out for the South San Francisco area to visit the Rod McClellans "Acres of Orchids." Some drove to Nancy Wilson's, Bob Jerell's, and Bob Spotts' to view the growing places of their prize winning cultivars.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Japanese Pavilion, presided over by President, Mrs. Marvin Andersen, at which time Mrs. Andersen gave her report. Dr. William Bender, Chairman of the 1988 Nominating Committee, read the proposed slate of officers, which was voted on, and approved. Mrs. Andersen announced it was her pleasure to award the Gold and Silver Medals this year:

Silver	Eve Robertson, South Carolina
Gold	John Blanchard, Dorset, England

Retiring Executive Director Leslie Anderson gave her "good-byes" and thanked everyone for being patient and thoughtful of her during years as A.D.S. Executive Director. Mary Lou Gripshover will take over this position beginning April 1, 1989.

After the business meeting the auction was held, with auctioneer Joe Stettinius of Virginia doing the calling. The highlight of the auction was an original cut glass vase that Clive Postles presented to the A.D.S. auction from the United Kingdom. The winning bidder was Convention Chairman Jan Moyers—Jan will cherish the remembrance. It was purchased by a person who thoroughly deserves its elegance! Meanwhile, the show was sadly being taken down with a large percentage of the blooms still in good form and condition.

• • •

Rise and shine. It's Saturday, 6:45 A.M., and time for the Hybridizers Breakfast. Chairman, Dr. Bender turned the time left, after a long wait for coffee, over to Clive Postles, who talked about John Lea and his ways of hybridizing. John Lea never stored his pollen from cultivars and neither does Clive Postles. Both men plan their crosses before going into the fields—picking only mature blooms. Many times both men have had an inspiration and made last minute changes. It's amazing how both men trained as engineers practiced what they know best and believed in applying these techniques to their hybridizing.

After the Hybridizers Breakfast, at eight A.M., five luxurious buses began to roll. Fortunately people had remembered their rain gear since we left the hotel in the rain. Driving through downtown San Francisco, heading for the Oakland Bay Bridge, someone was singing "It Never Never Rains in California!" Little did they know that we have been below normal rain fall for the last few years. Of course it wouldn't be a A.D.S. Convention if we didn't have rain as we toured!

We journeyed for two hours, to Stockton and a visit to Melrose Gardens. We passed rolling green hills many with large wind structures, some shaped like large egg beaters, others like large propellers. This area is called the Alta Mont Pass (High Hills, in Spanish). There are approximately 2,000 of these machines which generate power for the nearby cities.

Jaydee Ager was busy selling tickets throughout the bus for the bulb raffle. Nancy Whitlock was seen asking Father Athanasius Buchholz to bless her tickets. Great laughter was heard as cards were being played in the back of the bus—wild, you say!

When we arrived at Melrose Gardens, Sid Du Bose, Ben Hager, and their friends, including the dogs, were waiting with that wonderful invention of clear plastic booties to wear. We were grateful for the thought since we had to walk, or slide, or both on the adobe soil in the rain as we viewed the many cultivars. Rows and rows of beautiful daffodils awaited everyone, each flower holding its head up, even in the rain! Inspected by many surprised A.D.S. members were many rows of seedlings—yep, the West Coast is full of hybridizers! The two hours went by quickly, skipping from Sid and Ben's cultivars over to Steve Vinisky and Bob Spott's seedlings and cultivars.

Time's up, buses must roll, departing for the Wente Bros. Sparkling Wine Cellars where a lovely gourmet luncheon was served. As one ate, he could glance out the window at the acres of vineyards. Those who stayed on were fortunate to tour the winery with a short sampling time of Brut 1983, Private Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon. I was interrupted by three young ladies who asked, where is your group from? Quickly I said, "all over the world" and our interest is in daffodils. This opened up a conversation—one of the ladies had just dug and replanted her daffodils—what should I do? The daffodil is my favorite flower! I ran to Bob Spotts (Northern California Daffodil Society) since these ladies were from that

area. Bob took it from there. We headed for the bus with three new prospects, not wines, but hopefully A.D.S. and N.C.D.S. members.



Back to the hotel in time to get ready for our last night's banquet, we were welcomed by Jan Moyers, Chairman of the convention. Father Athanasius Buchholz gave the blessing before dinner. After a lovely salmon dinner, Jan introduced and thanked her committees:

National Show Chairman	Nancy Wilson
Co-Show Chairman	Jerry Wilson
Registration	Stan Baird
Finance	Jack Romine
Commercial Exhibits	Gene and Nancy Cameron
Boutique	Mary Smith
Judges Refresher	Christine Kemp
Hospitality	Robert Engelke
Raffle	Marilynn Howe
Publicity	Bob Spotts

Jan introduced the speaker for the evening, Clive Postles with "Past, Present, Future". Clive Postles' talk and presentation of slides from The Old Cottage, Droitwich, England, showed the past of his cottage and the present look, now filled with beautiful English gardens of hanging fushia baskets, planter boxes filled with annuals, and a picturesque creek nearby. What an enchantment! It made one feel he was back in the seventeenth century. Viewing some of the "Past", and his "Present" in hybridizing, and seeing the "Future" through John Lea's and Clive Postles' hybridizing we glimpsed some of the worlds' greatest cultivars yet to come. From the "Past, to Present, and into the Future" we will go on from such men as Guy Wilson passing to John Lea and John Leas' stock being passed to Clive Postles—handing down, one generation to another. A big thank you to Clive Postles and his family for their generosity to everyone at the Convention.

The Bulb Raffle was chaired by Marilyn Howe with Jan Moyers doing the honors, drawing names. The name Steve Vinisky was called twice. Lucky Steve.

There was music in the air after the Bulb Raffle. To everyones surprise Miss Scarlet O' Daffodil, a sweet Georgia Belle, strolled down the aisle in her bright yellow dress under her bright yellow parsol with her lovely southern smile! She asked us to please come to the 1990 A.D.S. Convention to be held in Callaway Gardens, Georgia, in March. How could anyone not go after Miss Scarlet O' Daffodil's invitation!



We have lost, only in body, great hybridizers in the Daffodil World



these past few months, but their spirit will always remain in what they have left us. I can't say I left my heart in San Francisco, for after the convention I journeyed to Oregon, visiting Dick and Elise Havens, Mattie Kirby, Jeannie Drive of Bonnie Brae Gardens, and Estella Murray in Corbett.

My heart remembers as my eyes watered walking through acres of daffodils where all-time greats have walked before me. I realize that you and I must carry on the growing and showing of their beauties, for the love they had for us through our mutual friend the daffodil.

May you often read the following until we meet again in 1990 at Callaway Gardens, Georgia.....

Lord God, Almighty Father, Creator of Heaven and Earth,

We continually thank Thee for food and fraternal companionship.  
May Thy servant, St. Francis, Patron of this town, be our example  
as we now proceed farther from here.

May we be imbued with the missionary spirit of his brethren,  
to spread love and respect for Thee and Thy creation.

May we imitate the good example of those we have here remembered,  
that our names be held some day in benediction.

May our patron flower, the daffodil; Thy servant, the genus narcissus,  
continue to teach us to bring beauty out of rain, mud, and adversity.

May our judges judge justly, but Lord, when Thou dost judge us—  
do so only in the superabundance of Thy mercy.

And may the daffodils in our hearts, the flowers of Thy grace,  
flourish along the waters of life.

We ask this—and always more—  
through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Father Athanasius Buchholz  
Invocation, March 18, 1989

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## 1989 BULB AUCTION AND BULB DRAW

MARILYNN HOWE, *Culver City, California*

The 1989 bulb auction and draw at the San Francisco Convention raised over \$4100.00. There were five collections this year and we had participants from all over the country as well as from overseas. We thank all of the individuals who participated in this auction and draw. The winners were:

Kathy Armstrong, Plano, Texas.

Miniature Collection

Elizabeth Bicknell, Lexington Kentucky.

Pink Collection

W.A. Bender, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Pannill White Collection

Steve Vinisky, San Jose, California.

Cyclamineus Collection

Steve Vinisky, San Jose, California.

Double Collection

Steve was the lucky winner of two collections and a generous donor. Thanks, Steve.

The average bulb price at the auction was \$147.86. A beautiful crystal vase donated by Clive Postles Daffodils ultimately went to Jan Moyers, 1989 convention chairman, after a exciting exchange of bidding. The highest price paid for a bulb was \$310.00 for the miniature Icicle, followed by Junior Miss \$250.00, and \$240.00 for the Brogdon seedling (See Cover *March Journal*). and growers should note we are desparate for miniatures.

Donors of bulbs this year were Spud Brogdon, Koanga Daffodils, John Hunter, Jackson Daffodils, John Blanchard/Jim Wells, Brian Duncan, Bill Pannill, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Havens, and Mrs. George D. Watrous. A very special Thank You to each of you.

### BULLETIN BOARD

#### FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The Daffodil World has lost three very significant contributors in the past few months. All are former ADS Gold Medal recipients attesting to the high regard in which this Society has held each one. Tributes were paid to Murray Evans, Tom Bloomer, and Grant Mitsch at the Convention in San Francisco. We all admire these three great men among men not only for their significant contributions to the genus *Narcissus* but also for their genuine warmth of character and generous sharing habit. Each spring from here on we shall enjoy the grand heritage they left us. Those of us who knew them are better because of this association. Those who would like to remember Murray, Tom, or Grant may send contributions to the ADS Endowment Fund in care of our Executive Director, Mary Lou Gripshover.

The American Daffodil Society can and should present an international forum for the sharing of information and plant material. At the National Convention in San Francisco we saw evidence of sharing on a grand scale. The ADS Silver Medal was presented to Eve Robertson partly as a tribute for almost half a century of sharing her enthusiasm for daffodils with everyone she met. Her infectious love for daffodils inspired many individuals from her region in the Southeast to become avid growers and active members in this Society. Her generous gifts of bulbs over countless years have brought many into the daffodil family. If the Society had an Eve Robertson in each of the nine Regions, we would have more serious growers and loyal ADS members.

The bulbs auctioned or distributed in collections at the San Francisco Convention all came through the generosity of the growers. Most of these cultivars exist only as very small stocks, and yet the growers, many of whom are overseas members, were willing to share with an unknown recipient for the benefit of the ADS. Marilyn Howe, our auction chairman, hopes to expand the list of contributors in the future so as not to wear out our welcome with those who have so generously given bulbs in the past. The ADS is indeed grateful to *all* contributors, and, I am sure, all those fortunate individuals who were able to obtain these rare stocks are thrilled to have the opportunity to grow such choice daffodils in their own gardens.

If you have a stock of an especially nice and choice cultivar, why not give a bulb to a friend when you dig this summer? You might just inspire that friend to take a deeper interest in growing daffodils. Two other benefits could arise from your sharing: the friend might give you a choice bulb or some other kind of plant material in return, or (and this possibility is a real one) you could lose your original stock, and would then have some place to go to find a new start. I am reminded of the woman who refused to share with a friend a tiny bulbule of an unusual lily which she had brought back from China because the woman wanted to be the only one who grew that rare species. The next winter mice cleaned out her entire stock. The purpose of the ADS is to *spread* interest in daffodils and encourage the cultivation of the best stocks available.

Fortunately, most of our members are anxious to give bulbs to those who will appreciate and enjoy them. Our Test Gardens are populated with donated bulbs, and most local societies will help to spread around extra bulbs through annual bulb sales. Bulbs are frequently given as an enticement to new members of local groups or offered as prizes at shows. Some Regional Fall Meetings ask that those who attend bring a few extra bulbs for door prizes.

Are there local groups or members who would like to share on a larger scale? Perhaps it is time to take a positive step to share bulbs and information on newer cultivars with people unable to acquire these cultivars due to constraints on their currency. Please contact me if you or your organization would like to send bulbs to growers in the Iron Curtain

countries. Let me know if you might like to sponsor an ADS member in one of these countries which does not permit its residents to send out any money to purchase goods from abroad. Imagine how much you would like to receive new cultivars if you had been cut off from the rest of the horticultural world for over forty years. Plans are already underway to send bulbs to one ADS member in Eastern Europe next summer.

—KATHY ANDERSEN

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

As I write this at the end of March, my early miniatures have about finished blooming and the standards are just beginning. You can't imagine how exciting it is to be able to walk in the garden each day to see what's opened overnight. After four years, it's wonderful!

It's also exciting to be learning about a whole new aspect of our Society. With help from Leslie Anderson during the transition period, and some sage advice from Bill Ticknor, we are getting the office settled in Ohio. Now I need some help from each of you. We have our own computer and the membership files are now on diskettes. Names and addresses were entered from printouts, 3 × 5 cards, and the list of judges providing ample opportunity for error to creep in. As the old computer saying goes "Garbage in, garbage out," so would you please look at the mailing label affixed to this *Journal* and let me know if anything is incorrect about it—spelling, address, anything. The first line indicates the expiration date of your membership, i.e., 89/06 means that the June issue is the last *Journal* you'll be getting unless you renew before September's labels are prepared. If there is an asterisk after the date (89/06\*), that tells me that the renewal notice goes to someone other than you. Please help me prepare accurate labels so the post office is able to locate you.

The Royal Horticultural Society has published *The International Daffodil Checklist*, a 640-page paperback which is an expanded version of the old *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. Twenty-three thousand daffodil cultivar names from the RHS files are published for the first time in a single volume. The Checklist contains every name that has appeared in any of the Society's Lists, Registers, or annual Supplements since 1907, together with a great many hitherto unrecorded names extracted from numerous other sources. Synonyms are given, and names are accompanied where applicable by classification and color code, originator and/or registrant, date, and RHS or Dutch award(s). Copies are on order, and will be available from the Executive Director for \$24.00, postpaid.

Literature from Timber Press indicates that Jim Well's new book, *Modern Miniature Daffodils*, will be available in July. We will have copies available at that time for \$33.00, postpaid.

A 1985 reprint of E. A. Bowles 1934 classic, *The Narcissus*, is available



for \$30.00. Make all checks payable to the American Daffodil Society.

Duke University is offering reprints of several gardening books, among them Elizabeth Lawrence's charming volume on *The Little Bulbs*. Cloth, \$25.00; paper cover, \$10.95. Also available is *Gardening for Love*, a collection of Elizabeth Lawrence's writings centered around her 40-year correspondence with avid gardeners who share their seeds and plants through ads in market bulletins. Cloth, \$19.95; paper, \$9.95. Order directly from Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708. North Carolina residents add 5% sales tax; for shipping and handling, add \$1.95 for the first book, and \$.60 for each additional book.

Gardeners in zones 7 and 8 might enjoy *Successful Southern Gardening* by Sandra F. Ladendorff. This is an all-purpose book which includes a chapter on bulbs. Illustrated with many color photos, it also includes a list of recommended nurseries, plant society addresses, and a list of supplemental reading. Ms. Ladendorff says, "I never give up on a plant until I've killed it three times." I can relate to that! The book is available in bookstores, or can be ordered from the publishers: University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288. \$24.95 cloth, \$12.95 paper cover plus \$1.50 postage.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

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### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mary Lou Gripshover, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, OH 45150, (513) 248-9137

### FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

With this issue we welcome a new author who wishes to remain nameless, and addressless. No unsavory comments to this person! No compliments either! We welcome Persephone to the ranks of regular contributors and hope you enjoy the comments and ideas generated in the column "Of Daffodils and..."

There are two short pieces in this issue that may seem unnecessary or even useless to the regular, long-time reader of this publication: Mrs. Mannfeld's twelve favorites, and Mr. Hartmann's comments on yellow trumpets. These are intended to help replace Popularity Poll which had little response from the general membership, but was looked for by many of us. If not for a guide to selections, then a reaffirmation of our own good taste. Everyone of us who shows has certain cultivars which are depended upon every year. These are the cultivars, which when they do not come up to standard, cause us to say "I have nothing to show." It would be nice if all —and I do mean all —of you would take the time to put pencil, pen, or typewriter keys to paper and comment on half a dozen or so of these flowers that fall into the "I can't do without" department. There may be a good bit of overlapping of selections but all that proves is the variability of the flower, the staying power, and the health of that flower —and what good taste you have. Let's hear from you.

### WHERE CAN I GET . . . . ?

One of our new members, Scott Kunst, is interested in locating daffodils introduced prior to 1900. If anyone can help him in his search, please write to him at 536 Third Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48103.



**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.**  
**INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1988**

**INCOME:**

Dues Paid in 1988 .....		\$17,561.34
Life Memberships Paid in 1988 .....		400.00
Memorial Gifts .....		1,250.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	Income	Expenses
R.H.S. Yearbooks .....	\$1,283.90	\$ 622.06
A.H.S. Handbooks .....	312.03	—
Daffodils to Show and Grow .....	995.55	3,406.45
Handbook for Judges .....	463.56	—
Daffodils: For Home, Garden and Show ...	2,192.02	1,743.76
ADS Publications .....	334.50	—
Binders for Journal .....	121.00	—
ADS Member. Pins, Ear. & Cuff Lks. ....	138.80	703.75
Data Bank Printouts, Binders & Stud Bks.	1,066.00	1,348.33
Show Entry Cards .....	743.00	1,978.90
Medals .....	531.00	537.88
Profit from Catalogue Sales .....	218.42	—
	<u>\$8,399.78</u>	<u>\$10,341.13</u>
Advance Sale Modern Miniature Daffodils .....		(1,941.35)
Bulb Auction .....		297.00
Advertising in Journal .....		4,534.50
Contributions .....		1,250.29
Judges and Refresher Fees .....		2,775.65
Slide Rentals .....		384.00
Dividends and Interest Received .....		518.62
Registrations .....		5,209.04
Convention Surplus .....		27.49
Repayment of Advance .....		272.82
		<u>1,000.00</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....		<b>\$33,539.40</b>

**EXPENSES:**

Daffodil Journal—Printing and Mailing .....		\$16,915.77
Grant from Research Edowment Fund .....		980.00
Office Expense:		
Executive Director and Clerical .....	\$6,400.00	
Social Security Tax .....	480.64	
Bond .....	100.00	
Printing .....	709.09	
Postage .....	1,991.57	
Telephone .....	64.16	
Supplies .....	410.37	
Computer Printouts, Lists and Labels .....	918.09	11,073.92
Officers .....		137.96
Regional Vice-Presidents (Newletters) .....		1,660.55
Committees .....		794.76
Prudential Bache Gov't. Plus Fund—Dividend Reinvestment Loss .....		957.23
Prudential Bache Gov't. Plus Redemption Fee .....		477.85
Dues—National Council State Garden Clubs .....		15.00
Miscellaneous—Refunds, Bank Expenses, etc. ....		141.06
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> .....		<b>\$33,154.10</b>

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.**  
**BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1988**

**ASSETS:**

Cash in Bank of Mississippi - Checking Account .....		\$ 2,750.32
Savings Account - Bank of Mississippi .....		1,741.65
C.D. Bank of Mississippi (#0901191) due 5-30-89 .....		12,000.00
C.D. Bank of Mississippi (#090126) due 6-19-89 .....		30,000.00
C.D. Homestead S&L, MPRG, 13.15% due 5-30-89 .....		11,000.00
Prudential-Bache Moneymarket Assets .....		6,662.00
Inventory of Publications, etc.:		
RHS Yearbooks '88-89 (107) - old copies (160) .....	\$ 1,602.00	
AHS Handbooks (357) .....	357.00	
Daffodils to Show and Grow (1650) .....	3,300.00	
Due from R.H.S. Daffodils to Show and Grow (300) .....	510.00	
Handbook for Judges (39) .....	39.00	
Binders for Journal .....	675.00	
ADS Membership Pins (83) earrings (15) cuff lks. (15) ...	1,139.50	
Data Bank Printouts (5) .....	75.00	
Show Entry Cards (53,500) .....	1,250.00	
Brief Guide to Growing Daffodils (16) .....	10.00	8,957.50
Inventory of Medals:		
Medal Dies .....	100.00	
Gold and Silver Medals .....	221.93	321.93
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....		<b>\$73,433.40</b>

**LIABILITIES:**

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part) .....		\$ 9,517.93
Life Memberships .....		24,050.00
Memorial Fund .....		4,812.00
Herbert A. Fischer Bequest .....		5,000.00
Education and Research Fund:		
John Larus Memorial .....	10,000.00	
Other Contributions .....	160.28	
Convention Surpluses Added .....	7,228.02	
Interest on Fund Assets .....	17,115.73	
Less Grants, 1981 to 1987 and expenditures .....	-16,725.46	
Transferred to Research Endowment Fund .....	286.74	17,491.83
Research Endowment Fund:		
1985 Convention Surplus .....	3,367.39	
Interest on Fund Assets .....	693.26	
Transfer from Education & Research .....	286.74	
Less Grant in 1988 .....	-980.00	3,367.39
Escrow Account (Money from Bulb Auction for Computer) .....		4,534.50
Modern Miniature Daffodils Advance Orders .....		297.00
Contribution for Color in Journal .....		1,250.00
		70,320.65
Net Worth .....		3,112.75
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....		<b>\$73,433.40</b>

## AUDIT STATEMENT

The above statement and balance sheets for the year 1988 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursement records maintained by the Executive Director. The balances were verified with the bank statement and account statements of the financial institutions indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded at convention shows. The slides, books and trophies were mostly contributed and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year, covering periods beyond the end of the year, were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability as are life memberships.

Receipts for dues and other income were verified with deposit slips and disbursements were checked with suppliers' invoices and cancelled checks signed by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer when required.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that this report presents an accurate statement of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

LUCY F. KING, Auditor

## CALL OF SPECIAL MEETING ON THE MEMBERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the membership of the American Daffodil Society is called to convene at 9 a.m., on Saturday, September 16, 1989, at the Vanderbilt Plaza Hotel, in Nashville, Tennessee, to consider and vote upon the following amendment to the by-laws of the Society as recommended by the Board of the Society at its meeting on October 1, 1988, amended to read as follows:

### ARTICLE VI

#### AUDIT COMMITTEE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Composition—The Audit Committee shall be composed of the *immediate past* president, the first vice-president and the second vice-president (and the executive director.) The first vice-president shall serve as chairman. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the *President* (immediate past president,) first vice-president, *second vice president*, treasurer, and (two) *three* members-at-large appointed by the president annually. The treasurer shall serve as chairman.

Sec. 2. Duties of the Audit Committee—The Audit Committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an independent certified public accountant or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit, and shall recommend to the Executive Committee adoption of such financial practices as are deemed necessary to protect and properly account for the Society's funds.

Sec. 3. Duties of the Finance Committee—The Finance Committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held prior to January 1 of the budget year. The budget for such year shall be modified by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any subsequent meeting. No expense may be incurred except in conformity with the current budget as adopted and modified. *The Finance Committee shall oversee the society's investments and make recommendations for the society.*

Those words which were changed or added are in italics, and those words which were deleted are in parenthesis.

MARILYN J. HOWE, Secretary

## GRANT E. MITSCH

1907-1989

Mr. Grant Emerson Mitsch was born 19 May 1907 into a world which he was to improve considerably. Though born in Woodbine, Kansas, he moved with his family to Brownsville, Oregon, in 1925. He had an early deep interest in natural history, and considered either horticulture or ornithology as possibilities for his life's work. His decision to put his efforts into horticulture led him first to work with gladioli, his first list coming out in 1928.

Acquaintance with the work of the late Guy L. Wilson eventually led him to devote his attention to the daffodil, which he started to grow commercially in 1933. The results of these endeavors are now enjoyed wherever daffodils are grown.

He married Amy Ross in Stevenson, Washington, in 1937. She was an indispensable part of his life in his daffodil work also. She gave support, encouragement, and inspiration; she also helped in all the physical labor of his chosen life's work. This assistance was of critical importance during the years of what he called "tough sledding" when he once reminisced among a group of daffodil people.

In the late 1930's they moved to Lebanon, and in 1946 they moved to a small farm near Canby, Oregon, where the world of daffodil enthusiasts came to visit and enjoy his work. This was especially so when the ADS National Conventions were held in Portland in 1968, 1975 and 1984.

All classes of daffodils received his attention, but some of his more outstanding work was in pink cups, reverse bicolors, and divisions five through eight. Even a sketch of his accomplishments would entail exceeding the bounds of these limited remarks. His interest in division six, one of his favorites, was demonstrated by his and his wife's sponsoring the Matthew Fowlds Award for the best standard named cyclamineus daffodil at the National Show.

One of the purposes of moving to Canby was to be nearer Portland with its great variety and interest in camellias, rhododendrons, and primroses; but his work with daffodils prevented his working intensely in other fields, though he did hybridize iris in a limited way. He had a fine collection of herbaceous and tree peonies; and his small garden in all seasons was full of other flowers of all kinds. He was also a life member of the American Delphinium Society.

His work with daffodils was intensely personal, and he did not accept an offer from Jan de Graaf to supervise and perform hybridizing of daffodils for the Oregon Bulb Farms Corporation. He was probably the only man working with these flowers who made his living completely from his own specialization of growing and hybridizing.

Mr. Mitsch's quiet, introspective manner gave the impression of being



a visionary, which he certainly was in the very best sense of the term. His purpose was to work with God's creation in its natural processes and manifestations in order to bring to everyone the awareness of the divine order behind the beauty of his own productions. He brought his visions into concrete reality for the rest of the world to share, and in the process sometimes very interesting, unexpected and beautiful by-products came into existence.

He deservedly received many national and international awards:

The Gold Medal of the Men's Garden Clubs of America in 1964.

The Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society in 1965.

The Medal of Honor of the Garden Club of America in 1968.

The Peter Barr Memorial Cup of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1973.

The Dix Medal of the Associated Bulb Growers of Holland in 1984.

The Herbert Medal of the American Plant Society in 1988.

He was the major influence on Mr. Murray Evans and Dr. Tom Throckmorton in their work with daffodils; and countless others were inspired and helped by him and his work.

His early interest in ornithology did not wane with the years for he was always a very competent amateur ornithologist and had a fine collection of books on birds. This interest was also manifest in the names he gave to some of his daffodils, which were of birds from the most varied parts of the earth.

There is no doubt that he would like to be remembered also as a very devoted husband and father, and as a serious and faithful member of the local Church of the Nazarene in Canby. Meditative reading of the Bible was an integral part of his daily life. In this area he also had a collection of English translations of the Bible or at least of the New Testament.

His seriousness may have given the impression of aloofness at times, but he had many entertaining memories of adventures in life and especially of Daffodil Society members and customers.

His sister, Lois Mitsch, recalled that defying convention, he resolutely decided to choose as his wedding day Friday, August 13, with a 13 gallon supply of gasoline in his car to start on the honeymoon. On the fortieth anniversary of their wedding she characterized their life together thus: "It was not luck that gave you a happy and safe journey thus far, but love and commitment to Christ and to each other."

After the death of his wife in 1982, the symptoms of Parkinson's disease became progressively more evident. He lived with his son-in-law and daughter, Jerald and Eileen Frey, until he required constant care and supervision. Then he resided in a care center near Salem, Oregon, until his death on March 12, 1989.

He is survived by his daughters, Eileen Frey of Canby, Oregon, and Elise Havens of Hubbard; and three grandchildren, Christine and Kenneth Havens; and David Frey.

One of his brothers, Homer, preceded him in death. Two brothers,

Nathan Mitsch of Albany and John Mitsch of Canby, survive him. Also surviving are his sisters: Lois Mitsch of Woodburn, Mary Ross of Central Point, Ruth Calhoun of Canby, and Martha Cannon of Lebanon.

The loss to the world of horticulture and daffodils is somewhat allayed by the fact that his daughters and their families continue his work. This is especially true of Richard and Elise Havens who have taken over his stocks and are continuing his work in the very best tradition of his ideals.

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## DAFFODIL PRIMER

### MINIATURE DAFFODILS FOR THE BEGINNER

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Miniature daffodils are interesting and fascinating. Some are very small; they have bulbs about the size of a pea. How such a small bulb can survive the rigors of winters in cold areas of the U.S. is definitely a miracle of nature.

The beginner should select cultivars and species which are not temperamental with which to start a collection. It is well to choose those which are inexpensive and easily obtained. Since many of the cultivars do not multiply rapidly, the stock is scarce as well as expensive, if any can be found.

Miniatures should be planted as soon as received if possible. Since the bulbs are so small they dry out quickly and may be lost. If it is impossible to plant immediately, then pot up or store in sand until they can be planted.

Most miniatures like a hot, dry baking in summer except for *N. cyclamineus* which prefers some shade and moisture, but with good drainage.

A good soil mixture of one-third peat moss, one-third sand, and one-third good garden loam is a suitable mixture whether the bulbs are grown in pots or in the open ground. If planted in the ground plastic berry boxes are ideal as containers so that bulbs can be easily recovered when they need to be dug.

Very small bulbs should be planted about two inches deep; larger ones no deeper than four inches. Some of the miniatures have large bulbs, such as Tete-a-Tete and Minnow, and they need somewhat deeper planting. If the area is cold, mulch heavily as soon as a freeze is forecast. Be sure to lift mulch in early spring to see whether leaves are showing, if so, and the weather is warming up, begin to remove mulch a little at a time to slow down the growth. Many of the miniature cyclamineus are early bloomers and must be watched for new growth in order that they do not begin to bloom under the mulch; however, if mulch has been removed and a freeze is predicted, better cover to save the blooms.

Miniatures should not be fertilized heavily. If given too much fertilizer they may divide rapidly into little chips or blooms may become extremely large. A light dusting of a potato fertilizer (3-12-12) is usually sufficient. It should be applied in the fall so that rains wash it down to roots for spring growth.

Some of the miniatures do not like to be dug and divided. So long as a clump is blooming and is not too crowded better leave it alone. Often just digging into a clump and removing a few bulbs will cause loss of the entire clump.

The following is a list of a dozen miniatures which are quite hardy, will bloom well, and will multiply if well cared for. They are also obtainable from various sources and are reasonably priced. Don't start with expensive bulbs, try the inexpensive ones first.

**LITTLE BEAUTY** 1 W-Y—well contrasted bicolor of Dutch origin, 4-5 in. tall, rather coarse.

**W.P. MILNER** 1 W-W—very old, (1884) expanded and serrated trumpet, perianth segments turn inward. One of the parents of Snipe, drooping pose, naturalizes well.

**MINNOW** 8 W-Y—tazetta hybrid, creamy perianth, soft yellow cup, prolific bloomer, good multiplier.

**N. jonquilla** 10 Y-Y—very fragrant, up to six flowers on a stem, small cup, whole flower is bright, deep yellow, nine to twelve inches tall, good increaser.

**SUNDIAL** 7 Y-Y—light perianth, yellow cup, nearly flat crown, early bloomer.

**TETE-A-TETE** 6 Y-O—much substance, good form, rapid increaser, flowers freely.

**APRIL TEARS** 5 Y-Y—several deep yellow flowers, graceful, increases rapidly, late, six-eight inches tall.

**BABY MOON** 7 Y-Y—very similar to *jonquilla*, free bloomer, late.

**HAWERA** 5 Y-Y—very like April Tears, lighter, lemon yellow, does not increase so rapidly.

**JUMBLEE** 6 Y-O—good grower and increaser, perianth segments reflex, sister to Tete-a-Tete.

**N. rupicola** 10 Y-Y—all yellow with a wide, flat cup, often, but not always, six lobed, very symmetrical, fairly late, three to four inches tall.

## OF DAFFODILS AND.....

### PERSEPHONE

**MINIATURE DAFFODIL MALAISE** or should I say Little Daffodil Discomfort? In any case, after being in Daffodil Limbo for some time, I return to find yet another controversy centered about miniature daffodils—or is it the same one, that comes and goes like malaria?

My first thought is, "*Plus ça change, plus e'st la même chose*" or, in the words of Yogi Berra, "It's *déjà vue* all over again."

If a daffodil needs to go on or come off the approved list—or a rule needs to be changed regarding the judging of same—why not go ahead and do it, with a minimum of fuss and feathers. Let's not throw the baby out with the bath water, or make a federal case of each proposal. And, please, *por favor*, don't try to unravel the whole organization at this stage.

Things have been limping along and working fairly well for over twenty-five years—I venture a guess they can go on doing the same for the next



twenty-five, with a little bit of consideration and “give” on all sides, and the admission that nobody’s perfect (not even men) and no rule or regulation is ever going to please everybody, or remain set in concrete ’til the end of time.

**WHY ARE MINIATURE DAFFODILS LIKE PORNOGRAPHY?** Because a lot of people would agree with the opinion of Supreme Court Justice Blackmun, speaking of the latter, “I may not be able to describe it precisely, but I know it when I see it.”

Surely, anybody can look at a stem of *N. rupicola*, Tete-a-Tete, or Xit and know each is a miniature. What seems to cause the confusion, on beyond that stage, is that people don’t realize that the group of little daffodils we call miniatures, consists of three distinct types; i. e. Mini, Dwarf, and Midi. Further they tend to use terms incorrectly. (This is especially true when one uses the terms miniature and dwarf interchangeably. They are not the same.)

True miniature plants are those low-growing types in which all parts—namely small size of flowers, narrow stem and foliage—are all in proportion to each other and to the low height of about 5 inches or under. Ex: *N. calcicola*, *N. rupicola*, *N. watieri* or Flomay, Kidling, and such.

Dwarf plants are also low-growing, but in these one finds size of flower, width of stem and foliage, all somewhat large in relation to low height. Ex: Tete-a-Tete.

Finally, there are the midi types, which are taller, but with relatively delicate dimensions of stem and foliage, and small size of flower. Ex: *N. jonquilla*, Xit, and others. (When we get a daffodil as tall as Xit, but with thicker stem and foliage, and larger flower, we get into the “Tweenies” and that’s another story.)

Many little daffodils are betwixt and between the three main groups but consider them all together and Bob’s your uncle, by George you’ve got it, you can tell what a miniature daffodil is.

**WHEN THINGS ARE NOT AS THEY SEEM.** When you give a miniature the equivalent of the “duck test”—it looks like Sundial, it’s the same color and form, I bought it under that name, but the pesky little thing is way too big. What is it?

In that famous (or infamous) Report of ’63, George Lee wrote (see page 4, paragraph 4) “Individuals (he meant growers) are occasionally amazed that anyone would consider a certain variety to be a miniature or vice versa, misnamed bulbs is the likely answer.”

Well, as the song says, “It ain’t necessarily so!” Variation in growing conditions (especially feeding) can be the more likely answer. (When trying a new daffodil I always tried to get three bulbs, planting each in a different location, providing more or less sun, in different soil mixes—just to see what variation I would get in performance. A lot!)

When judging or classifying in shows I frequently saw wide variation in a single cultivar. In one class I remember, and made note of at the time, there were a dozen stems of Sundial, no two of which were precisely the same.

The same thing has been observed and commented on by others. In a comprehensive article on miniature daffodils by Charles Montfort, which appeared in the Alpine Garden Society Bulletin, he reported on the wide variation in size he could get by "good feeding."

In one of his many letters to me, Frank Waley wrote "As regards those ADS lists—I think you would find that if given a year or two's notice, Coleman, Blanchard, and I could *all* produce flowers of the same plant of a size to be in both miniature and intermediate classes."

Alec Gray, Harry Tuggle, and I frequently discussed this problem and in the end everyone agreed that in a changing world where both size and color are appreciably affected by climate and growing conditions, form and proportion tend to remain fairly constant. (Let me emphasize this, *form and proportion tend to remain fairly constant.*) So, give these two characteristics pride of place when considering a daffodil, trying to decide if it is correctly named and where it should be placed—among miniatures, intermediates, and/or standards.

In deciding whether a daffodil candidate should be added to or deleted from the initial approved list, our committee (Alan Davis, Betty Darden, and I) required that a photograph accompany information listed on the application form—and we urged that it be a comparative photograph, i. e. showing the candidate with one or more well recognized and generally accepted items on the list.

Where possible I have always followed this procedure with my own seedlings or new introductions to my plantings. The idea worked then and it would work now. Further, it would surely help avoid a lot of problems that now fret us.

Getting good pictures like this requires more skill than lifting a fixed-focus camera and banging away at what is in front of it. (Which is apparently what happens too often these days.) I would say having a pictorial record like this could be most worthwhile—not just for use of a miniature committee, but also for use at judging schools, and as an aid to classification and identification at shows. (Let me add, I do mean "pictures" and not slides.)

Thanks to Tom Throckmorton we are now up to speed on utilizing the computer—why not make best possible use of that older invention, the camera?

**OUR BIGGEST PROBLEM WITH THE LITTLE DAFFODILS.** Everything else pales in comparison to our thorniest problem, i. e. propagation.

A long time before the so-called twin-scaling procedure was talked about and tried, I was experimenting with this, just as I propagated lily bulb scales. I thought I had hit on a new idea and wrote about it in a Robin.

When the Robin got to Roberta she added a note, saying Serena Bridges had discovered this, tried it, and wrote about it much earlier on. Serena discovered this by happy accident—after I read about it in the '55 WDS Yearbook I always called this Serena's Serendipity. (Things like this

tend to remind me of what Harry Truman said, "The only thing new is the history we don't know.")

I won't attempt to go into the scientific stuff that has been printed on this subject subsequently. When I try to read it my eyes glaze over and I'd venture a guess that the same thing happens to many others.

I will only say that I know of one young plantsman who is following this technique with great success. I'm of a mind to see if I can persuade him to do some work with miniature daffs.

Too, after reading the info from *The Avant Gardener*—reprinted in the Sept. '86 *Journal*, I'm almost tempted to send for the book and the equipment and try tissue culture myself. But when I consider my age (on the downhill side of 77) and the various hitches-in-my-git-along, reason prevails and I decide better leave this for my next carnation! (Or do I mean incarnation?)

That's not to say that some of our younger, venturesome members shouldn't give it a whirl. If our stretch is not beyond our reach, then what's a heaven for.

Meanwhile, let's stop taking a myopic view—but raise our sights, broaden our horizons, and start doing a lot of things we could be doing—easy and non-controversial—to encourage a lot of other people to grow and show and enjoy the daffodils.

Notice I said, *easy and noncontroversial*. (We've had quite enough of the other.)

SINCE IT IS SEED TIME I'LL add a note about OP daffodil seed—i. e. open-pollinated. Is it worth saving and planting the seeds of these fatherless children. I'd say, definitely, "yes" if any of them come from interesting mamas. Here is a partial list of the many I gathered in '65 (including number of seeds). Bushtit-1, *N. juncifolius*-4, *N. triandrus albus* (large form) 370, *N. rupicola*-24, *N. scaberulus*-30 (this is surprising because I usually pollinated every flower of this one and marked the crosses) *N. calcicola*-16, Silver Princess-27, Craigywarren-36, Grey Lady-14, Foxhunter-43, Damson-3, and Frilled Beauty-22, and Binkie-30.

I'd have to get Tom Throckmorton to unleash "George" on a project of listing all the interesting daffodils (including breakthroughs) that came from fatherless children, but believe me, the list is long and fascinating.

FINALLY, THOSE MYRIAD MISTAKES. For some reason a lot of people seem to be using the word "myriad" these days—without knowing what it means. The most recent example being in the March *Journal* "a cultivar had to 'pass' a myriad of tests...before becoming initiated into the inner circle of The List."

The word myriad is an adjective and it comes from the Greek, meaning ten thousand or countless. I don't think any species or cultivar has had to pass ten thousand tests for any purpose. And I would emphasize the fact that there cannot be "a myriad" of anything, be it tests, or daffodils, or whatever.

One can correctly refer to "myriad stars" in the milky way, or "myriad daffodils" as mentioned in Wordsworth's poem. But...a "myriad of"? No. *What never? Not ever!*

## MY TWELVE BEST DAFFODILS

MRS. ROBERT F. MANNFELD, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

*(from the Indiana Daffodil Ledger, Vol. II, No. 1)*

Having to adjust many years ago from a half acre suburban lot where I grew daffodils alone on rows in an open area to growing them, now sharing ground space with Hems, Iris, a few annuals and perennials, in a much smaller area has been difficult.

I now live in a apartment but am fortunate to have a kind apartment management which has granted me planting privileges four feet in depth from the building on two sides of it; however, one side has sun only in the afternoon.

In spite of the above environmental problems the following cultivars grew best for me in 1988: Golden Aura, Irish Rover, Stainless, Eminent, Grace Note, Lemon Drops, Tuesday's Child, Silver Bells, and the pink cupped cultivars Dailmanach, High Society, Gracious Lady, and Fragrant Rose, a late season bloomer, which had show quality in the garden for more than two weeks in the very hot summer days this past summer.



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## ADS GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENT

1989

Mr. John W. Blanchard

This year the recipient of the ADS Gold Medal is a second generation daffodil enthusiast who began working with his father in the Daffodil Society in 1954. He became a member of the Editorial Committee of the R.H.S. Narcissus and Tulip Committee in 1969 and has been a yearly contributor to its publication ever since, documenting his trips to the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco to study the species in their natural habitat and clarifying the mysteries of miniature daffodils. He has grown the species at his home in Blanford, Dorset, using them to create many new, choice miniatures. Pequenita and Sabrosa are among his most recent introductions.

His hybridizing program has not by any means been limited to miniatures. His keen eye has selected such best-of-show winners as Purbeck and Ashmore. We look forward to a new line of refined doubles from his garden.

Since 1984, he has served as Chairman of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee, guiding this prestigious organization with the knowledge acquired through association with the daffodil world for many years. It gives me great pleasure to present the 1989 ADS Gold Medal to the man who took the 1989 ADS Convention in Columbus, Ohio, by storm, John W. Blanchard.



Purbeck

## ADS SILVER MEDAL RECIPIENT

1989

Mrs. Ben M. (Eve) Robertson

A Charter Member of the ADS, the 1989 Silver Medal recipient has long been a good friend to all who love and grow daffodils. For almost half a century she has generously shared her enthusiasm, knowledge, and bulbs with those with whom she came in contact. One need only mention or admire a certain flower and if she had it, she would remember to share a bulb at lifting time.

She was first elected to the Board of Directors of the ADS in 1955 and has served various terms as Regional Vice President, Director, and Committee Chairman. The interests of the Society have always been of deep concern to her.

A hybridizer of note, she has registered numerous flowers including Indian Brave, Elegant Lady, and Angel Silk. It gives me great pleasure to present the 1989 Silver Medal to our own Eve Robertson of Taylors, South Carolina.



Limey Circle



## THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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## DAFFODIL FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

WILBUR C. ANDERSON AND JAMES B. CARSTENS

*Washington State University Mount Vernon Research and Extension Unit  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273*

Cooperators: Dr. William Bender, Ms. Marie Bozievich, Ms. Lura Emig,  
Mr. Quentin Erlandson, Mrs. Helen Link, Mrs. J. Raymond Moore Jr., Mr. William H. Roese,  
Dr. Theodore Snazelle, and Mr. Julius Wadekamper

The fertilizer demonstration project was initiated in the fall of 1985 with the objective to determine if a single complete fertilizer program would generally be beneficial in growing daffodils throughout the United States. We had finished evaluating the fertilizer requirements for commercial daffodil and other bulb production in western Washington and wanted to determine if these parameters would be effective in the home gardens. Briefly, our survey and research results indicated that the basic problems in commercial field production were soil pH below 5.8, and low concentrations in the soil of calcium, magnesium, boron, and zinc. The correction of these problems was important in improving daffodil bulb production.

This demonstration project was coordinated by Mr. Julius Wadekamper, Chairman of the ADS Research and Education Committee. In the beginning, there were 14 cooperators involved and 9 completed their part in this project. Each cooperator divided their trial area into rectangular plots of 7.8 sq. ft. Three varieties were supplied: Ceylon, Salome, and Sweetness. Two or three plots of each variety were planted to provide space for the following treatments: non-fertilized control, WSU fertilizer, and local fertilizer. The local fertilizer treatment was optional and was the fertilizer program the cooperator wanted to use. Bulbs of all three varieties were collected and divided from a single source and were supplied to each cooperator to provide a uniform source of bulbs and constant sizes and quantities of bulbs to be planted in each plot.

Table 1 outlines the basic guidelines developed for commercial daffodil production and adapted for home garden uses for lime, phosphorus, and potassium fertilization. Soil type must be considered when adjusting soil pH with lime. The WSU fertilizer mix contains 5 lbs. of dolomitic limestone and if there is a need to add more lime, it should be added as agricultural limestone of calcium carbonate.

Another fertility problem more difficult to control in commercial production was the loss of fall applied nitrogen fertilizer during the winter season through soil leaching. This can be easily controlled in home gardens with use of controlled release fertilizers such as Osmocote.

WSU packaged up the fertilizer mixture into individual packages with the correct weight of fertilizer to treat a plot. The mixture contained the following fertilizer ingredients in sufficient weight to treat a 100 sq. ft. area (table 2): steamed bone meal, 2.5 lbs; dolomitic limestone, 5 lbs;

Table 1. Lime, phosphorus, and potassium requirements for daffodils based on soil test analysis.

Approximate amount of agricultural limestone in pounds needed to raise the pH of a 10 inch layer of soil in an area of 100 sq. ft.<sup>1</sup>

Soil Texture	Lime Requirement from pH 4.5 to 5.5	Lime Requirement from pH 5.5 to 6.2
Sandy and loamy sand	3.2	2.8
Sandy loam	5.0	6.0
Loam	7.8	7.8
Silt loam	9.6	9.2
Clay loam	12.4	10.6
Muck	24.8	19.7

<sup>1</sup>Adapted from the Western Fertilizer Handbook, 1980

Soil test for P reads ppm	Apply this ammount of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> in lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
0 - 30	0.4
30 - 60	0.3
60 - 100	0.2
100+	0.1
Soil test for K reads ppm	Apply this ammount of K <sub>2</sub> O in lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
0 - 100	0.6
100 - 150	0.4
150 - 200	0.3
200+	0.1



Table 2. Fertilizer components in the WSU daffodil mix for an area of 100 sq. ft.

Component	lbs	N	P O	K O
Steamed bone meal	2.5	0.03	0.38	
Dolomitic lime	5.0			
Osmocote 18-6-12R	1.5	0.27	0.09	0.18
Treble super phosphate	0.5		0.23	
Fritted trace elements	0.25			
Murate of Potash	0.75			0.45
Total	10.5	0.30	0.70	0.63

Osmocote (18-6-12R), 1.5 lbs; treble super phosphate, 0.5 lbs; and fritted trace elements, 0.25 lbs for a total of 9.75 lbs. Ideally the steamed bone meal and dolomitic limestone should have been pellitized for uniform spreading. The Osmocote is a controlled-release fertilizer to assure that there will be nitrogen available during the active growth stage in the spring. Additional treble super phosphate and steamed bone meal were included to build up the concentration of P sufficiently to satisfy the phosphorus requirement under all conditions. The potash in Osmocote should be satisfactory for soil tests of 150 ppm and higher. An additional 0.5 lbs per 100 sq. ft. area of murate of potash should be added to the mix where soil tests are below 150 ppm. The addition of steamed bone meal and trace elements was included to satisfy any potential trace element deficiencies. The fertilizer was to be applied and worked into the soil before planting the bulbs.

Before planting, each cooperator took a soil sample that was collected and sent to Oregon State University soil testing laboratory for analysis. The bulbs were allowed to remain in the ground for 2 seasons before digging. The bulbs were counted and weighed by each cooperator and a sample of bulbs were sent back to the Oregon State University Plant Analysis Laboratory for tissue analysis.

Table 3. Soil test results from the 9 cooperators' test areas.

Cooperator	pH	P ppm	K ppm	Ca meq/100	Mg meq/100	B ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm
1	7.6	90	137	11.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	14.1
2	5.3	7	43	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	19.4
3	7.5	11	101	14.8	8.1	1.6	3.6	30.6
4	7.2	273	187	12.8	1.2	0.8	5.6	13.6
5	6.3	16	460	8.3	2.0	0.8	17.2	55.4
6	7.2	209	277	18.3	1.8	1.7	4.4	15.6
7	5.3	18	78	6.5	1.4	0.4	1.4	49.4
8	5.4	50	133	5.9	0.9	0.7	14.6	32.4
9	7.0	69	39	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.0

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil test analysis from the cooperator sites indicated the following problems: 3 sites with pH below 5.8, 4 sites with P below 60 ppm, 6 sites below 150 ppm K, 4 sites with low Ca, 3 sites with B below .5 ppm and 1 location with Mn below 3 ppm (table 3). The fertilizer needs should have been met with the following exceptions: additional lime for cooperators 2, 7, and 8 and additional potassium for 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8.

Harvest yields were not significantly different between fertilizer treatments for bulb numbers or bulb weights when comparing the 6 cooperators that included all 3 treatments (Table 4).

Bulb tissue analysis revealed that the initial bulbs supplied for this demonstration were generally lower in N, P, K, Mn, Cu, B, and Zn than the harvested bulbs (table 6). The WSU fertilizer treatment was notably superior in increasing N in the bulb tissue over both the non-treated control and local fertilizer treatments. Potassium was also higher in the WSU fertilized bulbs when compared to the non-treated control.

A very troubling situation with the data obtained from this demonstration project was the very low yield recovery of the harvested bulbs. The average recovered weight for all locations and treatments were only 36% for Salome, 43% for Ceylon and 68% for Sweetness after 2 growing seasons (table 7). The expected yields after 2 seasons should have been in excess of twice the original weight of bulbs planted. Only 3 cooperator locations had harvest yields approaching the weight of bulbs planted. These results indicate other external factor(s) rather than fertilization to be associated with these serious bulb losses. The differences that occurred between fertilizer treatments were insignificant to these overriding external factor(s). The results from this demonstration project point to the need of identifying and correcting the other factor(s) affecting the establishment and maintenance of daffodils in the home garden setting.

Table 4. Combined data of the 3 daffodil varieties grown in 6 locations.

Treatment	Number of bulbs harvested per plot	Total bulb weight harvested per plot in grams
Non-fertilized control	30.6	1268
WSU fertilizer	33.6	1320
Local fertilizer	29.2	1208
Analysis of Variance		
Treatment	NS	NS
Variety	***	**

NS = not significant, \*\* = significant at .01, \*\*\* = significant at .001

Table 5. Daffodil harvest data received from cooperators.

'Sweetness'	Number of Bulbs Harvested			Bulb Wt. in Gms.		
	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.
Cooperator						
1	49		62	896		1272
2	23	29	12	300	420	210
3	63	42	31	1780	863	772
4	31	34		499	499	
5	40	41	39	965	965	874
6	51	66	58	1586	1502	936
7	28		31	566		511
8	42	38	38	681	681	681
9	65	48	78	2040	1816	3290
Average	43.6	42.6	43.6	968	964	1068

'Salome'	Number of Bulbs Harvested			Bulb Wt. in Gms.		
	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.
Cooperator						
1	36		39	1465		1816
2	15	22	10	640	720	420
3	25	21	23	1407	1498	1135
4	24	27		1135	1135	
5	26	22	24	1244	1135	1244
6	55	34	28	2134	1998	976
7	13		16	482		454
8	24	18	18	1586	1362	1362
9	24	18	25	1928	1586	1928
Average	26.9	23.1	22.9	1336	1348	1167

'Ceylon'	Number of Bulbs Harvested			Bulb Wt. in Gms.		
	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.	No Fert.	WSU Fert.	Local Fert.
Cooperator						
1	32		32	1395		1622
2	20	23	22	490	540	500
3	23	26	22	1135	1135	817
4	23	22		908	908	
5	32	25	20	1328	1135	1021
6	36	39	34	2012	2068	1844
7	27		22	566		538
8	20	15	15	1816	1589	1703
9	21	24	29	1362	1816	2040
Average	26.0	24.9	24.5	1224	1313	1261

Table 6. Bulb tissue nutrient analysis.

Salome Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	23.0	91.0	5.0	16.0	37.0	67.0
Control	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	34.3	107.0	11.7	19.0	62.6	90.3
WSU	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	27.3	121.0	10.3	20.7	52.5	84.2
Local	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	41.2	142.0	12.6	20.8	63.0	130.6
Ceylon Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	13.0	96.0	6.0	17.0	39.0	52.0
Control	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	23.3	83.0	12.2	18.0	61.0	72.5
WSU	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	22.2	111.0	13.2	21.2	58.5	89.2
Local	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	34.5	99.0	11.5	19.7	56.3	90.6
Sweetness Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.0	61.0	5.0	13.0	22.0	41.0
Control	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	23.8	85.0	10.3	21.2	57.3	71.8
WSU	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	19.8	96.0	10.0	22.2	48.0	69.5
Local	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	28.2	123.0	13.3	21.3	60.2	101.8

Table 7. Comparison of the initial bulb weight planted to harvested weight after 2 growing seasons.

Variety	Initial Weight: grams per plot	Harvested Weight: grams per plot	Recovery %
Salome	3620	1280	36
Ceylon	2930	1270	43
Sweetness	1470	1000	68



## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DAFFODIL NUTRIENT PROJECT

JULIUS WADEKAMPER, *Fairibault, Minnesota*

In 1984, on a visit to a commercial grower of daffodils in Washington State I was told of and shown a field where daffodils had been grown in previous years, but now would no longer support a commercial crop of daffodil bulbs. Soil research indicated that production decreased to unprofitable levels due to the deficiency of the trace element boron, which is essential for proper bulb growth. Frequent cropping of bulbs from the field and a failure to replace the trace element resulted in the deficiency. This deficiency led to a failure of bulb production.

I then began to wonder if there might be a trace mineral deficiency in the soils of hobby daffodil growers which might not only decrease their bulb increase but also prejudice their flower size, color, and substance. These qualities are desirable for good flowers and are essential for those who show flowers.

To test this hypothesis we set up an experiment to test the soil of several ADS participants in various parts of the country. We then proceeded to set up test and control beds. The control beds had no additional fertilizer added and the test beds were supplemented with a specially formulated fertilizer including trace elements. This fertilizer was supplied by Washington State University Experimental Station at Mount Vernon, Washington.

There are variable soil and rainfall conditions that help determine the availability of both major plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—and of the trace elements. These conditions are soil type, soil texture, pH—whether the soil is acid or basic and to what degree—microorganisms in the soil, depth of plowing, and the cation exchange capacity. Thus, the selection of growers from various regions of the country.

Earlier studies at Washington State gave important information with regard to the time of uptake of various nutrients by the daffodil plant as well as the time and method of application of the fertilizers to obtain maximum results.

The accompanying report shows the results of this research project. The report of a lower bulb yield after two years' growth indicates a serious problem. In at least one case—my own—I know all the bulbs were not recovered. Even though I thought I had gotten all the bulbs in digging, the following spring some daffodils still emerged from the test plots.

Dr. Anderson, in his report, states that "These results indicate other external factors rather than fertilization to be associated with serious bulb losses."

It is these "other factors" that I would like to discuss in a series of articles after studying and analyzing each co-operators results.

To begin with the soil below the bulbs must be friable, that is, loose and

well tilled. We all know the advantage of raised beds, I have written about that before. One thing the raised beds do is allow six or eight inches of soil below the bulb to be worked up, thus enabling good root growth. Another method to accomplish this is to double dig your beds if they are not raised. Too often when daffodil bulbs are planted five or six inches deep they are planted at the tilled level on hard soil. The soil below the bulb where the roots grow has not been worked sufficiently. Therefore, either use raised beds or double dig your beds so there is at least six to eight inches of loose friable soil below the bulbs when planted.

Soil consists of three parts: mineral and organic content, air, and water. The size, shape, and friability (looseness) of the organic and mineral part determine water and air penetration and retention. These in turn regulate the manner in which the nutrients essential for good bulb growth are available, especially the acidity (pH) of the soil water.

I hope to be able to study carefully the results of each co-operator's tests and bring you more information on growing great daffodils.

## THE THOMPSON PRIZE—AND BEYOND

ANDY MOORE, Waynesboro, Tennessee

A mystery has been solved: the Thompson Prize For New Double Whites was never claimed, and is no longer offered, according to a recent letter from Dr. W.A. Bender. I had been inquiring about the disposition of this prize since reading about it last year, (in the March 1967 *Daffodil Journal*).

The story begins with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson of Willoughby, Ohio, donating \$600 to the A.D.S. in 1963. They were seeking an improved *Narcissus poeticus Flore Pleno*, a much-loved double white, very late, sweet-scented species, with an unfortunately tempermental blooming habit. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson hoped to stimulate hybridizers to work on double whites, and their prize was to go the daffodil produced which most resembled their vision of an improved *N. p. Flore Pleno*.

The mechanics of the Prize were a bit complicated; there were to be interim awards given every 3 years, from the interest on the Prize money, to the hybridizer with the best new double white at that point. This is some of the original wording: "Contestants must notify the Chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee of their intention to compete for the interim award by August 15, 1967. Contestants must be the originators of the cultivars offered...Because of the special emphasis on freedom of bloom and fragrance in this competition, the usual point scoring allocation will be modified to give weight to these elements."

As things turned out, perhaps due to *N. p. Flore Pleno*'s sparse bloom or natural resistance to hybridizing, no daffodils were ever tested by the Breeding and Selection Committee. The 15 year time limit for the prize passed, the original donors had died, and the bequest went into the General Fund. This has an inherent sadness, but there are some bright

notes. According to Dr. Bender, Helen Link did produce a fragrant double in this effort, but she did not feel it was good enough to register. Also, there is an entry in the DDB, Patricia by Murray Evans, with *N. p. Flore Pleno* parentage. But the 4 W-R color code explains why this wasn't eligible. Perhaps there were others who made the attempt.

The real interest, for me, is in looking at the Thompson Prize as a case study: the first ADS Fragrance Award. Why did it fail? Was the incentive too small? Was the goal too difficult? Was the time limit too short? My own favorite fragrant double white is Daphne, but it wouldn't have qualified either since it was registered in 1914. Was there not enough publicity? We may never know the answers, but to my mind the Thompson Prize was, at least, a noble try.

The larger question here is whether the technique of cash prizes for hybridizers is sufficiently motivating to achieve specific results. If it is, I would advocate an Award for Daffodils of Good Fragrance in Divisions 1-4. This is broader than what the Thompsons wanted, but it's an area that needs help. I think most of the Thompson's ideas were sound, but would make the Award perpetual by raising more capital at the start, and only using interest for prizes. (At today's rates, a little over \$1100 could fund a \$100 annual Award). Then I would try very hard to see that the first winner was a late, prolifically blooming, double white.

## EFFECTS OF PRE-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES TO SELECTED NARCISSUS CULTIVARS

ELTON M. SMITH AND SHARON A. TREASTER

*Professor and Technician, Department of Horticulture,  
The Ohio State University*

### ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this experiment was to determine if the pre-emergence herbicides Devrinol, Surflan, and Endurance, applied after planting in autumn, would cause injury to four narcissus cultivars. Results suggest that all herbicides at the rates evaluated (Devrinol - 5.0 lbs. aia, Surflan - 3.0 lbs. aia, Endurance - 2.0 lbs. aia) are safe to use with *Narcissus* 'February Gold,' 'Golden Perfection,' 'Barrett Browning' and 'Geranium.'

Weed control, from an October 19, 1987 treatment, was rated very satisfactory on June 16, 1988, for both Devrinol and Surflan while Endurance was not effective.

### INTRODUCTION

With only a limited number of pre-emergence herbicides registered for use on narcissus in the landscape (3), a need exists to expand the label of existing compounds or to determine if new compounds would be non-injurious. Research is also needed to evaluate the herbicides on a wider

spectrum of cultivars than in past research (1).

Research in 1984 had shown Devrinol, Surflan and Treflan to be non-injurious to narcissus (2). Since that date, Devrinol has been labelled for use with narcissus along with Betasan and Chloro IPC. Among those three pre-emergence herbicides, Devrinol is the only one which is widely available to the landscape maintenance industry.

The specific objectives of this study were to compare Devrinol with Surflan, commonly used in the trade on woody and herbaceous plants, and a new herbicide, Endurance, for phytotoxicity and weed control on four cultivars of narcissus.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

*Narcissus* cultivars selected for this evaluation included: 'February Gold' (Division 6 with yellow petals and yellow cup), 'Golden Perfection' (Division 7 with yellow petals and yellow cup), 'Barrett Browning' (Division 3 with white petals and white, red, red cup) and 'Geranium' (Division 8 with white petals and orange cup).

By selecting cultivars that had different characteristics, it was believed that more knowledge might be gained if there were cultivar differences in tolerance to the herbicides. All bulbs were planted October 12, 1987 at a depth of 6 inches.

Herbicides included: napropamide (Devrinol), oryzalin (Surflan), and prodiamine (Endurance), a new material not yet on the market. Formulations and rates were Devrinol 50 WP - 5.0 lbs. aia, Surflan 75 WP - 3.0 lbs. aia, Endurance 2 G - 2.0 lbs. aia, and a control (no herbicide) treatment. The herbicides were applied to the soil on October 19, 1987, seven days following planting. The beds were mulched with 1½-2" of utility wood chips in early November.

Each treatment was in an area 6' wide and 5' long, with a minimum of 10 bulbs per cultivar in each treatment. Plots were arranged in a randomized block design.

All evaluations for phytotoxicity were on a 1 to 10 visual scale, with 1 = plant death, 10 = no crop injury and 7 or above being acceptable. Weed control was rated on a 1 to 10 scale with 1 = no weed control, 10 = excellent weed control and 7 or above acceptable.

Phytotoxicity evaluations were conducted in April, when the plants were in bloom. Weed control was evaluated in May and June, because there were no weeds in the planting bed until then.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, neither flowers or foliage of *Narcissus* cultivars 'February Gold,' 'Golden Perfection,' Barrett Browning' and 'Geranium' were injured by the pre-emergence herbicides Endurance (2.0 lbs. aia), Devrinol (5.0 lbs. aia) and Surflan (3.0 lbs. aia) (Table 1). Devrinol was previously labeled for use with narcissus and within the year the Surflan



label was expanded to include narcissus. Endurance is a new herbicide not yet labeled for landscape crops, but may be safe to use on narcissus based on results of this study.

The narcissus planting was mulched in November with utility wood chips and weed growth was suppressed through April flowering period. Weeds began to become a problem in May, and by mid-June the control plants were heavily infested (Table 2). Weed control from Endurance was still acceptable in June, but superior weed control was noted with Devrinol and Surflan.

In summary, both Devrinol at 5.0 lbs. aia and Surflan at 3.0 lbs. aia can now be recommended for use on narcissus with some degree of confidence that weed control will be acceptable and phytotoxicity will be minimum.

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Table 2. Spring weed control in narcissus from autumn applied pre-emergence herbicides. Herbicides applied October 19, 1987.

Treatment	Rate Lbs. aia	Weed Control <sup>1</sup>	
		May 20, 1988	June 16, 1988
Control	—	7.8	5.5
Endurance 2 G	5.0	9.0	7.3
Devrinol 50 W	5.0	9.3	8.3
Surflan 75 WP	3.0	9.3	8.3

<sup>1</sup>Visual Scale of 1-10 with 1 = no weed control, 7 = acceptable weed control and 10 = perfect weed control.

Table 1. Tolerance of narcissus cultivars to pre-emergence herbicides.  
Applied October 19, 1987. Evaluations April 8, 16, and 25, 1988.

Treatment	Rate Lbs. aia	Phytotoxicity <sup>1</sup>											
		'February Gold'			'Golden Perfection'			'Barrett Browning'			'Geranium'		
		4/8	4/16	4/25	4/8	4/16	4/25	4/8	4/16	4/25	4/8	4/16	4/25
Control	—	10	10	10	—	10	10	10	10	10	—	10	10
Endurance 2 G	2.0	10	10	10	—	10	10	10	10	10	—	9.8	10
Devrinol 50 WP	5.0	10	10	10	—	9.0	10	10	10	10	—	10	10
Surflan 75 WP	3.0	10	10	10	—	9.3	10	10	10	10	—	10	10

<sup>1</sup>Visual Scale of 1-10 with 1 = plant death, 7 = acceptable injury, 10 = no plant injury.

## BEST OF THE YELLOW TRUMPET DAFFODILS

HENRY HARTMANN, *Wayne, New Jersey*

In any garden, no flowers make a bigger impact upon me than yellow trumpet daffodils. Whether planted in mass or just individual clumps, some of the 1 Y-Y's simply steal my heart. Some of these wonderful flowers look up at me and demand attention. In my quest for breeding better yellow trumpet daffodils, I have purchased the finest exhibition quality 1 Y-Y's, regardless of price. Four of these varieties produce flowers that look much more pleasing in the garden than all the others. One of the traits that enhances appearance are flowers that tilt their heads up 20 to 30 degrees. This produces a friendly appearance which gives me the impression that the flowers are smiling at me. My favorite variety is Swain. This flower has magic. It has an exceptionally beautiful trumpet of proportions, for me, that are just right. The yellow color is exceptional. All Swain blooms burst forth at the same time for tremendous impact. My number two choice is Gold Convention, a large flower of exquisite texture and wonderful color. The buds open over a period of ten days. For a continual supply of cut flowers, this is great. However, for mass planting, Gold Convention has limited impact. My third choice is Midas Gold, an early bloomer with an intense yellow color. Carrickbeg is my fourth choice.

Any of these four yellow trumpet varieties should be outstanding in your garden. They are in mine.



### DEAR EDITOR:

In the June 1988 *Journal* there appeared an article, "On The Trail of Lady Serena." This has resulted in three member responses already. Dave Karnstedt explained the customary numbering system and thought I could probably exhibit Wheeler sdlg 16/630 under number. Nancy Whitlock wondered how she could get a bulb of it. Willis Wheeler complimented me on the article.

Probably the fact that three readers took the trouble to be in touch indicates that from thirty to three hundred others would enjoy follow-up.

Willis Wheeler turned over a number of his seedling daffodils to Brent Heath in 1974, among them one numbered #16/630.

On December 1, 1983 Brent Heath sent me some bulbs for evaluation as poets. One of them was the Wheeler sdlg. 16/630. Records indicated it was from Actaea x P.D.W. 101 (which ultimately became Lady Serena). My own records on it indicate it has poeticus fragrance, a red rim, and anthers 3 up and 3 down, a good neck and shows kinship to Lady Serena. I believe this is worthy of registration as a poet in case Willis Wheeler still has sufficient records to satisfy the RHS Registration Committee. With the probable first year of bloom having been 1970, now eighteen years later there should be ample stock for sale to eager poeticus collectors.

It would be amusing to name it Wheeler Dealer or Free Wheeler but it might be more in keeping with the Wheeler dignity to call it Willis' Way! At any rate Mr. Wheeler ought to have his say in that matter....

Meg Yerger, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

The news that the Popularity Poll will be discontinued is quite a disappointment to me. As a new member, the 1987 list provided a convenient starting point for deciding which of the thousands of cultivars to consider purchasing. Just reading catalogue descriptions isn't too helpful as the breeders tend to use glowing terms about each possible selection. There are other sources such as the show reports in past Journals, but much work is involved in extracting this information in a useful context. The Popularity Poll just has a convenient simplicity that is hard to match. It is a list of cultivars than "someone somewhere liked" enough to respond to Charles Wheatley's request. That in itself is significant. That does not mean that the list could not be improved. The major deficiency is the limited statistical sample resulting from the lack of participation. This can be changed with some form of incentive. People here in the Washington area respond heavily to an annual poll conducted by a classical music station. Prizes awarded by random drawing provide the incentive.

No matter what we do, the Popularity Poll will never satisfy everyone's needs. We should be aware of that as we work to improve it. Shooting it in the head is not the right approach. Let us not be too responsive to the criticism of any one member regardless of the eloquence of the argument.

Charles Wheatley has done a very fine job and should be commended for his dedication. He should be encouraged to continue if he has any interest in doing so. If not I would be happy to "whip it right out" on my computer.

John Colwell, *Vienna, Virginia*

How do others do it? Find out. Join a Round Robin.



## NEW ROSTER IN SEPTEMBER

The ADS will be issuing a new roster in the fall. The fall was selected so that all the members who join in the spring can be included and all those people who have completed or just started judging school will be included. PLEASE check your address on this *Journal* and report any errors to the Executive Director. Mary Lou's address is in the front inside cover of the *Journal*. If you have daffodil friends who are not receiving their *Journal* please ask them to send a corrected address to Mary Lou —and their dues if that is the cause of non-receipt. Let's try to make this a good and accurate roster for all of us.

## SURPRISE —THE DAFFODILS ARE BLOOMING

LEE KITCHENS, Cinnaminson, New Jersey

Ah spring! The anticipation is over. The surprising blooms are here. Surprises? Am I alone in the wonder of the daffodil bloom? Am I the only one who planted bulbs last fall and was surprised at what surfaced this spring? I have found that my surprises usually fall into three distinct areas:

First, I planted the bulbs in the fall, kept a careful account of their exact location on my bed maps and placed markers on the planting spot. Spring arrives and the bloom doesn't. The squirrels, raccoons, and moles win again. Next year I'm going to plant in a wire guarded hole.

Second, I planted bulbs last fall with a plan to have specific cultivars available for the local ADS daffodil show and the combination of a mild winter and an early spring have those blooms at their very best on April first...and the show is not until April 25! Am I the only one who watches those potential ribbon winners fade as the show approaches? I am sure that next year it will be just the reverse, as the buds just will not mature by show time. Next year I am planting everything on the south side, the north side and on a north facing hill. Will we nuts stop at nothing in our pursuit of the perfectly timed narcissus?

Third and most frustrating, I planted what the grower had marked as one cultivar, and an entirely different variety bloomed. This year I have had at least three surprises of this type. I planted good old Stainless (2 W-W) in my south-facing bed and got a beautiful stranger that was a large beautiful white perianth with a very flat pink corona. I also planted Salome (2 W-PPY) in a north bed hoping for a nice pink for the late shows and got an early yellow with a very nice red cup. But there is still hope here as there are several scapes that are just emerging as I write this.

I don't have any solution for this one. I am just willing to be surprised. After all, our favorite grower just might slip in one of those \$50 bulbs by mistake in the bag with some \$1 bulbs. (Yes, I might hit the Irish

Sweepstakes too).

So keep your sense of humor about these matters. Learn to laugh when the unexpected happens, it's not life or death. Just feel for the growers when things turn against them and enjoy the many pleasures that we get from all of our beautiful blooms.

## HERE AND THERE

The town of Ridgecrest, California, plans to be the "Most beautiful Desert City on Earth" and by the year 2013. They are doing this by planting daffodils —yellow daffodils —every place anyone can think of. We hope this succeeds since we approve of their taste in flowers.

From the *Avant Gardener* comes the suggestion that plastic golf tees be used to mark the place in a garden where bulbs and other perennials are planted to protect them during the dormant season from the vigorous spade and the active digger. They are cheap, unobtrusive, and probably are not biodegradable.

Mrs. John Capens of New Jersey reported the loss of two founding members of the ADS, Mrs. J. Whitton Gibson, and Mrs. Gay Crosby. These ladies were instrumental in the founding of the New Jersey Daffodil Society. Their loss will be felt by those people who carry on their traditions.

Mr. Henry Hartmann of New Jersey, suggest that the hard surface of the daffodil seed can be scratched by using a orbital sander. He recommends putting the seeds in a shot glass and inverting on the surface of the sander which has coarse sandpaper and turning on the sander while holding the glass lightly against the sander. While the seeds pop around they are nicked each time they hit the paper. This scratching will enhance the absorption of water and therefore, germination.



## THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY

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Memorial Contributions

Murray Evans	Sarah Burton Mid-South Daffodil Society Mrs. Ben Robertson Mr & Mrs. La Rue Armstrong
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Grant Mitsch	Vera Olson Charlotte Keasey Mr. & Mrs. Henry Carey Mid-South Daffodil Society Mrs. Paul Gripshover Indiana Daffodil Society Mr. & Mrs. La Rue Armstrong Estella Evans

HELP WANTED

Alice Wray Taylor, Franklin, Tennessee

I have a special request of all growers of miniature daffodils, especially of those who want to be sure they have exactly what they ordered. Failing that, perhaps this project will make it possible for growers to properly identify what is being grown in their garden.

As many of you know I am attempting a monumental task—getting close-up pictures and measurements of all the varieties presently on the miniature list. I know that some of them date back to 1902, and some of them seem not to be strong and may have been lost from cultivation, and some of them may be lost for any other number of reasons.

The following cultivars I have had either briefly or for a number of years, and lost because of their weakness or from a natural disaster. For instance, I had Gambas, a charming little 1 Y-Y, from 1974 until winter of 1983 when it was covered with a stone and wasn't able to recover sufficiently during the following very dry spring and summer; Opening Bit, 6 Y-Y, came out in 1973 and lasted two years, but I can't say it was outstanding as it reflexed hardly at all; Sprite, 1 W-Y, also came out in 1973 as did Candlepower, 1 W-W. Sprite was a very nicely contrasted bicolor and did very well. In fact it did so well that I gave away too much and lost it

in 1981. It came from Michael Jefferson-Brown and was sold through 1974, although the one I had had better color than the stock he sold in later years being of less contrast in color causing its eventual reclassification to 1 W-W. (Which was the real Sprite?) I would really like to have a bulb of the original stock, again. One nice 6 Y-Y I bought in 1980 was Jetage and I was able to keep it through 1986, which was the start of our four year drought. I have a good picture of it but can only guess at the measurements. One other 1 W-Y I bought from Broadleigh in 1979 was Sentry Seedling V13/34. It proved to be a delightful bicolor of good contrast and size, and was sold also in 1980 and 1981 under that number and with the same description. However, some who bought it received what is now called Little Sentry, a 7 W-Y, and is much like Bebop and several other late jonquils. I gave a friend a bulb and scattered out the remaining stock. It never came up in 1984. It and Sprite were the two best bicolor trumpets I've ever had. I got Mary Plumstead, 5 Y-Y, by mistake in 1971 and enjoyed it through 1982 when it didn't appear, and on digging, I discovered two or three hard brown knots only. I bought it again later, but evidently didn't find the right place to ensure keeping it, or again it might have been the drought which caused its demise.

The following varieties I have never been able to get and wonder if they still exist:

- Angie, 8 W-W, Gray, introduced in 1948
- Bowles Bounty, 1 Y-Y, Bowles, introduced in 1957
- Cricket, 5 Y-Y, Watrous, introduced in 1974
- Greenshank, 6 Y-Y, Wilson, introduced in 1948
- Little Prince, 7 Y-O, Barr, introduced in 1937
- Lively Lady, 5 W-W, Gray, introduced in 1969
- Mini-cycla, 6 Y-Y, Chapman, introduced in 1913
- (Many say this is a seedling of *minimus* and *cyclamineus*.)
- Minidaf, 1 Y-Y, Gerritsen, introduced in 1970
- Petite Beurre 1 Y-Y, Gerritsen, introduced in 1971
- Pixie, 7 Y-Y, Fowlds, introduced in 1959
- Raindrop, 5 W-W, Gray, introduced in 1942 (very scarce)
- Rockery Beauty, 1 W-Y, Eldering, introduced in 1928
- Rockery Gem, 1 W-W, Van der Schoot, introduced in 1930
- Sneezy, 1 Y-Y, Gray, introduced in 1956
- Snug, 1 W-W, Gray, introduced in 1957
- Soltar, 6 Y-Y, Gray, introduced in 1961

I have purposely left off this list most of the twelves, although I have a few of them, as most are very difficult to grow. All of these, as far as I know, qualify as miniatures. There are several good miniature sized flowers that should and will be added to the Approved List as they become better known. I am putting the ones I have in my booklet so that the pertinent information will be available when they are added.

All of this brings me to the issue at hand. If any of you have cultivars



which are candidates for the Approved List of Miniatures please supply the pertinent information: a picture of the flower, the measurement of the flower from the ground to the beginning of the sheath, the overall width of the flower, and the depth and width of the corona. If any of you have those cultivars which have escaped from my garden, or are on that preceeding list of those which I have been unable to find, please supply the pertinent information. Alternately, I will be glad to buy or swap bulbs of miniatures or miniature candidates. I will be glad to borrow any of these bulbs, returning them after blooming, photographing and measuring them. The bottom line is that I want this booklet to be a truly informative work. I will greatly appreciate any help I can get and you may trust me to "play fair" with you concerning any of your own bulbs you wish to promote.

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# DAFFODIL EVALUATION AT CALLAWAY GARDENS

WILLIAM E. BARRICK, PH.D.

*Executive Vice President and Director of Gardens  
Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia 31822*

Without question, the most successful flowering bulb for Southern gardens is the daffodil. Over the years, it would be difficult to accurately determine the number of daffodils planted throughout Callaway Gardens. Annually, we are planting twenty to thirty thousand bulbs in outdoor display beds and forcing several thousand daffodils for display in the Sibley Center during the winter months.

One of the most frequently asked questions by visitors is "What do you do with all these bulbs once they are dug from outdoor and indoor beds?" Rather than discard them, they are planted along the Holly Trail and throughout the Meadowlark Gardens area for visitors to enjoy in succeeding years.

Of great concern to us is selecting varieties that will perennialize well in these areas of the Gardens. In order to gain more specific information on this subject, the Gardens participated in a study directed by Dr. Gus DeHertogh of North Carolina State University in cooperation with the Dutch bulb industry. Three test sites within North Carolina and the Chicago Botanic Garden were also selected to provide a broader evaluation over a number of hardiness zones. The study was initiated in 1981 and data was taken through the spring of 1984.

Two hundred and fifty bulbs of 40 varieties were planted. These varieties represented a large range of color as well as flower type. The following is a complete list of these varieties: Golden Harvest, Gigantic Star, Unsurpassable, Dutch Master, Flower Record, Fortune, Yellow Sun, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Wilder, Bridal Crown, Tete-a-Tete, Jack Snipe, Peeping Tom, February Gold, Baby Moon, Trevithian, Geranium, Thalia, Mary Copeland, Van Sion, Suzy, Tresamble, Cheerfulness, Magnet, Goblet, Carlton, Mount Hood, Carbineer, Duke of Windsor, Prof. Einstein, Barrett Browning, Inglescombe, Birma, Flower Drift, *Canaliculatus*, *bulbocodium*, and *bulbocodium conspicuus*.

Listed below are those varieties that reflowered better than 95% over three years. This list is by no means meant to be interpreted as containing the only varieties that perennialize well within the gardens or in the South, only those that performed well in this study.

DIV.	CULTIVAR	COLOR
I	Dutch Master	Golden Yellow
	Unsurpassable	Bright Yellow
	Golden Harvest	Bright Yellow
II	Flower Record	Outer Petals - White Cup - Yellow w/Orange Fringe

	Fortune	Outer Petals - Golden Yellow Cup - Pale Yellow
	Yellow Sun	Outer Petals - Canary Yellow Cup - Pale Yellow
	Mrs. R. O. Backhouse	Outer Petals - Creamy White Cup - Apricot Orange
	Ice Follies	Outer Petals - Creamy White Cup - Pale Yellow
IV	Yellow Cheerfulness Texas	Pale Yellow Outer Petals - Pale Yellow Cup - Yellow Orange
	Dick Wilder	Yellow Bicolor
	Bridal Crown	Creamy White and Orange
VI	Tete-a-Tete Jack Snipe	Golden Yellow Outer Petals - Creamy White Cup - Golden Yellow
	Peeping Tom	Pale Yellow
	February Gold	Golden Yellow
VII	Baby Moon Trevithian	Pastel Yellow Outer Petals - Yellow Cup - Darker Yellow
VIII	Geranium	Outer Petals - Pure White Cup - Yellow Orange

Note: The preceeding article concerning daffodils at Callaway Gardens was written by Dr. William E. Barrick, Vice President and Director of Gardens. In his article, Dr. Barrick mentions Dr. Augusta A. DeHertogh of North Carolina State University. Dr. DeHertogh is head of the Horticultural Science Department at North Carolina State. Both Dr. Barrick and Dr. DeHertogh will be speakers at the Callaway Convention.

Many exciting plans are being finalized for the 35th annual convention which will be held March 29, 30, 21, 1990 at Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia.

## HYBRIDIZERS' DISPLAY GARDEN—1990

JAYDEE AGER, *Co-Chairman, 1990 ADS Convention*

The site for our Convention in Pine Mountain, Georgia, is the world famous Callaway Gardens. Dr. William E. Barrick, Vice President and Director of Gardens, and Tom Brinda, Director of Horticulture at Callaway are very excited about our Convention. Many of you may know Tom Brinda from Longwood Gardens. Tom will be heading up this project at Callaway.

The 1990 American Daffodil Society 35th Annual Convention, is fast

approaching. The Georgia Daffodil Society has many hopes and plans to make the Georgia convention one of the most memorable ever. One of our many goals is to provide a special daffodil display garden such as the wonderful garden seen at the 1988 ADS Convention in Washington, D.C. This 'hybridizers' showcase" was a real success! Since imitation is the sincerest form of flattery—we wish to emulate the WDS and repeat this idea again.

We trust you will want to participate in this educational effort. What we are asking of you is this: consider sending your seedlings, or newly named cultivars which represent your greatest breeding advances, or perhaps show your breeding goals. It may be wise to consider the southern climate when making your selections. Callaway has done extensive studies on daffodils in the past and is well equipped and most knowledgeable. We are hopeful that we may also receive some "Down Under" daffodils, too. If you have some new things from the southern hemisphere that the originator would allow you to send to Callaway, please include those also. We felt trying to acclimate "Down Under" bulbs would be perhaps difficult. So if you have some acclimated seedlings or newly registered things you and the originator would like to share—please send those also.

Disposition of the bulbs after the convention will be handled according to your instructions. They could be donated to Callaway for educational purposes or they can be returned to you. Please indicate your wishes when you send your bulbs.

I hope that you will want to share your "pride and joy" and have your daffodils in the Hybridizer's Display Garden at Callaway. This Display Garden will be a feature on our Gardens tour on Friday, March 30, 1990. Please send you bulbs to Tom Brinda's attention along with the following information by Oct. 1, 1989.

Please supply the following information:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of different cultivars sent \_\_\_\_\_

2 bulbs each minimum

List seedling numbers or registered names with Division and color code. Bag and label each group of bulbs carefully and send to: CALLAWAY GARDENS, Attention: Tom Brinda, Director of Horticulture, Pine Mountain, GA 31822.

Please specify desired disposition of bulbs: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject to matters beyond its control, Callaway Gardens will exercise all care in planting, maintaining, and lifting the cultivars sent.

Much appreciation is extended to you by the Georgia Daffodil Society for participation in this project .



## WILLIAM R. MACKINNEY

On April 15, William R. Mackinney of West Chester, Pennsylvania, immediate past Northeast Regional Vice President, died of heart failure. Bill was the husband of Joy, ADS Miniature Committee Chairman, and father of Jocelyn Turner, Photography Committee Chairman. A longtime horticulturist, Bill devoted full time to the culture of his two favorite flowers, chrysanthemums and daffodils, after retiring as an illuminating engineer from Rumsey Electric Company in 1977. No matter how wretched a problem arose in growing or exhibiting, he never lost the sense of humor that so endeared him to fellow horticulturists. In 1985, he and Joy co-chaired the ADS Convention in King of Prussia.

Bill had a photographic memory and could identify blooms on sight. His mind was always organized so that he could pull out the needed information to make proper decisions. As Classification Chairman for the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society shows, he prepared the show tables for the judges in record time because he knew the flowers and where they should be placed. His questioning the naming of a flower in a large collection saved more than one major award for a harried exhibitor. At the 1989 show, three people failed to accomplish in one hour the work he had always easily done in 30 minutes. A popular ADS Judge, he was known up and down the East Coast for the bloom identification numbers and ballots he carried to shows to expedite the final judging.

Years of intense gardening and exhibiting were rewarded in 1986, when the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded Bill and Joy its prestigious Certificate of Merit for their joint gardening efforts and plant society leadership in the Delaware Valley. His accomplishments with chrysanthemums were legion and recognized by numerous awards, both national and international.

Our sympathy is extended to his family.

## FORCING FOR FUN

(Narcissus not needing a cold period)

BECKY AND BRENT HEATH, *Gloucester, Virginia*

Several cultivars of narcissus tazetta including *N.t. papyraceus* (paperwhite), *N.t. chinensis* (Chinese Sacred Lily), and *N.t. Soleil D'or* have been cultivated and forced for winter color for many hundreds of

years, even before the coming of Christ, some sources say. Today, thanks to modern horticultural and breeding practices, there are 10 or more cultivars and species not needing a cold period readily available for very simple and rewarding forcing for the homeowner.

The ones described below have not been registered with the R.H.S. and have been called, by the Israeli growers, names sometimes difficult to pronounce and spell. Because of this, they have given us permission to call them by more recognizable names in our catalogue, although we also include their Israeli name in parenthesis.

Galilee is a selected clone of French paperwhites made by Israeli growers. It is a more vigorous clone with relatively shorter stems with average height of 30 cm, 10-15 white/white florets per stem, and one to three stems from one 16 cm or larger bulb. It has a moderate musky fragrance, a bit strong for a small closed room. It normally takes three to four weeks to bloom.

Ziva is also an Israeli selected clone from the French paperwhite Grandiflora. This is one of the most vigorous clones of paperwhites and the one most widely available. The 10-15 florets per 40 cm tail stem are a big larger than Galilee and have a strong musky fragrance. This fragrance is likable to some and too strong for others. Some say it smells like freon—still others look to the soles of their shoes to see if they might have stepped in something! Aside from that, this is the quickest to bloom. It often blooms in two to three weeks after planting when conditions are favorable. It normally has 10-18 white/white blooms per stem and one to three stems per topline 16 cm bulb.

Bethlehem (Nony, Israeli name) is probably a hybrid between a clone of paperwhite and French Soliel D'or. It is one of the shortest with stems of 20-30 cm with 10-15 florets per stem, and up to four stems per 15 cm bulb. It has a mild sweet fragrance. The florets are creamy white with pale yellow centers. The bulbs usually take four or five weeks to bloom.



Bethlehem (Nony) and Jerusalem (Shelag)

Israel (Omri, Israeli name) is, in our opinion, the finest paperwhite yet. It is probably the paperwhite × tazetta hybrid which was bred as a cut flower. It has up to three very strong 35-40 cm stems per bulb that do not usually require staking, and blooms three to five weeks after planting. The large florets, 15-20 per stem, are creamy yellow with pale yellow centers. This has a mild, sweet, musky fragrance that is quite pleasant.

Jerusalem (Shelag, Israeli name) is the largest selected clone of paperwhite with two to four of the longest (40-45 cm) and strongest stems yet. The flowers are the largest and sparkling white and of a mildly sweet fragrance. They bloom three to four weeks after planting and usually do not require staking due to the strength of stems. This is one of the finest.

Nazereth (Yael, Israel name) is probably a paperwhite × Soleil D'or cross with up to ten creamy and yellow florets on one to three stems with a mild sweet fragrance. It takes about three weeks to force. The 25-35 cm stems will sometimes need staking.

Chinese Sacred Lily (*narcissus chinensis*), a bi-color beauty, is one of our favorites because of its beauty and fantastically delicate, non-pervasive fragrance. It should win a place on many a winter table. It takes three or four weeks to produce several 30-35 cm stems bearing five to ten florets of clear white and cheesy golden orange. The stems are a bit weak and require staking. This can be very easily accomplished with 6" hyacinth rings (available from the Daffodil Mart). This bulb is reputed to be from Mediterranean and Oriental regions. It is also referred to as 'Chinese Grand Emperor' and the 'New Year Lily'. A wonderful ancient art form involving the intricate carving of *n. chinensis* bulbs by Oriental people to produce blooming "crab-claw narcissus sculpture" is still practiced in the Orient and on Hawaii.

Constantinople is the lovely double sport of Chinese Sacred Lily. It shares the many good attributes and few weaknesses of its mother. Wonderful sweet fragrance and attractive, colorful florets make this favorite worth the effort of staking.

Cragford is a truly multi-purpose bulb in that it can be forced easily without cold treatment and it can be grown outside in most parts of the country (zones 5-9). Several mildly musky fragrant florets of white and orange grace each stem. This one takes eight to ten weeks to bloom. Stems of 25-30 cm are relatively strong and generally do not require staking.

Grand Soleil D'or of the Mediterranean region remains one of the most popular cut flowers in England and pot plants around the world. With its stems of 10 to 20 bright yellow and orange florets sporting a marvelous sweet fragrance, this variety takes six to ten weeks to bloom. This cultivar has a relative hardiness of zones 7-9.

There are additional cultivars that force well with a minimal cold or cool period in our cool (40° F night temperature) greenhouse. The tazetta group, including Avalanche, Grand Monarque, Grand Primo, Polly's







Pearl, Erlicheer and *canaliculatus*, all do well for us. They all take about six to eight weeks to bloom. The performance of *canaliculatus* is marvelous—most bulbs bloom as compared to sparse bloom outdoors. The cultivars Hawera, Minnow, Little Gem and Little Beauty have all done well and take a little longer to bloom. The species, *bulbocodium conspicuus* and *obesus*, *jonquilla henriquesii* and *fernandesii* and the hybrid *bulbocodiums* all do well for us also, and bloom in eight to ten weeks. I think that continuous experimentation will reveal a number of other cultivars that will readily force with a minimal cold period.

The bulbs of the above mentioned cultivars are generally available from September 15th onward until December 31st. I understand from Dutch grower colleagues and friends that they will soon be available year round from Holland.

The bulbs are best kept dry and room temperature until potted. Try not to store over four weeks, as bulbs will begin to sprout. Bulbs may be grown on pebbles in the traditional way. Keep the water level below the base of the bulbs. Our preference is to grow them in bulb pans (6" pan-6 bulbs; 10" pan-12 bulbs) using a coarse "peat-bark-sand mix" with our 5-10-20 slow-release daffodil fertilizer (Our experience shows that flowers of bulbs grown in pots using this fertilizer and potting soil are stronger and last longer). If soil is used, it should cover the shoulders of bulbs and have a layer of gravel around the necks to hold bulbs in place while rooting and blooming. Soak pots, let drain, and water sparingly—once a week or when



HEATH



HEATH

Chinese Sacred Lily (*Narcissus Chineses*) and its sport, Constantinople.

pot begins to dry. DO NOT OVER WATER BEFORE GROWTH BEGINS—BULBS CAN ROT IF WATERLOGGED. Bottom heat (radiator, heat cable, refrigerator top or warm spot near heat source) is beneficial to help roots form and get bulbs started. September started bulbs take longer to bloom than December started ones. Light or darkness appears to be of little consequence with the paperwhite types during rooting time. However, as the bulbs get growing and tops appear, good light and extra day length with florescent or gro-lights is beneficial and will help keep the bulbs from growing too tall or "leggy" (a symptom of low light or not enough light hours). I was once explaining this to a garden club audience in Greenwich, Connecticut, and a lovely lady in the audience said to me, "Mr. Heath, I just give my bulbs a little gin." We have found that, indeed, a little rubbing alcohol (1 teaspoon to 1 qt. of water) does tend to stunt the growth of the stems. There are also several hormone growth arrestors on the market, primarily for greenhouse operators. Fortunately, with proper variety selection and a good culture, you may not need to worry about staking or having to share your gin! Keep your bulbs well watered after foliage starts to grow.

One can easily regulate the whole blooming process by either keeping the pots warmer (75° F for faster growth) or cooler (38° F for slower growth). Once they have bloomed you can prolong bloom life by keeping the flowers cool at night and misting daily.

After bloom, most of these bulbs are consigned to the garbage or compost heap by most except for the most diligent of gardeners who have a sunroom or greenhouse, or those who live in zones 8-9 where the bulbs can sometimes be carefully transplanted to the garden or landscape. If you wish to grow the bulbs on in your greenhouse after bloom, water on regular basis, once or twice a week, and use the slow-release 5-10-20 daffodil fertilizer or close equivalent houseplant fertilizer. When the foliage dies, keep the bulbs dry until ready to start again in the fall. Blooms are seldom as large or plentiful the next year because they have been forced and conditions are not ideal for replenishing spent energy. Larger bulbs usually produce larger flowers, more stems, and more florets. That is why we recommend the top size bulbs of 16 cm up. Most garden centers and mail order catalogues offer a 12-14 cm size which produce good blooms and are cheaper. However, we feel the 16 cm up are worth the difference in cost for a finer display.

With careful planning, the homeowner can, with weekly or bi-weekly planting, have blooms from October through April. Thanks to the excellent bulb cooperative, Agrexco of Israel, and its grower members like Yoash Cohen-Zhedek of Yodfat Nurseries and breeders like Mrs. H. Yahel of the Volcani Center, we have a wide choice of excellent, stronger and more colorful bulbs to force. Our Dutch grower friends will soon add some new varieties and extend the growing season so that we can force bulbs year round. We will keep you posted with new developments. In the meantime, we wish you fun, fruitful, fragrant forcing!

## SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

### Slide Sets:

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| 1. Show Winners                          | 8. Classification and Color Coding                         |
| 2. Symposium Favorites                   | 9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens               |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties         | 10. Landscaping with Daffodils                             |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 11. Artistic Daffodil Designs                              |
| 5. Miniatures                            | 12. Breeding Double Daffodils                              |
| 6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils            | 13. Mitsch-Havens New Cultivars                            |
| 7. Species and Wild Forms                | 14. Today's Seedlings—Tomorrow's Daffodils (Mitsch-Havens) |

Slide rental \$15.00 per set to ADS members, \$20.00, non-members. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:

Mrs. Richard M. Turner, Route 1, Box 241, West Kingston, RI 02892 (Tel. 401-783-6934)

Membership application forms. No charge.

### ITEMS FOR SALE

Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back).....	\$10.00
Daffodil Cuff Links, Earrings .....	40.00
Daffodils to Show and Grow, 1989 .....	6.00
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 .....	Paper Cover 4.50
Modern Miniature Daffodils .....	33.00
Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show .....	27.00
The Narcissus (reprint) .....	30.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank.....	\$18.00; with binder \$22.00
Dr. Throckmorton's Stud Book .....	75.00
RHS Daffodil Checklist .....	24.00
Ten back issues of the Daffodil Journal (no choice) .....	12.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal .....	3.00
Journal Binders (holds 12 copies) .....	12.00
ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1987 .....	two first class stamps each.
Show Entry Cards - Standard or Miniature (please specify) 500 for \$20.00; 1000 for \$33.00	
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1980-81, 1982-83 .....	5.00
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Older RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils, 1961, '62, '64, '67, '68, '69 .....	Write for prices.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Prices include postage. Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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